



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

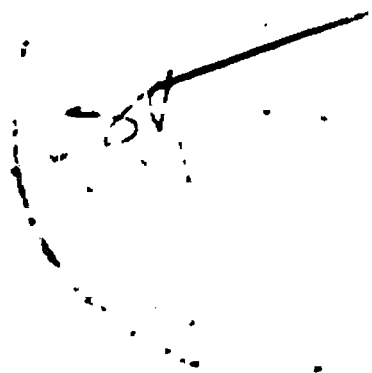
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





GENERAL ORDERS

AND

CIRCULARS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1903.

308375

Y9A.091.1 090 172

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Document No. 185.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

1902.

JANUARY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--

FEBRUARY.

--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	--

MARCH.

--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	--	--	--	--	--

APRIL.

--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	--	--	--

MAY.

--	--	--	--	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUNE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	--	--	--	--	--

JULY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
--	--	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	--	--

AUGUST.

--	--	--	--	--	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	--	--	--	--	--	--

SEPTEMBER.

--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	--	--	--	--

OCTOBER.

--	--	--	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	--

NOVEMBER.

--	--	--	--	--	--	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	--	--	--	--	--	--

DECEMBER.

--	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	--	--	--

INDEX

OF

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 1902.

	G. O.	Page.
Abbot, Stephen, 2d lieut. Assigned to 20th Batty. Field Art	93	1
Adams, John G. B., late capt. Battery Jack Adams named in honor of ..	16	2
Ager, Earnest W., late sergt. maj. Certificate of merit	86	9
Aldrich, James H., 1st lieut. Sentence confirmed	29	4
Alexander, Barton S., late col. Battery Alexander named in honor of ..	120	-----
Allen, Charles M., 2d lieut. Assigned to 26th Batty. Field Art	93	1
Anderson, Robert, late brig. gen. Battery Anderson named in honor of ..	105	-----
Arnold, Lewis G., late lieut. col. Battery Arnold named in honor of ..	105, 120	-----
Ayres, Charles G., maj. To be assigned to station by commanding general Dept. of the Missouri	7	-----
Ayres, Romeyn B., late maj. gen. Battery Ayres named in honor of ..	16	1
Baker, C. B., capt. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers	96	-----
Baker, Edward L., jr., 2d lieut. Medal of honor	86	1
Baldwin, Frank D., brig. gen. To command Dept. of the Visayas ..	98	-----
Baldwin, Henry M., late 2d lieut. Battery Baldwin named in honor of ..	105	-----
Barlow, Francis C., late maj. gen. Battery Barlow named in honor of ..	30	2
Barry, William F., late maj. gen. Battery Barry named in honor of ..	16	1
Bartlett, William F., late bvt. maj. gen. Battery Bartlett named in honor of	16	2
Bassett, Daniel S., late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	9
Bates, John C., maj. gen. To command troops in maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans	96	2
Batson, Matthew A., capt. Medal of honor	86	1
Beach, William D., maj. Member of War College Board	64	-----
Bell, Harry, 1st lieut. Medal of honor	86	1
Bell, James F., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers	93	1
Bell, J. Franklin, brig. gen. Relieved; detailed as commandant of General Service and Staff College and post of Fort Leaven- worth, Kans	64	-----
Ex officio member of War College Board	64	-----
Bellinger, J. B., maj. Credit in accounts of	75	4
Benjamin, Calvin, late 1st lieut. Battery Benjamin named in honor of ..	30	2
Bernheim, Alfred A., sergt. Certificate of merit	86	9
Beyerl, Philip M., late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	9
Biegler, George W., 2d lieut. Medal of honor	86	1
Birkhimer, William E., maj. Medal of honor	86	2
Bisbee, William H., col. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president	13, 100	-----
Black, Frederick F., 2d lieut. Assigned to 10th Inf	93	3
Blaney, Daniel, late 2d lieut. Battery Blaney named in honor of	105	-----
Bliss, Tasker H., brig. gen. Member of War College Board	64	-----
Boutelle, Henry M., late 2d lieut. Battery Boutelle named in honor of ..	105	-----
Bower, David H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 12th Inf	93	3

	G. O.	Page.
Bradford, James, late capt. Battery Bradford named in honor of ----	30	2
Brickey, Wiley J., late 1st sergt. Certificate of merit -----	86	9
Brittain, Gray B., pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	9
Brooke, John R., maj. gen. Retired -----	83	1
Brooke, Mark, 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers -----	93	1
Brown, Harvey, late bvt. maj. gen. Battery Harvey Brown named in honor of -----	30	2
Brown, Preston, 1st lieut. Sentence mitigated -----	12	-----
Bryan, William C., late hosp. steward. Medal of honor -----	86	2
Burckhart, Martin, late corpl. Certificate of merit -----	86	9
Burke, Martin, late lieut. col. Battery Burke named in honor of ----	107	-----
Burnham, Howard M., late 1st lieut. Battery Burnham named in honor of -----	16	3
G. O. 16, 1902, relating to, amended -----	21	-----
Burns, John, late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	9
Butterfield, Daniel, late maj. gen. Battery Butterfield named in honor of -----	30	1
Byrne, Bernard A., maj. Medal of honor -----	86	2
Calvo, Arturo, R. Admitted to Military Academy -----	76	4
Carbaugh, Harvey C., maj. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate -----	80, 87	-----
Carpenter, Wade H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 4th Batty. Field Art ----	93	1
Carr, Fred, late corpl. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Carter, Robert G., 1st lieut. Medal of honor -----	86	2
Carter, William H., brig. gen. Detailed to act as Adjutant General during his absence until Nov. 1, 1902 -----	84	-----
Member of War College Board -----	64	-----
Casad, Adam F., 2d lieut. Assigned to 11th Cav -----	93	2
Case, George, late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Cawetzka, Charles, late pvt. Medal of honor -----	86	2
Center, J. P., late lieut. Battery Center named in honor of -----	16	2
Chaffee, Adna R., maj. gen. Relieved; to command Dept. of the East -----	78	-----
Chappelle, James L., late artificer. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Church, Albert E., late 1st lieut. Battery Church named in honor of --	105	-----
Clagett, Levi, late lieut. Battery Clagett named in honor of -----	16	1
Clark, Lig J., late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Clinton, James, late brig. gen. Battery Clinton named in honor of --	30	2
Cloud, M. M., asst. surg. Decision relating to ----- Cir. 25 -----	-----	3
Condon, Clarence M., 2d lieut. Medal of honor -----	86	2
Connell, James W., late capt. Battery Connell named in honor of --	30	1
Cook, Norman E., 1st lieut. Sentence disapproved -----	87	4
Cooper, Hiram M., 2d lieut. Assigned to 10th Inf. -----	93	3
Corning, John A., late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Cowles, William H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 4th Cav -----	93	2
Cranston, Arthur, late 1st lieut. Battery Cranston named in honor of --	16	3
Crawford, Emmet, late capt. Battery Crawford named in honor of --	30	1
Crissey, Myron S., 2d lieut. Assigned to 111th Co. Coast Art. -----	93	1
Crosby, Franklin B., late 1st lieut. Battery Crosby named in honor of --	16	4
Crowell, Leon, late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Davidson, Richard N., sergt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902 -----	116	-----
Davis, George W., maj. gen. To command Div. of Philippines after Sept. 30, 1902 -----	78	-----
Davis, William M., 2d lieut. Assigned to 6th Batty. Field Art -----	93	2
DeRussy, Rene E., late col. Battery DeRussy named in honor of --	105	-----
Deubery, Archl. Transferred to distinguished marksman class -----	116	-----
Prize winner of the Army infantry team -----	116	-----
Dillon, William E., late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Dockery, Albert B., 2d lieut. Assigned to 5th Cav -----	93	2
Donaldson, Lorenzo D., late pvt. Certificate of merit -----	86	10
Drew, Alfred W., late 1st lieut. Battery Drew named in honor of --	16	3
Duncan, James, late col. Battery Duncan named in honor of -----	16	3
Dutton, Arthur H., late col. Battery Dutton named in honor of ----	30	2
Duvall, William P., maj. Assigned to duty at Fort Williams, Me. ----	103	1
Eby, Charles McH., 2d lieut. Assigned to 2d Cav -----	93	2

INDEX.

7

	G. O.	Page.
Edmundson, Earle, 1st lieut. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate	13	-----
Edwards, William W., 2d lieut. Assigned to 10th Cav	93	2
Emmet, Robert Temple, late 1st lieut. Medal of honor	86	3
Epps, Joseph L., pvt. Medal of honor	86	3
Eustis, Abram, late col. Battery Eustis named in honor of	105	-----
Ferguson, Arthur M., 2d lieut. Medal of honor	86	3
Fetterman, George, late 2d lieut. Battery Fetterman named in honor of	16	3
Finnerty, William M., corpl. Certificate of merit	86	10
Flannery, David T., 1st class sergt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Foley, Oscar, 2d lieut. Assigned to 6th Cav	93	2
Foster, Victor S., 2d lieut. Assigned to 15th Cav	93	2
Frankenberger, Samuel, 2d lieut. Assigned to 7th Batty. Field Art.	93	1
Frazier, Laurence V., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers	93	1
Frye, Maurice, late pvt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Funston, Frederick, brig. gen. Medal of honor	86	3
Gallagher, H. J., capt. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers	96	2
Gallagher, John, pvt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Galt, Sterling A., late artificer. Medal of honor	86	3
Gatewood, Charles B., late 1st lieut. Battery Gatewood named in honor of	105	-----
Gaujot, Julien E., 1st lieut. Sentence approved	87	4
Gedson, Louis, pvt. Medal of honor	86	3
Getty, George W., late col. Fort Getty named in honor of	16	4
Gibert, John M., 2d lieut. Assigned to 10th Inf	93	2
Gillenwater, James R., late corpl. Medal of honor	86	4
Gillespie, George L., brig. gen. Ex officio member of War College Board	64	-----
Glenn, Edwin F., maj. Sentence approved	87	4
Godfrey, George J., late capt. Battery Godfrey named in honor of	16	3
Goode, Benjamin H., late pvt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Goodspeed, Nelson A., 2d lieut. Assigned to 3d Cav	93	2
Gorman, Edward, late sergt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Grant, Frederick D., brig. gen. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president	87	-----
Greene, Henry A., maj. Member of War College Board	64	-----
Greer, Allen J., 2d lieut. Medal of honor	86	4
Griffin, Charles, late col. Battery Griffin named in honor of	107	-----
Griffith, Frederick D., jr., 2d lieut. Assigned to 6th Cav	93	2
Grove, William B., capt. Medal of honor	86	4
Hagedorn, Ernst, 1st lieut. Sentence confirmed	50	-----
Hamilton, Ernest L., late 1st sergt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Hannum, Warren T., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers	93	1
Hanson, Thomas G., capt. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president	90	-----
Harker, Charles G., late brig. gen. Battery Harker named in honor of	105	-----
Harris, David, late col. Battery Harris named in honor of	16	1
Hartshorne, Benjamin M., jr., late capt. Battery Hartshorne named in honor of	120	-----
Haskin, Joseph Abel, late bvt. brig. gen. Battery Haskin named in honor of	30	2
Haskin, William L., col. To command coast artillery remaining in Cuba	31	2
Hatfield, Charles A. P., lieut. col. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president	29	-----
Herr, John K., 2d lieut. Assigned to 7th Cav	93	2
Hickman, Taylor B., pvt. Certificate of merit	86	11
Hinricks, Frederic W., jr., 2d lieut. Assigned to 11th Batty. Field Art	93	1
Hobson, James M., jr., 2d lieut. Assigned to 27th Inf	93	3
Hodges, Harry L., 2d lieut. Assigned to 1st Cav	93	2
Hoff, John Van R., lieut. col. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers	96	-----
Howe, Albion P., late col. Battery Howe named in honor of	16	4

	G. O.	Page.
Howell, James F., 2d lieut. Sentence remitted.....	13	-----
Howells & Co., J. A. Appropriation to reimburse, for advertising.....	43	1
Huntsman, John A., late sergt. Medal of honor.....	86	4
Hussey, Patrick, late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	11
Hyatt, Thaddeus R., corpl. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902.....	116	-----
Jennings, Charles H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 13th Cav.....	93	2
Johnson, Fred, late sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Johnson, John H., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Kaine, Patrick, 1st sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Kelm, Emile P., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Kephart, James, late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	4
Key, Francis Scott. Battery Key named in honor of.....	16	1
Killian, John H., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Kirby, Edmund, late 1st lieut. Battery Kirby named in honor of.....	16	3
Krumm, Herbert Z., 2d lieut. Assigned to 1st Cav.....	93	2
Lancaster, James M., late lieut. col. Battery Lancaster named in honor of.....	16	3
Lawton, Louis B., capt. Medal of honor.....	86	4
Lazear, Jesse W., late doctor. Battery Lazear named in honor of.....	16	1
Leahy, Cornelius J., late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	5
Ledyard, August C., late 1st lieut. Battery Ledyard named in honor of.....	16	3
Lee, Walter Hatch, late 2d lieut. Battery Lee named in honor of.....	16	3
Liesmann, Frederick J., late sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Lincoln, Abraham, late President of the United States. Appropriation for monument or memorial to memory of.....	76	2
Lipscomb, Spencer K., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
Logan, John A., late maj. Medal of honor.....	86	5
Long, James W., capt. Act for relief of.....	61	1
Longley, Francis F., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers.....	93	1
Lowell, Charles Russell, late brig. gen. Battery Lowell named in honor of.....	16, 30	2, 3
MacLay, William P., late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	5
Macomb, Alexander, late maj. gen. Donation of condemned cannon for statue of.....	76	4
Markley, Alfred C., col. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president.....	50	-----
Mathews, George W., asst. surg. Medal of honor.....	86	
McCain, William A., 2d lieut. Assigned to 8th Cav.....	93	2
McClermand, J. W., maj. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers.....	96	2
McConnell, James, late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	5
McCoy, Milton, pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
McGinness, John R., 2d lieut. Assigned to 6th Inf.....	93	2
McGrath, Hugh J., late capt. Battery McGrath named in honor of.....	16	3
Medal of honor.....	86	5
McIlhenny, E. A. Appropriation to reimburse, for rescuing and caring for shipwrecked sailors.....	75	4
McIntyre, James W., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	12
McKinley, William, late President. Appropriation for portrait of.....	74	8
Fort McKinley named in honor of.....	16, 112	4, --
Mendell, George H., late col. Battery Mendell named in honor of.....	120	-----
Mercer, Hugh, late brig. gen. Appropriation for monument in memory of.....	76	3
Miller, Benjamin F., 2d lieut. Assigned to 27th Inf.....	93	3
Miller, Troup, 2d lieut. Assigned to 9th Cav.....	93	2
Miller, William F., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	13
Mills, Albert L., col. Exofficio member of War College Board.....	64	-----
Medal of honor.....	86	6
Mills, S. C., lieut. col. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers.....	96	2
Mitchell, Henry E., 2d lieut. Assigned to 3d Cav.....	93	2
Mitchell, William A., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers.....	93	1
Moran, Edward J., 2d lieut. Assigned to 27th Inf.....	93	2
Morrison, William F., 2d lieut. Assigned to 7th Batty. Field Art.....	93	1

INDEX.

9

	G. O.	Page.
Munroe, John E., 2d lieut. Assigned to 77th Co. Coast Art	93	1
Nelly, Henry M., 2d lieut. Assigned to 20th Inf	93	2
Nicholson, Joseph H., late capt. Battery Nicholson named in honor of	16	1
Nolan, Joseph A., late artificer. Medal of honor	86	6
North, William, late brig. gen. Battery North named in honor of	30	2
Ogden, Frederick C., late 1st lieut. Battery Ogden named in honor of	30	1
Otis, Elwell S., maj. gen. Retired	32	-----
Palmer, Innis N., late col. Battery Palmer named in honor of	30	2
Parker, James, maj. Medal of honor	86	6
Parker, Jesse E., Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	13
Pegram, John C., 2d lieut. Assigned to 1st Cav	93	2
Pendleton, Alexander G., jr., cadet. Sentence approved	90	2
Pierce, Charles H., late 1st sergt. Medal of honor	86	6
Pierce, Palmer E., capt. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate	12	-----
Piper, Alexander, late col. Battery Piper named in honor of	30	2
Platt, Ora, late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	13
Pleasants, H. John, sergt. Certificate of merit	86	13
Ploog, William H., corpl. Certificate of merit	86	13
Plunkett, Thomas, late sergt. Battery Plunkett named in honor of	16	2
Porter, Horace, bvt. brig. gen. Medal of honor	86	6
Porter, John H., late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	13
Price, Wilson C., Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	13
Radabaugh, Fred., late corpl. Certificate of merit	86	13
Ralston, Robert R., 2d lieut. Assigned to Corps of Engineers	93	1
Randolph, Wallace F., col. Ex officio member of War College Board	64	-----
Rauhuff, John R., 1st sergt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902	116	-----
Ray, Charles W., late sergt. Medal of honor	86	7
Read, George, signer of Declaration of Independence. Battery Read named in honor of	16	2
Rees, Robert I., 2d lieut. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate	29	-----
Rehkopf, Ned B., 2d lieut. Assigned to 28th Batty. Field Art	93	2
Reilly, Henry J., late capt. Battery Reilly named in honor of	30	1
Rich, Frank, Pvt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902	116	-----
Richmond, Charles C., late 1st sergt. Certificate of merit	86	14
Rings, William, late cook. Certificate of merit	86	14
Robertson, Samuel W., 2d lieut. Assigned to 15th Cav	93	2
Robson, Christopher, late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	14
Rodney, Caesar, signer of Declaration of Independence. Battery Rodney named in honor of	16	2
Ross, Frank F., late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	14
Rucker, Louis H., lieut. col. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president	12	-----
Ryan, James A., capt. Sentence disapproved	100	-----
Saffold, Marion M., late capt. Battery Saffold named in honor of	16	4
G. O. 16, 1902, relating to, amended	21	-----
Sage, William H., capt. Medal of honor	86	7
Savage, Preston, artificer. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902	116	-----
Schroeder, Henry F., corpl. Medal of honor	86	7
Scriven, G. P., maj. Assigned to duty on staff of General Bates during maneuvers	96	2
Settlers, James, late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	14
Sewell, William J., late maj. gen. Donation of condemned cannon for statue of	61	1
Shafer, James, sergt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902	116	-----
Shelton, George M., corpl. Medal of honor	86	7
Sheridan, Philip H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 9th Cav	93	2
Sherwood, Walter, late 2d lieut. Battery Sherwood named in honor of	16	4
Shtler, Leslie G., late Pvt. Certificate of merit	86	14
Slaughter, William A., late 1st lieut. Battery Slaughter named in honor of	16	4
Slemmer, Adam J., late lieut. col. Battery Slemmer named in honor of	16	2

	G. O.	Page.
Stetteland, Thomas, late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	7
Smith, Andrew W., 2d lieut. Assigned to 9th Cav.....	93	2
Smith, Jacob H., brig. gen. Sentence approved ; retired.....	80	4
Smith, Robert H., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	14
Speaker, Lee, late musician. Certificate of merit.....	86	14
Spencer, Joseph, late maj. gen. Battery Spencer named in honor of..	16	3
Steele, Frederick, late bvt. maj. gen. Battery Steele named in honor of..	30	2
Stephens, John E., capt. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate.....	90	-----
Stevenson, Thomas G., late brig. gen. Battery Stevenson named in honor of.....	16	2
Stevenson, William L., 2d lieut. Assigned to 11th Cav.....	93	2
Stewart, George E., 1st lieut. Medal of honor.....	86	7
Stewart, Gilbert H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 10th Inf.....	93	2
Stokes, Earnes, pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Stoneman, George, late maj. gen. Battery Stoneman named in honor of.....	30	2
Stotsenburg, John M., late capt. Battery Stotsenburg named in honor of.....	16	4
Stricker, John, late brig. gen. Battery Stricker named in honor of..	16	1
Stuckey, Amos, late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Sudsburger, Joseph, ord. sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Sullivan, William R., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Sumner, Samuel S., brig. gen. To command Dept. of Mindanao.....	98	-----
Talbot, Silas, late lieut. col. Battery Talbot named in honor of.....	30	1
Taulbee, Joseph F., 2d lieut. Assigned to 2d Cav.....	93	2
Terrell, John P., 2d lieut. Assigned to 6th Batty. Field Art.....	93	2
Thomas, William F., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Titus, Calvin Pearl, cadet. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Trembley, William B., late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Umbarger, Charles E., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Upton, Emory, late maj. gen. Battery Upton named in honor of.....	16	1
Valliant, Rigby D., 2d lieut. Assigned to 3d Cav.....	93	2
Vanscoike, James H., corpl. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902.....	116	-----
Wade, James F., brig. gen. To command Dept. of Luzon.....	98	-----
Walker, Frank O., late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Wallace, Frank, late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Wallace, George W., 1st lieut. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Wallace, Robert B., late 1st lieut. Battery Wallace named in honor of..	16	3
Waltz, Millard F., maj. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was judge advocate.....	50, 100	-----
Watkins, Eli L., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Weaver, Amos, late sergt. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Weed, Stephen H., late brig. gen. Battery Weed named in honor of..	16	1
Weik, Frank, pvt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902....	116	-----
Weimar, John A., late pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	15
Wetherby, John C., late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Wheaton, Loyd, maj. gen. Proceedings general court-martial of which, was president.....	80	1
Whistler, Garland N., capt. Adoption of regraduation of azimuth instruments by..... Cir. 24.		
White, Edward, late pvt. Medal of honor.....	86	8
Wilhelm, William H., late capt. Battery Wilhelm named in honor of..	16	2
Wilkeson, Bayard, late 1st lieut. Battery Wilkeson named in honor of..	16	3
Wilkins, George W., late sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	16
Williams, Henry, late sergt. Certificate of merit.....	86	16
Williams, Thomas S., pvt. Certificate of merit.....	86	16
Williams, William H., 2d lieut. Assigned to 9th Batty. Field Art.....	93	1
Wilson, Walter K., 2d lieut. Assigned to 8th Batty. Field Art.....	93	2
Winter, Fred., late corpl. Certificate of merit.....	86	16
Wooster, David, late brig. gen. Battery Wooster named in honor of..	30	1
Yager, Emil P., pvt. Prize winner of the Army infantry team, 1902....	116	-----
Young, Samuel B. M., maj. gen. Member of War College Board.....	64	-----
Zane, Edmund L., 2d lieut. Assigned to 14th Cav.....	93	2

INDEX.

11

	G. O.	Page
ABSENCE—		
Indian scouts.....	Cir. 17.....	6
Officers' right to quarters or commutation therefor during temporary, from permanent station.....	39, 82	5, 6
ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE—		
Stoppages on account of.....	Cir. 27.	
Time lost by, to be made good.....	Cir. 4.	
ABSTRACT OF ISSUES—		
(See Blank Forms.)		
ACCOUNTABILITY—		
Certain classes of tools for artillery seacoast-defense posts.....	58	-----
ACCOUNTS—		
Insane officers.....	Cir. 54.	
Mileage of officers.....	119	6
Period for rendition of, by disbursing officers extended.....	1, 130	-----
ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL—		
Brigadier General Carter detailed as, during absence of Adjutant General.....	84	-----
ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS—		
(See Contract Surgeons.)		
ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARDS—		
Clothing allowance.....	Cir. 54.	
ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATES—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	29, 24
ACTING ORDNANCE OFFICERS—		
Disposition of empty cartridge shells.....	62	4, 9
Reports on powder-storage cases.....	6	
ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR—		
Treasury of the Philippine Islands designated a depository... Cir. 35.		
ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS—		
Admission to Military Academy of Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica; approved June 30.....	76	4
Appropriations:		
Deficiencies; approved April 7.....	42	1
Deficiencies; approved February 14.....	43	-----
Deficiencies; approved July 1.....	75	-----
Extension of Loudon Park National Cemetery; approved May 7.....	54	9
Fortifications; approved June 6.....	54	-----
Military Academy; approved June 28.....	73	-----
Permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation; approved June 28.....	76	1
Road to national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; approved May 28.....	54	10
Sundry civil expenses; approved June 28.....	74	-----
Support of the Army; approved June 30.....	69	-----
Certificates in lieu of discharge; approved July 1.....	76	5
Civil government in the Philippines; approved July 1.....	79	-----
Donation of condemned cannon; approved June 23.....	61	1
Donation of condemned cannon; approved July 1.....	76	4, 5
Erection of buildings on government reservations by International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations; approved May 31.....	54	10
Long, James W., appointment and retirement as a captain of infantry; approved June 23.....	61	1
Monuments and statues; approved April 29.....	42	2
Monuments and statues; approved June 28.....	76	2, 3
Quartermaster warehouse at Omaha, Nebr.; approved July 1.....	76	5
Right of way granted through light-house and military reservations on Gasparilla Island, Fla.; approved June 13.....	59	-----
Use and improvements of Governors Island, Boston Harbor; approved June 5.....	54	10
ACTUAL EXPENSES—		
Sea travel of officers.....	Cirs. 29, 33.	
ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS—		
Uniform.....	{ 81 6, 13 132 7, 16	

	G. O.	Page.
ADJUTANT GENERAL—		
Brigadier General Carter detailed as acting, during absence of, until November 1, 1902.....	84	-----
Records of discontinued commands to be forwarded to.....	119	3
To be notified at once of service of writs of habeas corpus upon recruiting officers for persons in their custody..... Cir. 3.		
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriations:		
Contingent expenses.....	68	1
Pay of officers.....	68	4
List of record books supplied by.....	119	2
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
ADVERTISE—		
Authority to, granted to offices and not to officers..... Cir. 4.		
ADVERTISEMENTS—		
Accounts for..... Cir. 4.		
Appropriation to reimburse J. A. Howells & Co. for.....	43	1
AIDS-DE-CAMP—		
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 21
AIGUILLETES—		
Staff corps and departments.....	81, 132	14, 16
ALAFIA, MANATEE AND GULF COAST RAILWAY COMPANY—		
Right of way granted.....	59	-----
ALASKA:		
Appropriations:		
Telegraph and cable lines.....	68	2
Transportation of destitute citizens from.....	75	2
Certain lands at Haines Mission, near Dyea, set apart for military purposes.....	124	-----
Clothing and equipage.....	56	-----
Uniform of officers.....	81, 132	1
ALLOTMENT—		
Of appropriation for:		
Contingent expenses at department headquarters.....	72	-----
Service schools.....	117	-----
Pay of enlisted men.....	119	6
ALLOWANCES—		
	45	-----
	62	-----
Ammunition.....	94	11
	99	-----
	107	-----
Cleaning material.....	104	1
Clothing and equipage..... Cir. 54.	56	-----
Corn brooms and scrubbing brushes.....	8, 39, 119	4, 3
Forage to contract and dental surgeons disallowed..... Cir. 61.		
Fuel, etc., to noncommissioned staff officers.....	39	2
Indian scouts temporarily absent..... Cir. 17.		6
Philippine Scouts.....	24	-----
Public animals.....	55	-----
Travel..... Cir. 15, 29, 32, 33, 37, 39.	82	-----
Veterinary supplies.....	20	-----
AMMUNITION—		
Allowances for:		
All arms.....	62	-----
Blank firing.....	62, 107	6, ---
Coast artillery companies.....	45	-----
Colleges.....	94	11
Engineer officers.....	99	-----
Shotguns.....	62	10
Appropriation.....	54	5
Certain ball cartridges to be turned in to Frankford Arsenal.....	91	-----
	97	2, 3
Coast artillery practice.....	107	-----
	111	3
Reloading tools.....	62	10
Requisitions for artillery.....	111	3

INDEX.

13

	G. O.	Page.
AMNESTY—		
(See Pardon and Amnesty.)		
ANIMALS—		
(See Public Animals.)		
ANNUAL REPORTS—		
General Service and Staff College	89	6
Preparation by military commanders and bureau chiefs	47	-----
ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD—		
Appropriation	74	11
APACHE PRISONERS—		
Appropriation for establishment of, at Fort Sill, Okla	74	17
APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS—		
Appropriation for	74	16
APPOINTMENT—		
Army nurses	49	1
Long, James W., a captain of infantry	61	1
Post noncommissioned staff officers	82	1
Preference to be given civil-war veterans	14	-----
APPROPRIATIONS—		
Allotments of, to:		
Department headquarters	72	-----
Service schools	117	-----
	42	1
Deficiencies	43	-----
	75	-----
Fortifications	54	1
Loudon Park National Cemetery extension	54	9
Military Academy	73	-----
Monuments and statues	42, 76	2, 2, 3
Road to national cemetery at Dover, Tenn	54	10
Sundry civil expenses	74	-----
Support of the Army	68	-----
AQUEDUCT BRIDGE—		
Appropriation for roadway from, to Fort Myer, Va	74	13
ARCTIC CLOTHING—		
	81	32
Composition and issue	82	5
	132	38
ARKANSAS—		
Participation of troops in maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans	90	1
ARMAMENT—		
Appropriation	54	4
ARMORIES AND ARSENALS—		
Appropriations	74	-----
ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS—		
Issue to colleges	94	10
List of, for officers and enlisted men	81	47
ARMSTRONG RAPID-FIRE GUNS—		
Adjustment of new safety attachment	Cir. 59.	
ARMY—		
Address to the	60, 85	-----
Appropriations for support	68	-----
Organization of enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	-----
Organization of Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry	113	-----
ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL—		
Appropriation for construction and repair	42, 68	2, 18
ARMY COMPETITIONS—		
Results published	116	-----
Small arms for 1902	77	-----
ARMY GENERAL HOSPITALS—		
Appropriation	68	18
ARMY INFANTRY COMPETITIONS—		
Resumption of	77	-----
Results for 1902	116	-----
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY—		
Appropriations	68	18

	G. O.	Page.
ARMY NURSE CORPS—		
Appropriation	68	7
Discharges	14	-----
Regulations governing	49	-----
ARMY REGISTER—		
Names of three most distinguished students in military science and tactics at colleges to be inserted in	94	19
ARMY REGULATIONS—		
Paragraph:		
9, amended	39	1
27, amended	119	1
30, amended	119	1
50, amended	82	1
101, amended	82	1
110, amended	28	3
112, amended	119	1
123, amended	82	1
170, amended	119	2
183, amended	28	1
227, amended	119	2
261, amended	119	2
269, revoked	39	6
309, amended	28	1
407, amended	82	2
415, amended	119	2
465, amended	128	-----
466, amended	128	-----
468, amended	128	-----
696, amended	28	1
715, amended	28	2
729, amended	28	2
772, amended	28	2
891, amended	119	3
900, amended	119	3
901, amended	119	3
940, amended	28	2
1009, amended	82	3
1095, rescinded	28	4
1110, amended	39	2
1110 ¹ / ₂ , additional paragraph	39	5
1114, amended	39	2
1130, amended	39	2
1232, amended	39	3
1242, amended	39	3
1287, amended	82	3
1288, amended	82	4
1289, amended	82	4
1290, amended	82	4
1291, amended	82	4
1292, amended	82	5
1293, amended	82	5
1294, amended	82	5
1295, amended	82	5
1310, amended	82	5
1313, revoked	82	7
1314, revoked	82	7
1328, amended	8, 39, 119	---, ---, 3
1377, amended	119	4
1378, amended	119	4
1380, amended	119	7
1387, amended	119	4
1390 ¹ / ₂ , additional paragraph	39	5
1401, amended	39	4
1402, revoked	39	6
1404, supplemented	123	-----
1407, amended	119	4
1410, amended	119	4

INDEX.

15

ARMY REGULATIONS—Continued.	G. O.	Page.
Paragraph :		
1431, amended.....	82	6
1475, amended.....	119	4
1492, amended.....	39, 82	5, 6
1520, amended.....	119	6
1531, amended.....	119	6
1533, amended.....	119	6
1534, amended.....	119	7
1608, amended.....	82	7
1671, revoked.....	82	7
ARMY TRANSPORTS—		
(See Transports.)		
ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE—		
New paragraph added to regulations for.....	35	-----
Paragraph 157, amended.....	99	-----
ARMY WAR COLLEGE—		
Appropriation.....	68	9
Board constituted.....	64	-----
ARREARS OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES—		
Appropriation for, on account of soldiers serving during war with Spain and in the Philippines.....	74	26
ARSENALS—		
Appropriations for repairs.....	74	2
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS—		
Appropriation for.....	74	16
ARTILLERY BAND—		
Composition.....	48, 63, 108	1, 1, 1
ARTILLERY BOARD—		
Regraduation of azimuth instruments by.....	Cir. 24.	
ARTILLERY CORPS—		
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	---, 1, ---
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
Term of service of staff officers.....	119	2
Uniform of sergeants major of.....	Cir. 2.	
ARTILLERY DISTRICT COMMANDERS—		
Not authorized to issue orders carrying mileage.....	Cir. 12.	
Practice at artillery posts.....	Cir. 51.	
Selection of gunnery specialists for class at Artillery School.....	41, 57	-----
ARTILLERY DISTRICTS—		
Gunnery specialists.....	41	-----
Submarine mining.....	51	-----
ARTILLERY MATERIAL—		
Care and preservation.....	Cir. 43.	
ARTILLERY POSTS—		
Artillery practice at.....	Cir. 51.	
Position of guns and mortars.....	82	2
ARTILLERY PRACTICE—		
At artillery posts.....	Cir. 51.	
Method of conducting coast.....	97	-----
Reports concerning.....	119	2
ARTILLERY SCHOOL—		
Allotment of appropriation.....	117	-----
Appropriation.....	68, 117	2, ---
Class of gunnery specialists to be formed at.....	41, 57	-----
ASSISTANT SURGEON—		
Status of an, who completed five years' service and was retired as first lieutenant.....	Cir. 25	3
AUTOMATIC PISTOLS—		
(See Luger automatic pistols.)		
AZIMUTH INSTRUMENTS—		
Appropriation.....	54	5
Regraduation of.....	Cir. 24.	
BACK PAY AND BOUNTY—		
Appropriation for.....	74	25
BADGES OF MILITARY SOCIETIES—		
Wearing of, on occasions of ceremony.....	81, 132	3, 4

	G. O.	Page.
BAGGAGE—		
Allowance transported at public expense on change of station ---	39	3
Army nurses -----	49	6
Limited to lowest possible amount for troops en route to the Philippines -----	5, 122	1, 2
BALL CARTRIDGES—		
Certain, to be turned in to Frankford Arsenal -----	91	-----
BALLOONS—		
Act of the Hague Peace Conference to prohibit for a term of five years the launching of projectiles or explosives from -----	4	-----
BANDS—		
Composition of the several arms -----	48, 63, 108	-----
Uniform -----	81, 132	32, 39
(See Regimental Bands.)		
BARBETTE CARRIAGES—		
Breechblocks of guns mounted on ----- Cirs. 30, 43 -----		---, 2
BARRACKS AND QUARTERS—		
Appropriation for -----	68	14
BASE PERCUSSION FUZES—		
Requisitions for -----	Cir. 34.	
BATTALION NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS—		
Quarters -----	39	5
BATTERIES—		
Names given to certain seacoast -----	16, 105, 107	-----
(See Storage Batteries.)		
BATTERY ALEXANDER, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Fort Baker military reservation named ..	120	-----
BATTERY ANDERSON, VA.—		
Seacoast battery on the Fort Monroe military reservation named ..	105	-----
BATTERY ARNOLD, N. J.—		
Seacoast battery on the Fort Mott military reservation named ..	105, 120	-----
BATTERY AYERS, N. Y.—		
Battery on Fort Wadsworth military reservation named -----	16	1
BATTERY BALDWIN, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reserva- tion named -----	105	-----
BATTERY BARLOW, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort H. G. Wright military reservation named -----	30	2
BATTERY BARRY, N. Y.—		
Battery on Fort Wadsworth military reservation named -----	16	1
BATTERY BARTLETT, MASS.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Warren military reservation named ----	16	2
BATTERY BENJAMIN, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Michie military reservation named -----	30	2
BATTERY BLANEY, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reserva- tion named -----	105	-----
BATTERY BOUTELLE, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reserva- tion named -----	105	-----
BATTERY BRADFORD, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Terry military reservation named -----	30	2
BATTERY BURKE, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Hamilton military reservation named ..	107	-----
BATTERY BURNHAM, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Rosecrans military reservation named ..	16	3
G. O. No. 16, 1902, relating to, amended to read "seacoast battery on Fort Mason military reservation named " -----	21	-----
BATTERY BUTTERFIELD, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort H. G. Wright military reservation named -----	30	1
BATTERY CENTER, FLA.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort McRee military reservation named -----	16	2
BATTERY CHURCH, VA.—		
Seacoast battery on the Fort Monroe military reservation named ..	105	-----

INDEX

17

	G. O.	Page.
BATTERY CLAGETT, MD.— Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named.....	16	1
BATTERY CLINTON, N. Y.— Seacoast battery on Fort H. G. Wright military reservation named..	30	2
BATTERY CONNELL, R. I.— Seacoast battery on Fort Mansfield military reservation named...	30	1
BATTERY CRANSTON, CAL.— Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reserva- tion named.....	16	3
BATTERY CRAWFORD, R. I.— Seacoast battery on Fort Mansfield military reservation named...	30	1
BATTERY CROSBY, CAL.— Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser- vation named.....	16	4
BATTERY DE RUSSY, VA.— Seacoast battery on the Fort Monroe military reservation named..	105	-----
BATTERY DREW, CAL.— Seacoast battery on Fort McDowell military reservation named...	16	3
BATTERY DUNCAN, CAL.— Seacoast battery on Fort Baker military reservation named.....	16	3
BATTERY DUTTON, N. Y.— Seacoast battery on Fort H. G. Wright military reservation named.....	30	2
BATTERY EMORY UPTON, N. Y.— Battery on Fort Wadsworth military reservation named.....	16	1
BATTERY EUSTIS, VA.— Seacoast battery on the Fort Monroe military reservation named..	105	-----
BATTERY FETTERMAN, CAL.— Seacoast battery on Fort Rosecrans military reservation named...	16	3
BATTERY GATEWOOD, VA.— Seacoast battery on the Fort Monroe military reservation named..	105	-----
BATTERY GODFREY, CAL.— Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser- vation named.....	16	3
BATTERY GRIFFIN, N. Y.— Seacoast battery on Fort Hamilton military reservation named ..	107	-----
BATTERY HARKER, N. J.— Seacoast battery on the Fort Mott military reservation named ...	105	-----
BATTERY HARRIS, MD.— Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named	16	1
BATTERY HARTSHORNE, MD.— Seacoast battery on the Fort Smallwood military reservation named.....	120	-----
BATTERY HARVEY BROWN, N. Y.— Seacoast battery on Fort Hamilton military reservation named ..	30	2
BATTERY HOWE, CAL.— Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser- vation named.....	16	4
BATTERY JACK ADAMS, MASS.— Seacoast battery on Fort Warren military reservation named	16	2
BATTERY KEY, MD.— Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named ..	16	1
BATTERY KIRBY, CAL.— Seacoast battery on Fort Baker military reservation named	16	3
BATTERY LANCASTER, CAL.— Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser- vation named.....	16	3
BATTERY LAZEAR, MD.— Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named.....	16	1
BATTERY LEDYARD, CAL.— Seacoast battery on Fort McDowell military reservation named ...	16	3
BATTERY LEE, WASH.— Seacoast battery on Fort Flagler military reservation named	16	3
BATTERY LOWELL, MASS.— Seacoast battery on Fort Warren military reservation named.....	16, 30	2, 3

	G. O.	Page.
BATTERY McGRATH, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Rosecrans military reservation named...	16	3
BATTERY MENDELL, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Fort Baker military reservation named ..	120	-----
BATTERY NICHOLSON, MD.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named ...	16	1
BATTERY NORTH, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Michie military reservation named	30	2
BATTERY OGDEN, R. I.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Greble military reservation named	30	1
BATTERY PALMER, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Michie military reservation named	30	2
BATTERY PIPER, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Hamilton military reservation named ..	30	2
BATTERY PLUNKETT, MASS.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Warren military reservation named.....	16	2
BATTERY READ, DEL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Du Pont military reservation named ...	16	2
BATTERY REILLY, R. I.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Adams military reservation named	30	1
BATTERY RODNEY, DEL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Du Pont military reservation named ...	16	2
BATTERY SAFFOLD, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser-		
vation named.....	16, 21	4, --
BATTERY SHERWOOD, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser-		
vation named	16	4
BATTERY SLAUGHTER, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser-		
vation named.....	16	4
BATTERY SLEMMER, FLA.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort McRee military reservation named	16	2
BATTERY SPENCER, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Baker military reservation named	16	3
BATTERY STEELE, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Terry military reservation named	30	2
BATTERY STEVENSON, MASS.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Warren military reservation named	16	2
BATTERY STONEMAN, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Terry military reservation named	30	2
BATTERY STOTSENBURG, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on the Presidio of San Francisco military reser-		
vation named	16	4
BATTERY STRICKER, MD.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Howard military reservation named ...	16	1
BATTERY TALBOT, R. I.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Adams military reservation named	30	1
BATTERY WALLACE, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort McDowell military reservation named ..	16	3
BATTERY WEED, N. Y.—		
Battery on Fort Wadsworth military reservation named	16	1
BATTERY WILHELM, WASH.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Flagler military reservation named.....	16	2
BATTERY WILKERSON, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Rosecrans military reservation named...	16	3
BATTERY WOOSTER, R. I.—		
Seacoast battery on Fort Mansfield military reservation named...	30	1
BEARERS—		
(See Litter Bearers.)		
BEDLOES ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.—		
Placed under the control of War Department, and announced as		
the military reservation of Fort Wood	40	-----
BELTS—		
Cleaning material for.....	16	1
Disposition of certain feed, for Colt's automatic gun, cal. .30;		
alterations, etc.....	16	1

INDEX.

19

	G. O.	Page.
BELTS—Continued.		
Dress, for engineer officers.....	27	3
Uniform, and belt plates.....	81	15, 28
	132	18, 35
BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.—		
Appropriations.....	74	1
BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY—		
Contracts made with, to be completed by Bethlehem Steel Company..	54	6
BITS—		
(See Curb Bits.)		
BLACKSMITHS—		
(See Farriers and Blacksmiths.)		
BLANK AMMUNITION—		
Allowance.....	62, 107	6, --
BLANKET BAGS—		
Marking of.....	28	1
BLANK FORMS—		
Abstract of issues (No. 40).....	11	---
Appointment of Army nurses.....	49	3
Bonds for ordnance issued to colleges.....	94	14
Coast artillery practice.....	97	8
Consolidated ration returns (No. 66).....	11	---
Ration returns (No. 53).....	11	---
Relief of officers from subsistence duty (No. 68).....	9	4
Requisitions.....	Cir. 6.	
BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION—		
Appropriation.....	54	8
BOARDS—		
Examination of artillery gunners.....	97	6
Field Artillery Board.....	60	---
War College Board.....	64	---
(See Boards of Survey; Examining Boards.)		
BOILERS—		
(See Heating Plants; Steam Boilers.)		
BONDS—		
Blank form and preparation of, for property issued to colleges ---	94	14-18
BOOKS—		
(See Record Books; Text Books.)		
BOOKS, BLANKS, ETC.—		
Books of instruction.....	Cirs. 52, 60.	
Economic preparation of requisitions for; use and preservation.	Cir. 6.	
List of, to be used at colleges.....	94	18
BOOTS—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	16, 19
BRASSARDS—		
Description of; when worn.....	81, 132	30, 38
BRECHBLOCKS—		
Instructions concerning.....	Cirs. 30, 43.	--, 2
BRECH DETAIL—		
Duties modified.....	Cir. 30.	
BRECHES—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	10, 13
BRIGADIER GENERAL—		
Insignia of rank.....	81, 132	19, 22
Uniform.....	81	6, 13
	132	7, 16
BROOMS—		
Allowance and issue of corn.....	8, 39, 119	--, 4, 3
BRUSHES—		
Allowance and issue of scrubbing.....	8, 39, 119	--, 4, 3
BUFFALO, N. Y.—		
Authorizes sale of reservation at, and purchase of land for mili- tary post at or near.....	68	14
BUILDINGS—		
(See Military Reservations.)		

	G. O.	Page.
BUREAU—		
Method of reimbursement of one, for services rendered or supplies furnished by another.....	Cir. 14.	
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS—		
Insignia of Chief.....	132	21
Organization, duties, etc.....	79	32
BURIAL EXPENSES—		
Soldiers on the retired list.....	Cir. 21.	
BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS—		
Appropriation.....	74	11
BUTTONS—		
Uniform.....	{ 81 5, 17, 25 132 6, 20, 32	
CADETS—		
Assignment of graduates.....	93	-----
Pay; reimbursement for transportation to Military Academy.....	73	2
Service as, not counted in computing—		
Pay for continuous service of enlisted men.....	Cir. 57.....	2
Service of enlisted men for commissions.....	Cir. 55.	
CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION—		
Appropriation for.....	74	17
CANNED FOOD—		
Estimation of quantity in cans.....	34	1
CANNON—		
Donation of condemned.....	61, 76	1, 4
Salutes with.....	62	6
CANTEENS—		
Marking of.....	28	1
CAPIES—		
Prescribed.....	132	11
CAPS—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	10, 13
CAPTAIN—		
Insignia of rank.....	81, 132	19, 22
Uniform.....	{ 81 6, 13 132 7, 16	
CARBINES—		
(See Magazine Arms.)		
CARRIAGES—		
Method of removing old paint from guns and.....	Cir. 56.	
CARTRIDGE BELTS—		
Alteration of certain; two lengths to be supplied.....	15	1
Cleaning material for.....	15, 104	1, 1
CARTRIDGE CASES—		
Disposition of empty metallic.....	64	2
CAVALRY—		
Allowance of public animals.....	55, 110	-----
Certain squadrons designated for service in the Philippines.....	5, 122	1, --
Disposition of surplus horse equipments.....	42	1
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	1, 1, 1
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 21
Nickel-plated curb bits and saber scabbards.....	46	-----
Requisition for certain carbine parts.....	42	1
(See Change in Station of Troops.)		
CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—		
Cavalry command and subpost—regulations for, amended and supplemented.....	40	-----
(See School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.)		
CAVALRY BAND—		
Composition.....	48, 63, 108	1, 1, 1
CAVALRY COMPETITIONS—		
Not to be held in 1902.....	77	-----
CERTIFICATE IN LIEU OF DISCHARGE—		
Secretary of War authorized to furnish.....	76	5
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT—		
Awardment.....	86	9-16
Decisions concerning awardment of.....	125	-----

INDEX.

31

	G. O.	Page.
CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY—		
Enlisted men completing prescribed course at School of Submarine Defense	28	4
CHANGE IN STATION OF TROOPS—		
Battalion of Engineers :		
Companies B and D, 1st Battalion, from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans	31	1
Company C, 1st Battalion, from West Point, N. Y., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans	34	2
1st Battalion to Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers	96	-----
Artillery Corps :		
Bands—		
8th from Fort Columbus, N. Y., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.	103	-----
Coast Companies—		
32d and 106th to Alaska, temporarily	37	6
12th and 125th from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., and Fort Trumbull, Conn., respectively ..	44	-----
64th from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Fort Miley, Cal.; 63d and 71st from Alcatraz Island, Cal., to Fort Casey, Wash	53	-----
62d from Fort Mason, Cal., to Fort Worden, Wash	88	-----
The following companies from Fort Columbus, N. Y.:		
53d to Fort Rodman, Mass.; 83d to Fort Revere, Mass.; 122d to Key West Barracks, Fla.; 49th to Fort Williams, Me	103	1
10th, 38th, 85th, and 108th designated for service in the Philippines	122	1
25th, 27th, 31st, and 36th from the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment	122	3
Field Batteries—		
3d to Dept. of the East	81	2
6th, 7th, 19th, 20th, and 28th to Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers	96	-----
10th from Dept. of the Columbia to Fort Snelling, Minn.; and, if necessary, two batteries from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Monterey, Cal	103	-----
9th, 17th, and 18th designated for service in the Philippines	122	1
14th, 15th, and 25th from the Philippines to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment	122	3
Cavalry :		
1st Regiment—		
2d Squadron designated for service in the Philippines	5	1
From the Philippines to Dept. of Texas	122	3
2d Regiment—		
1st Squadron and Troops I and K from Cuba to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops E and H from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Fort Myer, Va.; Troops L and M from Fort Cuba to Sheridan, Ill.	31, 37	1, 6
3d Regiment—		
To Forts Assiniboine, Mont., and Walla Walla, Wash., Yellowstone National Park, and Boise Barracks, Idaho; one squadron to take temporary station at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for service in national parks	37	6
Troops E and F, from Dept. of California; the major and one troop to Boise Barracks, Idaho, the remaining troop to Fort Yates, N. Dak.; Troops G and H from Fort Apache, Ariz., to Dept. of Dakota	103	1
4th Regiment—		
Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Squadrons to Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers	96	-----
5th Regiment—		
2d Squadron designated for service in the Philippines	5	1
From the Philippines to Dept. of the Colorado	122	3
6th Regiment—		
From the Philippines to Dept. of Dakota	122	3

CHANGE IN STATION OF TROOPS—Continued.

G. O. Page.

Cavalry—Continued.

7th Regiment—

From Cuba to Chickamauga Park, Ga.----- 31, 37 1, 5

8th Regiment—

3d Squadron from Dept. of Cuba to Dept. of the Missouri
with station at Fort Riley, Kans.----- 7 -----Headquarters, band, and 2d Squadron from Cuba to Jef-
ferson Barracks, Mo.----- 31, 37 1, 7One squadron to Fort Riley, Kans., and two troops each
to Forts Sill and Reno, Okla.----- 37 7

3d Squadron to Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers----- 96 -----

9th Regiment—

Headquarters, band, and four troops to Fort Walla Walla,
Wash.; four troops to the Presidio of San Francisco,
Cal., and four troops to Monterey, Cal.----- 103 2

10th Regiment—

Headquarters, band, and 1st and 3d Squadrons from Cuba
to Fort Robinson, Nebr.----- 31, 37 2, 7

12th Regiment—

To Forts Clark and Sam Houston, with necessary detach-
ments to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown, Tex.----- 37 7

Designated for service in the Philippines----- 122 1

13th Regiment—

Troops B and D from Fort Robinson, Nebr., to Fort
Meade, S. Dak.----- 31 2To Forts Meade, S. Dak.; Yates, N. Dak., and Keogh,
Mont.----- 37 6

Troop L from Fort Yates, N. Dak., to Fort Meade, S. Dak.----- 103 1

Designated for service in the Philippines----- 122 1

14th Regiment—

1st Squadron from Dept. of the Missouri to Dept. of the
Colorado----- 7 -----

To Forts Grant, Huachuca, and Apache, Ariz.----- 37 7

Two troops to Fort Apache, Ariz.----- 103 1

Designated for service in the Philippines----- 122 1

Infantry:

1st Regiment—

From the Philippines to Depts. of the Lakes and East--- 122 3

2d Regiment—

1st Battalion designated for service in the Philippines--- 5, 33 1, ---

From the Philippines to Dept. of the Colorado----- 122 3

3d Regiment—

To Fort Thomas, Ky., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.--- 37 6

4th Regiment—

To Dept. of Texas----- 5 2

To Forts Sam Houston, Brown, Ringgold, and McIntosh,
Tex.----- 37 7

To the Philippines----- 122 1

5th Regiment—

From the Philippines to Dept. of the East----- 122 3

6th Regiment—

To Fort Leavenworth, Kans.----- 37 7

Headquarters, band, and 12 companies to Fort Riley,
Kans., for maneuvers----- 96 -----

7th Regiment—

Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, E, F, G, I, K,
and L, designated for service in the Philippines----- 5 1Movement to the Philippines revoked; certain companies
from Alaska and Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Pre-
sidio of San Francisco, Cal.----- 37 6

8th Regiment—

1st Battalion designated for service in the Philippines--- 5 1

Movement of 1st Battalion to the Philippines revoked; to
proceed to Alaska; two battalions to Dept. of the Co-
lumbia----- 37 6

CHANGE IN STATION OF TROOPS—Continued.

G. O. Page.

Infantry—Continued.

8th Regiment—Continued.

Headquarters, band, and six companies from Dept. of the
Columbia to Dept. of the East; headquarters, band, and
2d Battalion for station at Fort Columbus, N. Y.;
Company K, to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Company
L, to Fort Wood, N. Y.-----

103 1

9th Regiment—

Except Company B, to the United States for station in
Dept. of Dakota-----

5 2

Movement to Dept. of Dakota revoked; to take station at
Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, N. Y.-----

37 5

10th Regiment—

Headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion from Dept. of the
Missouri to Div. of the Philippines-----

19 1

From the Philippines to Dept. of the Columbia-----

122 3

11th Regiment—

2d Battalion from Dist. of Porto Rico to Div. of the
Philippines-----

19 1

12th Regiment—

To Forts Douglas and Du Chesne, Utah; Apache, Ariz.,
and Fort Bliss, Tex-----

37 7

13th Regiment—

To presidio of San Francisco, Cal-----

37 8

14th Regiment—

To Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., and Fort Porter, N. Y.-

37 5

15th Regiment—

2d Battalion to Div. of the Philippines-----

5 1

From Div. of the Philippines to Dept. of California-----

95 -----

16th Regiment—

To Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Slocum, N. Y-----

37 5

17th Regiment—

To Dept. of the Columbia-----

5 2

To Vancouver Barracks, Forts Lawton and Wright,
Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho-----

37 7

To the Philippines-----

122 -----

18th Regiment—

To Forts D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Logan, Colo-----

37 7

To Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers, except Company L-

96 -----

To the Philippines-----

122 1

19th Regiment—

To Angel Island, Cal-----

37 8

20th Regiment—

To Dept. of the Lakes-----

5 2

1st Battalion 20th Inf., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Co-
lumbus Barracks, Ohio-----

31, 37 1, 6

21st Regiment—

To Forts Harrison, Missoula, and Assinniboine, Mont.-

37 6

To Forts Snelling, Minn.; Yates, N. Dak., and Keogh,
Mont.; G. O. 37, 1902, accordingly amended-----

47 -----

22d Regiment—

To Dept. of the Missouri-----

5 2

To Forts Crook, Nebr.; Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Sill,
Okla-----

37 7

Headquarters, band, and 12 companies to Fort Riley,
Kans., for maneuvers-----

96 -----

23d Regiment—

To Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y-----

37 5

To the Philippines-----

122 1

24th Regiment—

Company L designated for service in the Philippines-----

5 1

Movement of Company L to the Philippines revoked; to
Forts Snelling, Minn.; Yates, N. Dak., and Keogh,
Mont-----

37 6, 8

To Forts Harrison, Missoula, and Assinniboine, Mont.;
G. O. 37, 1902, accordingly amended-----

47 -----

CHANGE IN STATION OF TROOPS—Continued.	G. O.	Page.
Infantry—Continued.		
25th Regiment—		
To Forts Niobrara, Nebr., and Reno, Okla.	37	7
26th Regiment—		
From the Philippines to Dept. of Texas	122	3
29th Regiment—		
To Div. of the Philippines	5	1
Signal Corps—		
Company C from Cuba to Fort Myer, Va	31	2
Detachment to Fort Riley, Kans., for maneuvers	96	-----
CHANGE OF STATION—		
Baggage allowance	39	3
Transportation of furloughed soldiers	82	1
CHAPÉAU—		
Prescribed	81, 132	10, 13
CHAPLAINS—		
Insignia	81, 132	18, 22
Monthly reports	82	1
Uniform	81, 132	-----
CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL BANK, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—		
Designated a depository	Cir. 23.	
CHECKS—		
Issue of, by disbursing officers	Cir. 51.	
CHEVRONS—		
Noncommissioned officers'	{ 81	25-28
Service	132	32-34
Service-in-war	81, 132	27, 34
Service-in-war	81, 132	28, 35
CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK—		
Appropriations	74	14
CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA.—		
Seventh Cavalry to go into camp at	31	1
CHIEF COMMISSARIES—		
Special instructions to, in Div. of the Philippines	9	-----
CHIEF NURSES—		
Duties, etc	49	8, 9
CHIEF OF ARTILLERY—		
Personal reports of electrician sergeants and artillery sergeants		
major	119	1
Submarine mining property	133	-----
CHIEF OF ENGINEERS—		
Uniform	81, 132	6, 7
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE—		
Blank forms for coast artillery practice	97	8
Issue of ordnance to colleges	94	10
Reports on experimental ordnance stores	121	-----
Reports showing relative value of powder-storage cases	6	-----
Submarine mining property	133	-----
CHIEF QUARTERMASTERS—		
Estimates for clothing and equipage	82	4, 5
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER—		
Appropriation for office of	68	2
Uniform	132	19
CHINA—		
Fiscal agents designated for the United States in	Cir. 26.	
CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION—		
Ninth Infantry ordered home in recognition of its arduous service		
in the	5	2
CIRCULARS—		
No. 12 of 1895, modified	Cir. 5	1
No. 53 of 1899, par. 1, supplemented	Cir. 16.	
No. 7 of 1900, revoked	Cir. 55.	
No. 30 of 1902, par. 1, amended	Cir. 43.	
No. 52 of 1902, modified	Cir. 60.	
(See General Orders.)		

INDEX.

25

	G. O.	Page.
CITY NATIONAL BANK, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—		
Designated a depository	Cir. 27.	
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—		
Act temporarily providing for the administration of, in the Philippine Islands	79	-----
Announces establishment of, in the Philippine Islands	67	-----
CIVIL GOVERNOR—		
Future appointments of, for the Philippine Islands	79	1
CIVILIAN CLOTHING—		
Wearing of, by officers and enlisted men	81, 132	2, 3
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES—		
Appropriation for services, etc., of, on Philippine expedition in 1898	75	2
Ration returns	121	-----
Solicitation of personal favors	18	-----
Status of, in Philippines paid from insular funds	Cir. 45.	
Traveling expenses of, in Ordnance Department paid from what appropriation	Cir. 15.	
CIVILIAN PHYSICIANS—		
Employment of, by recruiting officers	28	2
CIVILIANS—		
Applicants for position of electrician sergeant	28	4
Regulations governing examination and appointment of, as second lieutenants	71	-----
CIVIL WAR VETERANS—		
(See Veterans.)		
CLAIMS—		
Appropriation for, allowed by Auditor for the War Department ..	43	6
CLEANING MATERIAL—		
Expendable	Cir. 48.	
Woven cartridge belts	15, 104	1, 1
CLERKS AND MESSENGERS—		
Appropriation for, at Headquarters of the Army and department headquarters	68	4
(See Civilian Employees.)		
CLOTHING—		
Allowance to enlisted men of Philippine Scouts; articles of uniform to be designated by commanding general Div. of the Philippines	24	2
Appropriations	68	8
CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—		
Allowances to Hospital Corps	Cir. 54.	
Appropriation	68	17
Estimates	82	3
Price list and allowances	56	-----
COAST ARTILLERY—		
Allowance of ammunition for target practice	45, 107	-----
Appropriation for electrical apparatus	68	2
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	2, 2, --
Instruction in submarine mining	51	
Target practice and technical instruction	97, 111	-----
(See Change in Station of Troops.)		
COATS—		
(See Full-dress Coats.)		
COINAGE—		
Philippine Islands	79	29
COLLAR ORNAMENTS—		
For all officers	81, 132	4, 5, 6, 7
COLLARS—		
Uniform	81, 132	24, 31
COLLEGES—		
(See Educational Institutions.)		
COLONEL—		
Uniform	{ 81	6, 13
	{ 132	7, 16
Insignia	81, 132	22, 19

	G. O.	Page.
COLT AUTOMATIC GUN, CAL. .30—		
Alteration in certain feed belts for; two lengths to be issued; cleaning material.....	15	1
COLUMBUS, OHIO—		
Authorizes sale of reservation at, and purchase of land for mili- tary post at or near	68	14
COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE—		
Appropriation for contingent expenses.....	68	1
COMMANDING OFFICERS—		
But one, at a post responsible for the instruction, etc., of the command		
Computation of continuous service of enlisted men.....	Cir. 7.	
Designation of quarters for certain noncommissioned officers.....	39	5
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
Estimates of clothing and equipage.....	82	5
Requisitions for small-arms parts.....	42	1
Responsibility for accuracy in preparation of ration returns.....	11	
Uniform of command.....	81, 132	2, 3
(See Department Commanders; Post Commanders.)		
COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE—		
Instructions to, in the Philippines.....	9	-----
Rendition of accounts	1	-----
COMMISSARY GENERAL—		
Communications from officers to, concerning accounts, etc., of subsistence.....		
Reports concerning the relief from duty of officers doing subsist- ence duty in Div. of the Philippines.....	9	-----
COMMISSARY SERGEANTS—		
(See Post Commissary Sergeants.)		
COMMISSION—		
Appropriation for permanent international, of the congresses of navigation.....	76	1
To secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President	76	2
(See Examination.)		
COMMUNICATIONS—		
(See Correspondence.)		
COMMUTATION OF QUARTERS—		
Appropriation	68	8
Leaves of absence	Cir. 17.	4
Temporary absence from permanent station.....	39, 82	5, 6
COMMUTATION OF RATIONS—		
Army nurses.....	49, 119	6, 7, 5
Enlisted men on recruiting service.....	Cir. 49.	
Philippine Scouts	24, 119	2, 5
When and to whom allowed; rates.....	119	5
COMPANIES—		
Composition of coast artillery, infantry, and engineer	48, 63, 108	-----
COMPANY COMMANDERS—		
(See Commanding Officers.)		
COMPANY EXAMINATIONS—		
For gunners, coast artillery.....	97	6
COMPANY PROPERTY—		
Marking of haversacks, canteens, etc	28	1
COMPETITIONS—		
Results announced.....		
Small arms, for 1902	116	-----
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION—		
Enlisted men for grade of second lieutenant	77	-----
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY—		
Construction of existing orders regulating method of reimbursing one department or bureau for supplies or services furnished another.....	70, 119	4, 1
(See Decisions, Opinions, etc.)		
		Cir. 14.

INDEX.

27

	G. O.	Page.
COMPUTATION OF SERVICE—		
Candidates for commissions in Regular Army	Cir. 55.	
Enlisted men held in service after expiration of term of enlistment	Cir. 53.	
CONDEMNED CANNON—		
Donation	61, 76	1, 4
CONFERENCE—		
(See The Hague Peace Conference.)		
CONNECTICUT—		
State of, authorized to occupy Fort Griswold tract on New London Harbor	54	2
CONSOLIDATED RATION RETURN—		
New form to be issued; to be used by post and regimental commanders when practicable	11	
CONSULS—		
(See United States Consuls.)		
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES—		
Preventive measures	Cir. 62.	46
CONTINGENT EXPENSES—		
Allotment of appropriation	72, 117	
Appropriation for	68, 75	1, 1
CONTINUOUS SERVICE—		
Computation in case of soldiers held in service beyond expiration of term of enlistment	Cir. 53.	
CONTINUOUS-SERVICE PAY—		
Decision concerning	Cir. 63.	
Distinction between, and "additional pay"	Cir. 22.	
Time served as a cadet not counted in computing pay of enlisted men for continuous service	Cir. 57.	
CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS—		
Appropriation for pay	68	8
Official relations between, their enlisted assistants, and the Medical Department	26	
Sale or issue of forage to, unauthorized	Cir. 61.	
Uniform	81, 132	20, 25
CONTRACTS—		
Officers making frequent, to request authority to advertise	Cir. 4.	
CONTRACT SURGEONS—		
Appropriations:		
Pay and mileage	68	8
To reimburse	43	2
Sale or issue of forage to, unauthorized	Cir. 61.	
Status; transfer or assignment of pay accounts	Cir. 41.	
To sign final statements when	Cir. 2.	
Uniform	81, 132	29, 25
CONVENTION—		
Acts of The Hague Peace Conference	4, 52	
Temporary, fixing status of interchangeable postal service	Cir. 20.	
(See Geneva Convention.)		
COOKING STOVE—		
Noncommissioned officers occupying quarters allowed a	39	2
CORN BROOMS AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES—		
Allowance and issue	8, 30, 119	4, 3
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—		
Appropriations	68	5
Disbursing officers designated to purchase envelopes	118	
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
Insignia	81, 132	17, 21
Organization of West Point detachment	34	2
Uniform	27, 132	7
CORRESPONDENCE—		
Concerning subsistence accounts and returns	Cir. 16.	
Official signatures of officers detailed for duty in staff departments	Cir. 51.	
Relating to artillery practice at posts	Cir. 51.	
Relative to landing troops at posts en route	35	

	G. O.	Page.
COSTA RICA—		
Admission of Artura R. Calvo of, to Military Academy.....	76	4
COURTS-MARTIAL—		
Appropriation	68	8
Cases tried by general :		
Aldrich, James H., lieutenant	29	-----
Brown, Preston, lieutenant.....	12	-----
Cook, Norman E., lieutenant.....	87	3
Gaujot, Julien E., lieutenant.....	87	2
Glenn, Edwin F., major.....	87	1
Hagedorn, Ernst, lieutenant.....	50	-----
Howell, James F., lieutenant.....	13	-----
Pendleton, jr., Alex. G., cadet.....	90	-----
Ryan, James A., captain	100	-----
Smith, Jacob, brigadier general.....	80	-----
Forfeitures.....	Cir. 36.	
Pay and mileage of witnesses before, in the Philippines ..	Cir. 45.	
Stoppages directed by.....	Cir. 27.	
COURTS OF INQUIRY—		
Appropriation for reporters and witnesses.....	68	8
CRAVATS—		
Prescribed	81	14, 24
	132	17, 31
CREDIT SALES—		
To officers, enlisted men, and recruits.....	82	6
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION—		
Military reservations of Fort Custer, Mont., embraced within limits of, turned over to Interior Department.....	41	-----
CUBA—		
Appropriation for statement of receipts and expenditures in..... (See Republic of Cuba.)	75	1
CURE BITS—		
Issue and nickel-plating of	46	-----
CUSHINGS ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.—		
Appropriation for purchase	54	2
DECEASED SOLDIER—		
Claim of post exchange against estate of, for indebtedness ..	Cir. 25.....	1
DECISIONS, OPINIONS, ETC.—		
Comptroller of the Treasury :		
Allowances to Indian scouts.....	Cir. 17.....	6
Civil employees—		
Status in the Philippines paid from insular funds ..	Cir. 45.	
Travel expenses	Cir. 15.	
Commutation of quarters	Cir. 17.	
Continuous-service pay	Cir. 63.	
Court-martial forfeitures.....	Cir. 36.	
Deceased soldiers' debt to post exchanges	Cir. 25.....	1
Extra-duty pay.....	Cirs. 25, 44.....	1, --
Mileage of officers.....	Cir. 57.	
Mounted pay of officers.....	Cir. 17.....	2
Retired soldiers—		
Burial	Cir. 21.	
Continuous-service pay	Cir. 17.....	1
Pay of gunners	Cir. 31.	
Travel allowances—		
Enlisted men.....	Cirs. 5, 32, 33, 39.	
Officers	Cirs. 29, 33, 57.	
Transfer or assignment of pay accounts of contract surgeons.	Cir. 41.	
Witnesses before courts-martial in the Philippines.....	Cir. 45.	
Secretary of the Treasury :		
Mailable articles designed as gifts or souvenirs between the United States and the Philippines	Cir. 16.	
Secretary of War:		
Accounts of insane officers.....	Cir. 54.	
Awardment of certificates of merit and medals of honor.....	125	-----
Clothing allowance to Hospital Corps.....	Cir. 54.	

DECISIONS, OPINIONS, ETC.—Continued.

G. O. Page.

Secretary of War—Continued.

Commanding officers of posts.....	Cir. 8.
Commutation of rations to recruiting parties.....	Cir. 40.
Enlisted men for commissions.....	Cir. 55.
Forage to contract and dental surgeons.....	Cir. 61.
Mileage orders.....	Cir. 12.
Officers' schools at posts.....	Cir. 8.
Salutes by guards while marching.....	Cir. 56.
Signing final statements by contract surgeons.....	Cir. 2.
Stoppages of pay.....	Cir. 3.
Time lost to be made good.....	Cir. 4.
Uniform—	
Retired officers.....	Cir. 40.
Sergeants major of artillery.....	Cir. 2.
Veterinarians' pay vouchers.....	Cir. 2.

DECORATION DAY—

(See Memorial Day.)

DECORATIONS—

Received from foreign governments.....	81, 132	2, 3
--	---------	------

DEFICIENCIES—

Appropriation.....	42, 43, 75	1, ---, ---
--------------------	------------	-------------

DENTAL DISEASE—

Procedure when soldiers are excused from duty on account of.....	26	---
--	----	-----

DENTAL SURGEONS—

(See Contract Dental Surgeons.)

DEPARTMENT—

Method of reimbursement of one, for services rendered or supplies furnished by another.....	Cir. 14.
---	----------

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS—

Careful consideration of estimates and requisitions.....	3	---
Detail of officers to give instructions in submarine mining.....	51	---
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
To provide for preliminary examination of enlisted men for commissions.....	17	---

DEPARTMENT COMPETITIONS—

Results for 1902.....	116	---
Resumed as provided in "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898".....	77	---

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS—

Allotment of appropriation to the several.....	72	---
Appropriations.....	68	1, 4

DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA—

Appropriation for telegraph and cable lines continued.....	68	2
--	----	---

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF CUBA—

Discontinued; disposition of officers, troops, records, stores, etc.....	31	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
Major General Chaffee to command.....	78	---
Troops remaining in Cuba to be under command of.....	31	2

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—

Appropriation.....	75	4
--------------------	----	---

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—

Distribution of troops to stations in.....	37	---
--	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF LUZON—

Established; territorial limits; General Wade to command.....	98	---
---	----	-----

DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO—

Established; territorial limits; General Sumner to command.....	98	---
---	----	-----

	G. O.	Page.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—		
Distribution of troops to stations in	37	-----
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES—		
Discontinued	98	-----
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES—		
Discontinued	98	-----
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS—		
Distribution of troops to stations in	37	-----
DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS—		
Established; territorial limits; General Baldwin to command.....	98	-----
Territorial limits modified	106	-----
DEPOSITARIES—		
Additional security furnished :		
First National Bank of Portland, Oreg	Cirs. 4, 6.	
National Bank of Wheeling, W. Va	Cir. 8.	
Designated :		
City National Bank of Tuscaloosa, Ala	Cir. 27.	
Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Ala	Cir. 12.	
First National Bank of El Paso, Tex	Cir. 48.	
Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa	Cir. 9.	
National Commercial Bank of Albany, N. Y	Cir. 2.	
National Bank of Commerce at Kansas City, Mo	Cir. 38.	
Discontinued :		
Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y	Cir. 2.	
Third National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn	Cir. 23.	
DEPOSITORY—		
Treasury of the Philippine Islands designated a, for public money	Cir. 35.	65 -----
DEPOSITS—		
Chief commissaries in the Philippines	9	2
Public moneys	28	1
DEPOT COMMISSARY, MANILA, P. I.—		
Time for rendition of accounts extended	1, 130	-----
DESCRIPTIVE AND ASSIGNMENT CARDS—		
Preparation and alteration	Cir. 64.	
DESCRIPTIVE LISTS—		
Classification of target practice to be noted on	23	-----
Preparation and alteration	Cir. 64.	
DES MOINES, IOWA—		
New military post near, to be known as Fort Des Moines	21	-----
DESTITUTE CITIZENS—		
Appropriation for transportation of, from Alaska to the United States	75	2
DESTITUTE PATIENTS—		
Appropriation for support and medical treatment	74	16
DETACHMENT COMMANDERS—		
(See Commanding Officers.)		
DIPLOMA—		
General Service and Staff College	89	11
DISABILITY—		
Travel pay of soldiers discharged for, caused by misconduct	Cir. 39.	
DISAPPEARING CARRIAGES—		
Appropriation for, and tests of	54	4
Counterweights and lubrication of	111	1, 2
DISBURSING OFFICERS—		
Authority to advertise	Cir. 4.	
Credit to, for payments made for extra duty on and after April 26, 1898	Cir. 44.	
Issuing of checks	Cir. 51.	
Time for rendition of accounts	1, 130	-----
DISCHARGE—		
Army nurses	14, 49	---, 2
By purchase	Cir. 22.	
Electrician sergeants failing to pass required examinations	28	4
Travel allowances	Cirs. 5, 15, 29, 32, 33, 37, 39.	

INDEX.

31

	G. O.	Page.
DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES—		
Certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed.....	76	5
Classification in target practice to be noted on.....	23	-----
Preparation of, of men discharged in the Philippines.....	131	-----
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS—		
Place of home determined how.....	18	1
Record of transportation furnished.....	119	2
Reenlistment.....	108	3
Travel allowances.....	Cirs. 5, 32, 33, 37, 39.	
DISCONTINUED COMMANDS—		
Disposition of records.....	119	3
Military Departments of:		
Cuba.....	31	-----
North Philippines.....	98	-----
South Philippines.....	98	-----
DISEASES—		
(See Dental Disease; Venereal Diseases.)		
DISINTERMENT—		
Remains of deceased soldiers at posts within the United States.		
	Cir. 42.	
DISPUTES—		
Acts of The Hague Peace Conference for the pacific settlement of international.....	4	-----
DISTANCES—		
Table of, by capitals.....	109	-----
DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN—		
Sergeant Deubery transferred to class of.....	116	4
DIVISION OF INSULAR AFFAIRS—		
To be known hereafter as the "Bureau of Insular Affairs".....	79	32
DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES—		
Certain departments discontinued and others established.....	98	-----
Change in station of troops.....	5, 122	-----
General Bell relieved from duty in.....	64	-----
General Davis to relieve General Chaffee of command of.....	78	-----
Special instructions to chief commissaries and officers doing subsistence duty.....	9	-----
Uniform for Philippine Scouts.....	24	2
(See Philippine Islands.)		
DRESS BELTS—		
For all captains and lieutenants of engineers.....	27	3
DRESS COATS—		
(See Full-dress Coats.)		
DRESS HEAD GEAR—		
Officers of Corps of Engineers.....	27	2
DRESS UNIFORMS—		
Troops ordered to the Philippines to leave behind.....	122	2
Prescribed.....	81, 132	6, 8
DRILL REGULATIONS FOR COAST ARTILLERY—		
Duties of "breach detail" modified.....	Cir. 30.	
DUTY—		
Exemption from, of certain articles mailed by employees in the Philippines for delivery in the United States.....	Cir. 16.	
DYER, ALASKA—		
Certain lands at Haines Mission, near, set apart for military purposes.....	124	-----
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—		
Detail of officers at; general instructions governing.....	94	-----
EFFICIENCY REPORTS—		
Rendition of, by commanding officers.....	119	3
ELECTRIC CURRENT—		
Allowance to noncommissioned officers.....	39	2
ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS—		
Additional rules and regulations for, at School of Submarine Defense.....	22	-----
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
Personal reports.....	119	1

	G. O.	Page.
ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS—Continued.		
Regulations governing selection, appointment, course of instruction at School of Submarine Defense, etc	28	3, 4
Uniform	81, 132	21, 23
ELECTRIC PLANTS—		
Supply of necessary tools	Cir. 11.	
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT—		
Veterinary supplies	20	-----
EMERGENCY RATION—		
When issued; value	119	4
EMPLACEMENTS—		
Uniform of officers and enlisted men on duty at	81, 132	33, 40
EMPLOYEES—		
(See Civilian Employees.)		
EMPTY CARTRIDGE SHELLS—		
Disposition	62	4, 9
ENGINEER BAND—		
Composition	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
ENGINEER BATTALIONS—		
Appropriation for pay	68	3
ENGINEER CORPS—		
(See Corps of Engineers.)		
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT—		
Accountability and transfer of certain tools	58	-----
Appropriations for	68, 74	19, 8
ENGINEER DEPOT—		
Appropriation for	68	19
ENGINEERS—		
Enlisted strength	48, 108, 63	3, 3, 2
ENGINEER SCHOOL—		
Appropriations	68	20
ENLISTED MEN—		
Allotments of pay	119	6
Allowances of Philippine Scouts	24	-----
Appropriation for pay	68	3
Arms and equipments	81	47
Change of station while on furlough	82	1
Classification at target practice	23	-----
Computation of service	Cirs. 55, 57.	0
Continuous-service pay	Cirs. 22, 57.	
Credit sales	82	6
Dental surgeon's assistants	26	-----
Details for competitions	77	-----
Equipments	81	42
Extra duty	Cir. 25.	1, 1
First-aid instructions	82	7
Forfeitures	Cir. 36.	
Fur clothing	81	32
Promotion to grade of second lieutenant	Cir. 55.	-----
Retention in service beyond expiration of term of enlistment	Cir. 53.	-----
Salutes to veterinarians	Cir. 18.	
Stoppages	Cir. 13.	
Time lost to be made good	Cir. 4.	
Travel allowances	Cirs. 5, 32, 33, 37, 39.	131
Uniform	27	-----
(See Retired Enlisted Men.)	81	19
	132	26
ENLISTED STRENGTH—		
Military Academy	73	3
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry	113	-----
Prescribed for the several arms	48, 63, 108	-----
ENLISTMENT—		
Care to prevent improper, of minors	Cir. 3.	
Restrictions upon	108, 127	-----
Service beyond date of expiration of term of	Cir. 53.	

INDEX.

33

	G. O.	Page.
ENVELOPES—		
Schedule of ; officers designated to procure -----Cir. 58.	118	-----
(See Penalty Envelopes.)		
EPAULETS—		
Prescribed -----	81, 132	12, 15
EQUIPAGE—		
(See Clothing and Equipage ; Horse Equipments.)		
EQUIPMENT—		
Recommendations concerning, for officers and enlisted men-----	81	42
ESTIMATES—		
Care in preparation and approval of-----	3	-----
Clothing and equipage -----	52	3
EVENING DRESS—		
Commissioned officers-----	81, 132	35, 23
EXAMINATION—		
Army nurses-----	49	2
Candidates for appointment as post commissary sergeants-----	25	-----
Civilians for grade of second lieutenant-----	71	-----
Electrician sergeants-----	28	3
Enlisted men for grade of second lieutenant-----	17, 70, 119	-----, 1
Gunners -----	97, 126	6, -----
Gunnery specialists for admission to class at Artillery School -----	57	-----
EXAMINING BOARDS—		
Artillery gunners-----	97, 126	6, -----
Regulations governing, of candidates for appointment as post commissary sergeants -----	25	-----
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—		
Restrictions upon officers and employees concerning personal advancement -----	18	-----
EXECUTIVE MANSION—		
Appropriations -----	43, 74	1, 5
EXECUTIVE ORDERS—		
(See Proclamations and Executive Orders.)		
EXPENDABLE MATERIAL—		
Certain ordnance stores-----Cir. 48.		
EXPERIMENTAL ORDNANCE STORES—		
Responsibility, tests, and reports-----	121	-----
EXPLOSIVES—		
(See Balloons.)		
EXTRA-DUTY PAY—		
Appropriation -----	68	11
Credit to disbursing officers for payments made on and after April 26, 1898 -----Cir. 44.		
Rates -----	28	1
Requirements for-----Cir. 25.		1
FACINGS—		
Color of, for the several arms-----	81, 132	16, 20
FAMILIES OF OFFICERS—		
Not entitled to services of army nurses -----	49	4
FARLEY NATIONAL BANK OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.—		
Designated a depository-----Cir. 12.		
FARRIERS AND BLACKSMITHS—		
Training school for, established at Fort Riley, Kans-----	115	-----
FATIGUE UNIFORM—		
Prescribed -----	81, 132	20, 28
FIELD ARTILLERY—		
Allowance of public animals -----	55	-----
Ammunition -----	62	-----
Enlisted strength-----	48, 63, 108	-----
Gunners, classification and examination -----	126	-----
FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD—		
Constitution of, at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery ; duties, etc-----	60	-----
FIELD RATION—		
When issued ; value-----	119	4

	G. O.	Page.
FILIPINO RATION—		
Composition and issue	24, 119	1, 7
To whom issued; value	119	4
FINAL STATEMENTS—		
Contract surgeons to sign, of members of Hospital Corps under their command	Cir. 2.	
Notations on, of transportation furnished	119	2
Notations on, concerning pay	119	6
FIRE-CONTROL INSTRUMENTS—		
Appropriation	54	5
FIRING REGULATIONS FOR SMALL ARMS—		
Competitions to be resumed as provided for in	77	-----
Paragraphs 450 and 451 amended, and 451a, 451b added to	23	-----
FIRST AID—		
Instructions in	82	7
FIRST LIEUTENANT—		
Insignia of rank	81, 132	19, 22
Uniform	{ 81	6, 13
	132	7, 16
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EL PASO, TEX.—		
Designated a depository	Cir. 48.	
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREG.—		
Additional security furnished	Cirs. 4, 6.	
FISCAL AGENTS—		
Designated for the Philippine Islands and China	Cir. 26.	
FLAGS—		
Regulations for, on transports	99	-----
(See Garrison Flag.)		
FORAGE—		
Sale or issue to contract and dental surgeons unauthorized	Cir. 61.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—		
Uniform of officers attending functions	81, 132	3, 36, 4
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS—		
Decorations from	81, 132	2, 3
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR—		
Posts designated to return salutes of:		
Fort Constitution, N. H.	38	-----
Fort Flagler, Wash.	123	-----
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.	88	-----
FOREST RESERVE—		
Appropriation for, at Yellowstone National Park	74	14
FORFEITURES—		
Deduction of court-martial	Cir. 36.	
(See Stoppages.)		
FORMS—		
(See Blank Forms.)		
FORT ADAMS, R. I.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of	30	1
FORT BAKER, CAL.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of	16, 120	3, --
FORT BANKS, MASS.—		
Designated to display garrison flag	84	-----
FORT BAYARD, N. MEX.—		
Rules and regulations governing issue of rations at the general hospital	34	1
FORT BRADY, MICH.—		
Part of military reservation granted to village of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for public use	44	-----
FORT CASEY, WASH.—		
Military reservation enlarged	36	-----
FORT CONSTITUTION, N. H.—		
Appropriation for additional land at	74	1
Designated a saluting station	38	-----
FORT CRAWFORD RESERVATION, WIS.—		
Appropriation for military cemetery at	74	13
FORT CUSTER, MONT.—		
Military reservations of, "Post Reservation" and "Limestone Reservation," turned over to Interior Department	41	-----

INDEX.

35

	G. O.	Page.
FORT DES MOINES, IOWA.—		
Appropriation for purchase of land for military post of.....	74	12
New military post near Des Moines, Iowa, to be known as	21	-----
FORT DU PONT, DEL.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	2
FORT FLAGLER, WASH.—		
Designated a saluting station	123	-----
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	2
FORT GETTY, S. C.—		
Fortifications on Sullivan's Island, Charleston Harbor, S. C., named	16	4
FORT GREENLE, R. I.—		
Seacoast battery on military reservation of, named "Battery Ogden"	30	1
FORT GRISWOLD, CONN.—		
State of Connecticut authorized to occupy lands of.....	54	2
FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of ...	30, 107	2, --
FORT H. G. WRIGHT, N. Y.—		
Designated a saluting station.....	88	-----
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	30	1
FORT HOWARD, MD.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	1
FORTIFICATIONS—		
Appropriation	43, 54	2, 1
Quarterly inspection of seacoast.....	34	-----
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.—		
Appropriation for purchase of land adjoining.....	74	12
General Bell to command post of.....	64	-----
(See General Service and Staff College.)		
FORT MANFIELD, R. I.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	30	1
FORT MACKENZIE, WYO.—		
Military reservation of, defined.....	92	-----
FORT MASON, CAL.—		
Seacoast battery on military reservation of, named "Battery Burnham"	21	-----
FORT McDOWELL, CAL.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	3
FORT MCKINLEY, ME.—		
Fortifications on Great Diamond Island, Portland Harbor, Me., named	16	4
FORT MCREE, FLA.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	2
FORT MICHIE, N. Y.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	30	2
FORT MONROE, VA.—		
Appropriations	74	13
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	105	-----
FORT MOTT, N. J.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on the military reservation of..	105, 120	-----
FORT MYER, VA.—		
Appropriation for roadway from Aqueduct Bridge to.....	74	13
FORT PHIL KEARNY MASSACRE—		
Appropriation for monument to mark site of	42	2
FORT PRESLE, ME.—		
Military reservation enlarged.....	2	-----
FORT RILEY, KANS.—		
Detail of troops for maneuvers at	96	-----
Training school for farriers and blacksmiths established at	115	-----
FORT ROSECRANS, CAL.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of.....	16	3
G. O. No. 16, relating to, amended; Battery Burnham to be located on military reservation of Fort Mason, Cal., instead of..	21	-----
FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.—		
Appropriation for roadway on military reservation of	74	13
Infantry competition to be held at	77	-----

	G. O.	Page.
FORT SILL, OKLA.—		
Appropriation for establishment of Apache prisoners at	74	17
FORT SLOCUM, N. Y.—		
Seacoast battery on military reservation of, named "Battery Haskin"	30	2
FORT SMALLWOOD, MD.—		
Name given to seacoast battery on the military reservation of	120	-----
FORT SNELLING, MINN.—		
Appropriation for spur of railroad at	74	13
FORT TERRY, N. Y.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of	30	2
FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.—		
Designation applied to all fortifications on military reservation on west side of the Narrows; names of batteries	16	1
FORT WARREN, MASS.—		
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of	16, 30	2, 3
FORT WASHINGTON, MD.—		
Designated to display the garrison flag	114	-----
FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY—		
Military post to be constructed in vicinity of Manila, P. I., named	112	-----
FORT WOOD, N. Y.—		
Military reservation to embrace the whole of Bedloes Island	40	-----
FOURTH ARKANSAS MOUNTED INFANTRY—		
Appropriation for claims allowed to	74	26
FRANCHISES—		
Philippine Islands	79	27
FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.—		
Appropriation	54	8
Certain ammunition to be turned in to	91	-----
Empty metallic cartridge cases and friction primers to be turned in to	62	4, 9
FRICTION PRIMERS—		
Directions for using obturator	Cir. 47.	
Dispositions of, after firing	62	4
FUEL—		
Allowance to noncommissioned staff officers	39	2
FULL-DRESS COATS—		
All officers except chaplains	81, 132	4-6, 5-8
Officers of Corps of Engineers	27	1
(See Dress Coats.)		
FUNDS—		
(See Public Funds; Subsistence Funds.)		
FUR CLOTHING—		
Enlisted men	81, 132	32, 39
Issue	82	5
FURLOUGH—		
Transportation of soldiers whose station is changed while on	82	1
FUZES—		
Base percussion	Cir. 34.	
GALLERY PRACTICE—		
Reloading tools and ammunition	62	9
GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL—		
Appropriation for	74	16
GARRISON FLAG—		
List of posts designated to display	{ 56 84 114	14 ----- -----
GARRISON RATION—		
When issued; value	119	4
GAS—		
Allowance to noncommissioned officers	39	2
GAS-CHECK PAD—		
Method of adjusting	Cir. 46	3
GASPABILLA ISLAND, FLA.		
Right of way granted through light-house and military reservations on	59	-----

INDEX.

87

	G. O.	Page.
GENERAL—		
Insignia of rank.....	81, 132	18, 22
Uniform.....	{ 81	5, 12
	132	7, 15
GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL—		
(See Court-Martial.)		
GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORT BAYARD, N. MEX.—		
Regulations governing issue of rations at.....	34	1
GENERAL OFFICERS—		
Changes in stations and duties of certain	78	-----
Uniform.....	81, 132	-----
GENERAL ORDERS—		
Honorable mention of officers, enlisted men, and others to be announced in division or department	86	1
No. 109 of 1888, modified	86	1
No. 79 of 1892, amended.....	70	-----
No. 80 of 1892, par. 2, amended.....	34, 88, 123	-----
No. 66 of 1897, revoked.....	16	1
No. 36 of 1898, par. 2, amended.....	130	-----
No. 10 of 1899, revoked in part	10	4
No. 32 of 1899, indefinitely suspended.....	17	-----
No. 98 of 1899, par. 2, amended.....	130	-----
No. 148 of 1899, indefinitely suspended.....	17	-----
No. 156 of 1899, amended.....	71	-----
No. 195 of 1899, supplemented	Cir. 16.	-----
No. 211 of 1899, par. 1, amended.....	130	-----
No. 53 of 1900, indefinitely suspended	17	-----
No. 1 of 1901, par. 1, amended.....	130	-----
No. 5 of 1901, modified	Cir. 9.	-----
No. 9 of 1901, sec. 37, amended	113	-----
No. 36 of 1901, substitution for	97	-----
No. 57 of 1901, par. 1, supplemented.....	15	1
No. 60 of 1901, amended and supplemented.....	40	-----
No. 66 of 1901, modified	48	-----
No. 72 of 1901, amended.....	113	-----
No. 89 of 1901, modified.....	47	-----
No. 90 of 1901, decision concerning.....	Cir. 13.	-----
No. 113 of 1901, sec. (a), par. 4, amended.....	14	-----
amended.....	49	-----
No. 121 of 1901, amended.....	39	1
No. 130 of 1901, amended.....	119	7
supplemented	123	-----
No. 140 of 1901, amended.....	39	1
No. 145 of 1901, supplemented	22	-----
No. 152 of 1901, substituted.....	126	-----
No. 166 of 1901, amended.....	49	-----
No. 1 of 1902, par. 1, amended.....	130	-----
No. 4 of 1902, supplemented.....	52	-----
No. 5 of 1902, revoked in part	37	8
No. 8 of 1902, amended.....	39, 119	1, 1
No. 14 of 1902, amended.....	49	-----
No. 15 of 1902, sec. 2, par. 1, substituted.....	104	-----
No. 16 of 1902, modified.....	21, 30	, 3
No. 37 of 1902, amended	47	-----
No. 39 of 1902, amended	82, 119	1, 1
No. 41 of 1902, par. 2, amended	57	-----
No. 48 of 1902, modified	63, 108	-----
No. 55 of 1902, modified	110	-----
No. 56 of 1902, page 14, supplemented	84, 114	-----
No. 62 of 1902, supplemented	107, 111	-----
page 8, supplemented.....	99	-----
No. 63 of 1902, modified	108	-----
No. 81 of 1902, amended	95, 132	-----
No. 95 of 1902, amended	132	-----
No. 98 of 1902, amended	106	-----
No. 106 of 1902, amended	120	-----
No. 108 of 1902, part of, suspended	127	-----
No. 118 of 1902, page 3, amended	Cir. 58.	-----
(See Circulars.)		

	G. O.	Page.
GENERAL PRISONERS—		
Shoestrings added to list of articles issued to	123	-----
GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE—		
Allotment of appropriation to	117	-----
Allowance of public animals	55, 110	-----
Appropriation	68	2
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
Regulations and program of instruction	89	-----
To be opened September 1, 1902; course of instruction	64	-----
GENERAL STAFF—		
Appropriation for pay	68	4
GENEVA CONVENTION—		
Adaptation of the principles to maritime warfare by The Hague Peace Conference	4, 52	-----
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK—		
Appropriation	74	15
GIFTS OR SOUVENIRS—		
Exemption from duty of, mailed by employees in the Philippines for delivery in the United States	Cir. 16.	
GLOVES—		
Uniform	{ 81 14, 28 132 17, 35	
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—		
Appropriation	75	4
GOVERNMENT OF CUBA—		
Certain records to be placed at disposal of, temporarily	31	3
GOVERNOR GENERAL—		
Definition of term; salute prescribed	128	-----
GOVERNORS ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR, MASS.—		
State of Massachusetts authorized to use and improve	54	10
GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.—		
Appropriation for	75	4
GRADES OF RANK—		
Announced	39	1
GRADUATES OF MILITARY ACADEMY—		
Assigned to corps and regiments	93	-----
GRANT MEMORIAL—		
Appropriation for erection of	74	5
GRATUITOUS ISSUE—		
Arctic clothing	82	6
GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.—		
Fortifications on, named Fort McKinley	16	4
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY—		
Designated as fiscal agents in the Philippine Islands and China.	Cir. 26.	
GUARDS—		
Salutes by, while marching	Cir. 56.	
GUN CARRIAGES—		
Use of recoil-cylinder oil on	Cir. 11.	
(See Disappearing carriages.)		
GUNNERS—		
Field artillery, examination and classification	126	-----
Noncommissioned officers of coast artillery to be selected from	97	5
Retired pay of first and second class	Cir. 31.	
GUNNERY SPECIALISTS—		
Class at Artillery School; selection, etc	41, 57, 97	7
GUNS AND MORTARS—		
Counterweight and lubrication	111	-----
Firing of cast-iron shells from, at target practice	Cir. 34.	
Instructions concerning	Cir. 30.	
Instructions for firing 12-inch mortars	101	-----
Method of adjusting gas-check pads	Cir. 46.	
Method of removing old paint from	Cir. 56.	
Position of, at artillery posts	82	2
Safety attachment for Armstrong rapid-fire guns	Cir. 59.	

INDEX.

39

	G. O.	Page.
HABEAS CORPUS—		
Procedure in case of service of writs upon recruiting officers for persons in their custody by State or Federal courts.....	Cir. 3.	
HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE—		
Acts published.....	4, 52	-----
HAINES MISSION, DYER, ALASKA—		
Certain lands set apart for military purposes.....	124	-----
HAND GUARDS—		
Requisitions for, for magazine carbines	42	1
H. AND H.—		
Cleaning material for cartridge belts	104	1
HATS—		
Prescribed	{ 81	12, 23
	132	14, 31
HAVERSACKS—		
Marking of	28	1
HAWAII—		
Authority to acquire leases on lands in, previously set aside for military purposes	74	12
HEAD GEAR—		
Dress, for officers of engineers	27	2
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY—		
Appropriation for clerks and messengers.....	68	4
HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS—		
Appropriation	74	10
HEATING PLANTS—		
Instructions in care and use of steam boilers in connection with, at posts	Cir. 1.	
HELMETS—		
Prescribed	81, 132	12, 14
HONORABLE MENTION—		
Of officers, enlisted men and others to be made hereafter in division or department general orders.....	86	1
HONOR GRADUATES—		
General Service and Staff College.....	89	11
HORSE EQUIPMENTS—		
Disposition of excess, in hands of cavalry troops	42	1
Disposition of, in case of troops ordered to the Philippines	122	2
Issue of nickel-plated curb bits.....	46	-----
Mounted officers	81	47
Recommendation of certain, for issue.....	81	42-46
HORSES—		
Appropriation for purchase of	68	14
Disposition of, in the case of troops ordered to the Philippines....	122	2
Mounted battalion of Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.....	113	-----
(See Public Animals.)		
HOSPITAL CORPS—		
Appropriation	68	4
Clothing allowance to members of.....	Cir. 54.	
Contract surgeons to sign final statements of, when	Cir. 2.	
Uniform	81, 132	21, 28
HOSPITALS—		
Appropriation for construction and repair	42, 68	1, 17
HOSPITAL STEWARDS—		
Clothing allowance of.....	Cir. 54.	
HYGIENE—		
(See Personal Hygiene.)		
ICE—		
Manufacture and issue	129	-----
ICE MACHINES—		
Management and control of.....	129	-----
ILLUMINATING SUPPLIES—		
Allowance and issue of lamps.....	39	2
Allowance of gas or electricity to noncommissioned officers.....	39	2
IMMORAL PRACTICES—		
Evils arising from.....	Cir. 10.	

	G. O.	Page.
INDEBTEDNESS—		
Of a soldier to the United States not an offset against his travel allowances.....	Cir. 5.....	1
INDEPENDENCE DAY—		
Manifesto to the Army.....	66	-----
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—		
Authorizes sale of reservation at, and purchase of land for military post at or near.....	68	12
INDIAN SCOUTS--		
Allowances continue during temporary authorized absence.....	Cir. 17.....	6
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
INDIGENT SOLDIERS—		
Appropriation for burial.....	74	11
INFANTRY—		
Certain commands designated for, and others relieved from duty in the Philippines.....	5	-----
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	2, 2, 2
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
(See Change in Station of Troops.)		
INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL—		
Allowance of ammunition.....	62	8
INFANTRY BAND—		
Composition.....	48, 63, 108	2, 2, 2
INFANTRY COMPETITIONS—		
Resumed as provided for.....	77	-----
Results for 1902.....	116	-----
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—		
Measures to prevent recruits developing, en route to the Philippines.....	46	-----
INSANE—		
Accounts of officers becoming.....	Cir. 54.	
(See Government Hospital for the Insane.)		
INSIGNIA—		
For the several corps, departments, and arms.....	81 7, 17-19, 22, 23 132 9, 20	
INSPECTION—		
Military department of colleges.....	94	19
Seacoast fortifications.....	34	1
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriations.....	68	5
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
No officer to be appointed or detailed in, who has less than four years to serve before retirement.....	68	5
INSTRUCTION—		
Field artillery gunners.....	126	-----
General Service and Staff College.....	89	-----
Officers' schools at posts.....	102	-----
Submarine mining.....	51	-----
Technical, of artillery troops.....	97	-----
INSULAR AFFAIRS—		
Establishment of Bureau of, in War Department.....	79	32
INSURANCE—		
Property issued to colleges.....	94	12
INSURRECTION—		
Announces end of, in the Philippine Islands.....	67	-----
Pardon and amnesty to certain persons participating in the, in Philippine Islands.....	69	-----
INTEMPERANCE—		
Disease and demoralization arising from.....	Cir. 10.	
INTEREST—		
Appropriation for, on soldier's deposits.....	68	8
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—		
Military reservations of Fort Custer, Mont., relinquished to.....	41	-----
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION—		
Designated as fiscal agents in the Philippine Islands and China.	Cir. 26.	

INDEX.

41

	G. O.	Page.
INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES—		
Pacific settlement of	4	-----
IOWA NATIONAL BANK OF DES MOINES, IOWA—		
Designated a depository.....	Cir. 9.	
JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL—		
To be advised of service of writs of habeas corpus upon recruiting officers for persons in their custody	Cir. 3.	
JUDGE-ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriations	68	6
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS—		
Appropriations for claims allowed by.....	43, 75	6, 5-7
KALUMPAN POINT RESERVATION, P. I.—		
Boundaries defined.....	38	-----
KANSAS—		
Participation of troops in maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans.....	96	2
KHAKI UNIFORMS—		
Shoulder straps; trousers, etc.....	27, 132	3, 9
KITCHEN UTENSILS—		
Price list and allowances	56	-----
LAMPS—		
Allowance and issue	39	2
LANCE ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARD—		
Clothing allowance of	Cir. 54.	
LAWS—		
Regulating detail of retired officers at colleges	94	20
LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR—		
Convention between the United States and certain other powers respecting.....	4, 52	-----
LEAVES OF ABSENCE—		
Allowance to Indian scouts while on temporary authorized.....	Cir. 17.....	6
Army nurses	49	7
Commutation of quarters to officers on.....	Cir. 17.....	4
Officers appointed from volunteers entitled to leave credits accrued during volunteer service	68	3
LEGATION GUARD, PEKIN, CHINA—		
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
LEGGINGS—		
Uniform	{ 81 132	16, 24 20, 31
LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD—		
(See Monuments and Statues.)		
LICENTIOUSNESS—		
Demoralizing effect of diseases produced by.....	Cir. 10.	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL—		
Insignia of rank.....	81, 132	18, 22
Uniform	{ 81 132	6, 13 7, 16
LIEUTENANT GENERAL—		
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
Uniform.....	{ 81 132	6, 13 7, 15
LIGHT-HOUSE RESERVATION—		
Right of way granted through, on Gasparilla Island, Fla	59	-----
"LIMESTONE RESERVATION"—		
(See Fort Custer, Mont.)		
LITTER BEARERS—		
Instruction in duties of.....	82	7
LONDON PARK NATIONAL CEMETERY—		
Appropriation for extension of.....	54	9
LOGGER AUTOMATIC PISTOLS—		
Instructions in use and manipulation of	Cir. 47.....	1
LYCUMS—		
Discontinued as separate institutions	Cir. 8.	
LYE—		
Allowance and issue of concentrated.....	119	4

	G. O.	Page.
MACHINE GUNS—		
Ammunition.....	62	4
Appropriation.....	54	5
MAGAZINE ARMS—		
Requisition for hand guards and sight-protecting shoulders for carbines.....	42	1
Requisitions for spare parts.....	10	-----
MAJOR—		
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
Uniform.....	{ 81 132	6, 13 7, 16
MAJOR GENERAL—		
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
Uniform.....	{ 81 132	6, 13 7, 15
MALAGI (MALAHI) ISLAND, P. I.—		
Reserved for military purposes.....	121	-----
MANEUVERS—		
Detail of troops for, at Fort Riley, Kans.....	96	-----
MANIFESTO TO THE ARMY—		
By Secretary of War.....	66, 85	-----
MANILA BAY, P. I.—		
Certain lands situated on and in, declared military reservations.....	33	-----
MANILA ORDNANCE DEPOT—		
Certain excess horse equipments to be turned in to.....	42	1
MANILA, P. I.—		
Appropriation for establishment of a military post at.....	43, 74	2, 12
Certain lands near, set apart for a military reservation.....	104	1
Military post in vicinity of, to be known as Fort William McKin- ley.....	112	-----
Time for rendition of accounts of post commissary at, extended.....	1	-----
MANUAL FOR THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT—		
Par. 59 amended.....	34	1
MAPS—		
Appropriation for.....	74	15
MARITIME WARFARE—		
Adaptation of principles of Geneva Convention to, by The Hague Peace Conference.....	4	-----
MARIVELES RESERVATION, P. I.—		
Boundaries defined.....	38	-----
MARKING—		
Company property, haversacks, canteens, etc.....	23	1
MARKSMAN—		
(See Distinguished Marksman.)		
MASSACHUSETTS—		
Donation of condemned cannon for monument to soldiers of Worcester County.....	76	4
State of, authorized to use and improve Governors Island, Boston Harbor.....	54	10
MEDALS OF HONOR—		
Awardment.....	86	1-8
Decisions concerning awardment of.....	125	-----
Wearing of.....	81, 132	2, 3
MEDICAL ATTENDANCE—		
Army nurses.....	49	8
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriation.....	68	6, 18
Appropriation for pay of volunteer medical officers.....	68	10
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
Officer in charge Medical Supply Depot, New York City, desig- nated to purchase envelopes.....	118	-----
Transfer of management and control of ice machines in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico to the Quartermaster's Department.....	129	-----
MEDICAL OFFICERS—		
(See Contract Surgeons.)		

INDEX.

43

	G. O.	Page.
MEDICINES—		
Veterinary supplies	20	-----
MEMORIAL DAY—		
Observance on army transports	99	-----
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.—		
Discontinued as a depository	Cir. 2.	
MESS JACKET—		
Commissioned officers	132	24
METALLIC CARTRIDGE CASES—		
Empty, to be turned in to Frankford Arsenal	62	4
MILEAGE—		
Accounts of officers	119	6
Artillery district commanders not authorized to issue orders carrying	Cir. 12.	
Appropriation	68, 75	8, 2
Court-martial witnesses in the Philippines	Cir. 45.	
Where transportation and subsistence were furnished for a portion of the journey	Cir. 57.	
MILITARY ACADEMY—		
Actual rank of instructors	73	1
Admission of Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica	76	4
Appointment and assignment of graduates	93	
Appropriations	75, 43, 73	3, 2, ---
Enlisted strength at	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
Insignia	81, 132	18, 21
Pay of cadets	73	1
Uniform of professors	81, 132	29, 24
(See Cadets.)		
MILITARY COMMISSIONS—		
Appropriation for expenses of	68	8
MILITARY DEPARTMENTS—		
Allotment of appropriation for contingent expenses	72	-----
Appropriation for contingent expenses	68	1
Honorable mention of officers, enlisted men, and others	86	1
Discontinued :		
Cuba	31	-----
North Philippines	98	-----
South Philippines	98	-----
Established :		
Luzon	98	-----
Mindanao	98	-----
Visayas	98	-----
MILITARY GOVERNOR—		
Abolition of office of, in the Philippine Islands	67	-----
MILITARY INFORMATION DIVISION, A. G. O.—		
Appropriation for contingent expenses	68	-----
MILITARY POSTS—		
Appropriations	43, 74	2, 12
Command and responsibility	Cir. 7.	
Designated as saluting stations	38, 88, 123	-----
Instructions in submarine mining at	51	-----
List of, designated to display the garrison flag	56	14
	84	
	114	
Management and preservation of heating plants at	Cir. 1.	
Named :		
Fort Des Moines	21	-----
Fort William McKinley	112	-----
Officers' schools at	Cir. 8.	102
MILITARY RESERVATIONS—		
Announced, defined, modified, etc.:		
Bedloes Island, New York Harbor	40	-----
Certain lands near Manila, P. I.	38, 104	---, 1
Fort Casey, Wash.	36	-----
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.	92	-----
Fort Preble, Me.	2	-----
Haines Mission, near Dyea, Alaska	124	-----
Malagi (Malahi) Island, P. I.	121	-----

MILITARY RESERVATIONS—Continued.	G. O.	Page.
Control of "Post Reservation" and "Limestone Reservation" relinquished to Interior Department.....	41	—
Erection of buildings on, by International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association.....	54	10
Names given to southeast batteries on certain 16, 21, 30, 105, 107, 120		—
Part of Fort Brady, Mich., granted to village of Sault Ste. Marie for public use.....	44	—
Railroad way granted through, on Gasparilla Island, Fla.....	59	—
Section at Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., in which part and purchase of other land in same localities.....	68	14
.....	81, 132	23
.....	68	7
.....	79	9
.....	127	—
.....	82	1
.....	42	2
.....	43	3
.....	44	4
.....	45	5
.....	46	6
.....	47	7
.....	48	8
.....	49	9
.....	50	10
.....	51	11
.....	52	12
.....	53	13
.....	54	14
.....	55	15
.....	56	16
.....	57	17
.....	58	18
.....	59	19
.....	60	20
.....	61	21
.....	62	22
.....	63	23
.....	64	24
.....	65	25
.....	66	26
.....	67	27
.....	68	28
.....	69	29
.....	70	30
.....	71	31
.....	72	32
.....	73	33
.....	74	34
.....	75	35
.....	76	36
.....	77	37
.....	78	38
.....	79	39
.....	80	40
.....	81	41
.....	82	42
.....	83	43
.....	84	44
.....	85	45
.....	86	46
.....	87	47
.....	88	48
.....	89	49
.....	90	50
.....	91	51
.....	92	52
.....	93	53
.....	94	54
.....	95	55
.....	96	56
.....	97	57
.....	98	58
.....	99	59
.....	100	60
.....	101	61
.....	102	62
.....	103	63
.....	104	64
.....	105	65
.....	106	66
.....	107	67
.....	108	68
.....	109	69
.....	110	70
.....	111	71
.....	112	72
.....	113	73
.....	114	74
.....	115	75
.....	116	76
.....	117	77
.....	118	78
.....	119	79
.....	120	80
.....	121	81
.....	122	82
.....	123	83
.....	124	84
.....	125	85
.....	126	86
.....	127	87
.....	128	88
.....	129	89
.....	130	90
.....	131	91
.....	132	92
.....	133	93
.....	134	94
.....	135	95
.....	136	96
.....	137	97
.....	138	98
.....	139	99
.....	140	100

INDEX.

45

	G. O.	Page.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF WHEELING, W. VA.—		
Additional security furnished.....	Cir. 8.	
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS—		
Appropriations	43, 74, 75	3, 17, 3
NATIONAL SALUTE—		
Prescribed number of guns.....	128	-----
NATIVE TROOPS—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	34, 41
NAVIGATION—		
Appropriation for permanent international commission of the con-		
gresses of.....	76	1
NEBRASKA—		
Participation of troops in maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans.....	96	2
NEW LONDON HARBOR, CONN.—		
State of Connecticut authorized to occupy certain lands on	54	2
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.—		
Appropriation for.....	74	17
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS—		
Allowances :		
Cooking stoves.....	39	2
Illuminating supplies	39	2
Chevrons.....	81, 132	24, 33
Quarters for certain.....	39	5
Relative rank.....	39	1
Uniform.....	81, 132	-----
NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS—		
Allowance and issue of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes.....	8, 39	—, 4
Allowances under A. R. 1110	39	2
Appropriation for pay.....	68	3
Chevrons.....	81, 132	24, 33
Number allowed the several arms.....	48, 63, 108	-----
NURSES—		
Reasons for discharge.....	14	-----
(See Army Nurse Corps.)		
OATHS—		
Prescribed form for persons in the Philippine Islands availing		
themselves of the pardon and amnesty offered.....	69	2
OBTURATING FRICTION PRIMERS—		
Directions for using.....	Cir. 47.	
Disposition of, after firing.....	62	4
OCCASIONS OF CEREMONY—		
Badges of military societies.....	81, 132	3, 3
Uniform of officers.....	81	36-41
	132	42-48
OFFICERS—		
Accounts of insane.....	Cir. 54.	
Actual expenses for sea travel.....	Cirs. 29, 33.	
Appropriations	68	3, 8, 10
Arms and equipments.....	81	47
Authorized number and rank in the Porto Rico Provisional Regi-		
ment of Infantry.....	113	-----
Books of instruction	Cirs. 52, 60.	
Care of heating plants at posts.....	Cir. 1.	
Communications concerning subsistence accounts and returns.		
	Cir. 16.	
Commutation of quarters while on leave of absence	Cir. 17.	4
Credit sales to	82	6
Date for the adoption of the new uniform by, extended.....	95	-----
Details at educational institutions.....	94	-----
Details for Army competitions	77	-----
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
Leave credits accrued during volunteer service.....	68	3
Manifesto to, concerning military education	85	-----
Mileage	Cir. 57.	119
Official signatures when detailed to fill vacancies in staff depart-		
ments	Cir. 51.	
Participation in school work.....	Cir. 8	

	G. O.	Page.
OFFICERS—Continued.	18	-----
Personal favors	39	1
Relative rank	9	-----
Relief from subsistence duty	31	-----
Relief from duty in Department of Cuba		
Responsibility for small arms	Cir. 13.	
Right to quarters or commutation therefor while temporarily absent	39, 82	5, 6
Travel allowances	Cirs. 33, 37.	
Uniform	27, 81, 95, 132	-----
When not on duty with troops to wear the prescribed uniform during hours of duty (9 a. m. to 4 p. m.)	134	3
OFFICERS' SCHOOLS AT POSTS—		
Officers with less than ten years' service in Regular Army to attend	Cir. 8.	
Regulations and details of instruction	102	-----
Replaces and supersedes lyceums which are discontinued as separate institutions	Cir. 8.	
OIL—		
Instructions in use of recoil cylinder	Cir. 11.	
OMAHA, NEBR.—		
Erection of quartermaster's warehouse at	76	5
ORDERS—		
Artillery district commanders not authorized to issue, carrying mileage	Cir. 12.	
(See General Orders.)		
ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—		
Issues to colleges	94	10
Expendable material	Cir. 48.	
Experimental	121	-----
ORDNANCE CORPS—		
Estimates for clothing and equipage	82	5
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—		
Accountability and transfer of certain tools	58	-----
Appropriations for	68	3, 5, 21
Book of artillery record to be supplied by	119	2
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	8, 3, 3
Insignia	81, 132	17, 21
Issue of cleaning material for cartridge belts	15, 104	1, 1
Stencils for marking guns and mortars	82	3
Traveling expenses of civilian employees	Cir. 15.	
ORDNANCE DEPOTS—		
List of spare parts of Colt revolver, caliber .38, issued only to	10	3
ORDNANCE MATERIAL—		
Proceeds of sales of useless, etc	28	1
ORDNANCE OFFICERS—		
Issue of spare parts for magazine arms and revolvers	10	-----
(See Acting Ordnance Officers.)		
ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER—		
When retired to have rank of lieutenant colonel	68	7
ORDNANCE STORES AND SUPPLIES—		
Appropriation	48, 68	2, 21
ORGANIZATION—		
Enlisted strength of Army	48, 63, 108	-----
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry	113	-----
OVERCOATS—		
Prescribed	81	8, 21
Troops ordered to the Philippines to leave behind	132	10, 28
PACK MULES—	122	2
(See Public Animals.)		
PAINT—		
Method of removing old, from guns and carriages	Cir. 56.	
PARDON AND AMNESTY—		
Granted certain persons who participated in the insurrection in the Philippine Islands	69	-----

INDEX.

47

	G. O.	Page.
PAY—		
Appropriations.....	68	3
Army Nurse Corps.....	49	5
Court-martial witnesses in the Philippines.....	Cir. 45.	
Enlisted men held in service beyond expiration of term of enlistment.....	Cir. 53.	
Enlisted men of Philippine Scouts.....	24	1
Retired gunners.....	Cir. 81.	
Stoppages against enlisted men.....	Cir. 13.	
(See Continuous Service Pay; Mounted Pay.)		
PAY ACCOUNTS—		
Contract surgeons prohibited from transferring or assigning.....	Cir. 41.	
PAY DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriations.....	68, 75	6, 2
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
PAYMASTER GENERAL—		
Regulations for payment of travel pay to discharged soldiers.....	Cir. 37.	
PAYMASTERS' CLERKS AND MESSENGERS—		
Appropriation for pay, etc.....	68	8
PAY ROLLS—		
Procedure when soldier dies or deserts in interval between signing and receiving pay.....	119	6
PAY VOUCHERS—		
Certificate of regimental or other commander no longer required on, of veterinarians.....	Cir. 2.	
PEACE CONFERENCE—		
Acts of The Hague, published.....	4, 52	
PENALTY ENVELOPES—		
Use of, by post exchange officers.....	Cir. 5.	1
PER DIEM—		
Court-martial witness in the Philippines.....	Cir. 45.	
Members of Board of Ordnance and Fortification employed away from permanent station.....	54	8
PERSONAL FAVORS—		
Attention of officers called to A. R. 5.....	18	
PERSONAL HYGIENE—		
Aimed at prevention of typhoid fever in camps.....	Cir. 62.	
PERSONAL REPORTS—		
Post noncommissioned staff officers.....	119	1
(See Efficiency Reports.)		
PERSONAL STAFF—		
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION—		
Future appointment of members.....	79	1
PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION—		
(See Civilian Employees.)		
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—		
Appropriation for statement of receipts and expenditures in.....	75	1
Certain lands declared military reservations.....	38, 121	
Civil-government regulations.....	79	
Court-martial witnesses.....	Cir. 45.	
Deposit of funds received from sale of military stores in.....	75	2
Estimates for clothing and equipage.....	82	5
Fiscal agents designated for.....	Cir. 26.	
Insurrection terminated.....	67	
Mail matter.....	Cir. 16.	
Malagi Island set apart for military purposes.....	121	
Management and control of ice machines in.....	120	
Manifesto to the Army concerning operations in.....	66	
Military governor's office abolished.....	67	
Pardon and amnesty to certain persons in.....	69	
Status of employees paid from insular funds.....	Cir. 45.	
Treasury of, to be a depository of public moneys.....	Cir. 35.	65
Uniform of officers.....	81, 95, 132	—, —, 1
(See Division of the Philippines; Travel Allowances.)		

	G. O.	Page.
PHILIPPINE SCOUTS—		
Appropriation for pay.....	68	9
Money allowance for clothing.....	56	5
Pay, rations, and clothing allowances to.....	24	—
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION—		
Recruits.....	28	2
PISTOLS—		
(See Luger Automatic Pistols.)		
PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE AND POWER COMPANY—		
Settlement of contract with.....	54	6
PORPOISE SHOE STRINGS—		
(See Shoe Strings.)		
PORTO RICO—		
Management and control of ice machines in.....	129	—
PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—		
Appropriation for.....	68	9
Composition.....	113	—
Uniform.....	81, 132	34, 41
PORTRAIT—		
Appropriation for, of William McKinley, late President.....	74	8
POSTAL SERVICE—		
Between the United States and Cuba.....	Cir. 20.	
POST BAKERY—		
Allowance and issue of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes....	8, 39, 119	—, 4, 3
POST COMMANDERS—		
Artillery practice.....	Cir. 51.	
Estimates for clothing and equipage.....	82	3-5
Inquiries concerning desired disposition of remains of deceased soldiers.....	Cir. 42.	
Reward for lost or stolen property.....	28	2
Supervision of ice plants at posts.....	129	—
Supervision of officers' schools.....	102	—
Transfer of certain classes of tools at artillery seacoast defense posts.....	58	—
(See Commanding Officers.)		
POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS—		
Examination of applicants.....	25	—
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
POST EXCHANGE REGULATIONS—		
Amended.....	Cir. 9.	
POST EXCHANGES—		
Appropriation for construction, etc., of.....	68	15
Claim against estate of deceased soldier indebted to.....	Cir. 23.	1
Fixtures.....	122	2
Penalty envelopes.....	Cir. 5.	1
Purchase and sale of surplus subsistence stores by.....	Cir. 9.	
Regulations amended.....	Cir. 9.	
Stoppages against pay of enlisted men indebted to.....	Cir. 13.	
POSTMASTER GENERAL—		
Rates for telegrams with list of companies and table of distances by capitals.....	109	—
Schedule of envelopes.....	Cir. 58.	118
POST NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS—		
Applicants for appointment as.....	82	1
Notification of discharge and reenlistment.....	92	—
Personal reports.....	119	1
Uniform.....	81, 132	21, 28
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
Order defining status of postal service between the United States and Cuba.....	Cir. 20.	
POST QUARTERMASTERS—		
Estimates of clothing and equipage.....	82	3
POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS—		
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
POST RECORDS—		
Disposition of, of discontinued posts.....	119	3
List of, and source of supply.....	119	2

INDEX.

49

	G. O.	Page.
POST RESERVATION— (See Fort Custer, Mont.)		
POSTS— (See Artillery Posts; Military Posts.)		
POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.— Appropriation for	74	2
POWDER STORAGE CASES— Acting ordnance officers to submit reports showing relative value of	6	-----
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.— (See Fort Crawford Reservation.)		
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION— Electrician sergeants	22, 28	---, 4
Enlisted men for commissions	17, 70, 119	---, 2, 1
Gunnery specialists	57	-----
PRESENTS— Army nurses prohibited from receiving, from patients, etc	49	4
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES— (See Proclamations and Executive Orders.)		
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.— Appropriation for roadway to national cemetery	74	11
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of ..	16, 21, 105 3, ---, ---	
PRIMERS— (See Obturator Friction Primers.)		
PRISONERS— Report of old officer of the day regarding	82	3
(See Apache Prisoners; General Prisoners.)		
PRISONS— Weapons used in guarding	62	10
PRIZES— Winners of, in target competition of 1902	116	-----
PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS— Officers and employees of the United States forbidden to solicit increase of pay or to influence legislation in their own interest except	18	-----
Pardon and amnesty to certain persons in the Philippine Islands ..	69	-----
Part of military reservation of Fort Brady, Mich., granted to municipality of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for public use	44	-----
PROFESSORS— Actual rank of, at Military Academy	73	-----
Insignia	81, 132	18, 21
Uniform	81, 132	20, 24
PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION— At General Service and Staff College	89	-----
PROJECTILES— (See Balloons.)		
PROMOTION— Enlisted men to grade of second lieutenant	Cir. 55. { 17 70 119	----- ----- 1
PROPERTY RETURNS— Rendition of, by colleges	94	13
PROPHYLAXIS— Typhoid fever in camps	Cir. 62.	
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL— Appropriation for	74	16
PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, N. J.— Appropriations	54	7
PUBLIC ANIMALS— Allowance for cavalry and field artillery, etc	55, 110	-----
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS— Appropriations	68, 74	8, 2
PUBLIC MONEYS— Deposit of, received from sale of supplies	28, 75	1, 2
Treasury of the Philippine Islands designated a depository for	Cir. 35. 65	-----

	G. O.	Page
PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING—		
Appropriation for.....	42, 74	2, 26
PUBLIC PROPERTY—		
Marking, issued to companies	28	1
Reward for lost or stolen.....	28	2
PURCHASE—		
(See Discharge.)		
PURCHASES—		
Officers making frequent, to request authority to advertise .Cir. 4.		
Open market.....	68	12
PURCHASING COMMISSARIES—		
Rendition of accounts of, at New York and San Francisco		
extended	1	-----
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—		
Estimates for clothing and equipage	82	4, 5
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT—		
Accountability and transfer of certain tools.....	58	-----
Appropriations	68	5, 11
Depot Quartermaster at New York City designated to purchase		
envelopes.....	118	1
Emergency equipment of veterinary supplies.....	20	1
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
List of record books furnished by.....	119	2
Management and control of ice machines in Porto Rico and the		
Philippines	129	-----
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS—		
(See Post Quartermaster Sergeants.)		
QUARTERMASTER'S SUPPLIES—		
Disposition of, upon discontinuance of Dept. of Cuba.....	31	3
QUARTERMASTER'S WAREHOUSE—		
Erection of at Omaha, Nebr	76	5
QUARTERS—		
Appropriation for hospital stewards'	68	18
Army nurses.....	49	7
Battalion noncommissioned staff officers.....	39	5
Officers temporarily absent from permanent station.....Cir. 17.	39, 82	4, 5, 6
(See Commutation of Quarters.)		
RANGE AND POSITION FINDERS—		
Appropriation	54	5
RANK AND PRECEDENCE—		
Commissioned and noncommissioned officers.....	39	1
RAPID-FIRE GUNS—		
(See Guns and Mortars.)		
RATION—		
Allowance to enlisted men of Philippine Scouts	24	1
Savings.....	119	5
To whom allowed; varieties; values; commutation; components		
of the Filipino	119	4-8
RATION RETURNS—		
Civilian employees	121	-----
New form to be issued; responsibility for accuracy in preparation;		
consolidated	11	-----
Preparation	11, 39	1, 5
RECOIL-CYLINDER OIL—		
Instructions concerning use of.....Cir. 11.		
RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE—		
Appropriations.....	68	6
Insignia	81, 132	18, 21
RECORD BOOKS—		
Disposition of, in discontinued commands.....	119	3
Requisitions; use and preservation of.....Cir. 6.		
Source of issue and enumeration of	119	2
RECORDS—		
Chief commissaries in the Philippines to keep, of officers doing		
subsistence duty.....	9	1
Department of Cuba; disposition.....	31	3
Disposition of, of discontinued commands.....	119	3
Officers' schools at posts	102	1

INDEX.

51

	G. O.	Page.
RECRUITING OFFICERS—		
Estimates for clothing and equipage.....	82	5
Physical examination of recruits.....	28	2
Procedure when writs of habeas corpus are served upon, for persons in their custody.....	Cir. 3.	
Restrictions upon enlistments.....	108, 127	-----
To exercise utmost care to prevent improper enlistment of minors.....	Cir. 3.	
RECRUITING PARTIES AND RECRUITS—		
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
Restrictions as to enlistments.....	108, 127	-----
Subsistence of.....	Cir. 49.	
RECRUITING STATIONS—		
Allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes at city.....	8, 39, 119	---, 4, 3
RECRUITS—		
Credit sales.....	82	6
Measures to prevent development of infectious diseases en route to the Philippines.....	46	-----
Physical examination.....	28	2
REENLISTED PAY—		
(See Continuous-service Pay.)		
REENLISTMENTS—		
Restrictions upon.....	108, 127	3, --
To be actually made within three months to be entitled to continuous-service pay.....	Cir. 63.	
REGIMENTAL BANDS—		
Allowance and issue of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes....	8, 39, 119	---, 4, 3
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	-----
REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS—		
(See Commanding Officers.)		
REGIMENTAL NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF—		
Number allowed the several arms.....	48, 63, 108	-----
REGIMENTAL STAFF OFFICERS—		
Insignia.....	81, 132	18, 22
Term of service.....	119	2
REGISTER—		
(See Army Register.)		
REGISTER OF SICK AND WOUNDED—		
Names of enlisted men excused from duty on account of dental disease to be entered upon.....	26	-----
REGULATIONS—		
Army Nurse Corps.....	49	-----
College details.....	94	-----
Civilians for commissions.....	71	-----
Enlisted men for commissions.....	Cir. 55. {	17
		70
		119
		1
General Service and Staff College.....	89	-----
Uniform.....	81, 132	-----
(See Army Regulations ; Army Transport Service.)		
REGULATIONS AND DECISIONS PERTAINING TO THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY—		
Certain paragraphs modified.....	27	-----
REIMBURSEMENT—		
Method of, when one department or bureau furnishes supplies or services to another.....	Cir. 14.	
RELATIVE RANK—		
Commissioned and noncommissioned officers.....	39	1
RELOADING TOOLS—		
Issue and use of.....	62	10
Issue to colleges.....	94	12
REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES—		
Appropriation for bringing home the, who die abroad.....	74	12
On board army transports.....	99	-----

	G. O.	Page.
MILITARY RESERVATIONS—Continued.		
Control of "Post Reservation" and "Limestone Reservation" relinquished to Interior Department.....	41	-----
Erection of buildings on, by International Committee of Young Men's Christian Association.....	54	10
Names given to seacoast batteries on certain..... 16, 21, 30, 105, 107, 120	120	-----
Part of Fort Brady, Mich., granted to village of Sault Ste. Marie for public use.....	44	-----
Right of way granted through, on Gasparilla Island, Fla.....	59	-----
Sale of, at Buffalo, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., in whole or in part and purchase of other land in same localities.....	68	14
MILITARY SOCIETIES—		
Wearing badges of.....	81, 132	2, 3
MILITARY STOREKEEPER—		
To receive full pay and allowances of his grade until relieved.....	68	7
MINERAL LANDS—		
Regulations governing, in the Philippines.....	79	9
MINES—		
(See Submarine Mining.)		
MINORS—		
Recruiting officers to exercise utmost care to prevent improper enlistment of..... Cir. 3.	127	-----
MONEY ACCOUNTS—		
(See Accounts.)		
MONEYS—		
(See Public Moneys.)		
MONTHLY REPORTS—		
Chaplains.....	82	1
MONUMENTS AND STATUES—		
Appropriations for:		
Fort Phil Kearny massacre.....	42	2
Lincoln, Abraham, late President.....	76	2
Mercer, Hugh, general.....	76	3
Rochambeau.....	43	1
Sherman, Wm. T., general.....	74	5
Donation of condemned cannon for, of:		
Devens, Charles, late major general.....	76	5
Macomb, Alexander, late major general.....	74	4
Sewell, Wm. J., late major general.....	61	1
Soldiers of Worcester County, Mass.....	76	4
"Liberty Enlightening the World" placed under control of the War Department.....	40	-----
MORTARS—		
(See Guns and Mortars.)		
MOUNTAIN BATTERIES—		
Enlisted strength.....	48, 63, 108	2, 2, 2
Public animals for.....	55	-----
MOUNTAIN GUNS—		
Ammunition.....	62	4
Appropriation.....	54	5
MOUNTED PAY—		
Of officer detailed or transferred to field artillery..... Cir. 17.....		2
MOURNING—		
Badges of, how worn.....	81, 132	34, 26
MUSTER ROLLS—		
Of dental surgeons' assistants.....	26	-----
NAPHTHA—		
Use and issue as cleaning material.....	15, 104	1, 1
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, KANSAS CITY, MO.—		
Designated a depository..... Cir. 38.		
NATIONAL CEMETERIES—		
Appropriations:		
Extension of the Loudon Park.....	54	9
General.....	74	10
Road to, at Dover, Tenn.....	54	10
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, ALBANY, N. Y.—		
Designated a depository..... Cir. 2.		

	G. O.	Page.
NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF WHEELING, W. VA.—		
Additional security furnished.....	Cir. 8.	
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS—		
Appropriations	43, 74, 75	3, 17, 3
NATIONAL SALUTE—		
Prescribed number of guns.....	128	-----
NATIVE TROOPS—		
Uniform.....	81, 132	34, 41
NAVIGATION—		
Appropriation for permanent international commission of the con- gresses of	76	1
NEBRASKA—		
Participation of troops in maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans.....	96	2
NEW LONDON HARBOR, CONN.—		
State of Connecticut authorized to occupy certain lands on	54	2
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.—		
Appropriation for.....	74	17
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS—		
Allowances :		
Cooking stoves.....	39	2
Illuminating supplies	39	2
Chevrons.....	81, 132	24, 33
Quarters for certain.....	39	5
Relative rank.....	39	1
Uniform.....	81, 132	-----
NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS—		
Allowance and issue of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes.....	8, 39	---, 4
Allowances under A. R. 1110	39	2
Appropriation for pay.....	68	3
Chevrons.....	81, 132	24, 33
Number allowed the several arms.....	48, 63, 108	-----
NURSES—		
Reasons for discharge.....	14	-----
(See Army Nurse Corps.)		
OATHS—		
Prescribed form for persons in the Philippine Islands availing themselves of the pardon and amnesty offered.....	69	2
OPERATING FRICTION PRIMERS—		
Directions for using.....	Cir. 47.	
Disposition of, after firing.....	62	4
OCCASIONS OF CEREMONY—		
Badges of military societies.....	81, 132	3, 3
Uniform of officers.....	81 132	36-41 42-48
OFFICERS—		
Accounts of insane.....	Cir. 54.	
Actual expenses for sea travel.....	Cirs. 29, 33.	
Appropriations	68	3, 8, 10
Arms and equipments.....	81	47
Authorized number and rank in the Porto Rico Provisional Regi- ment of Infantry	113	-----
Books of instruction	Cirs. 52, 60.	
Care of heating plants at posts.....	Cir. 1.	
Communications concerning subsistence accounts and returns.	Cir. 16.	
Commutation of quarters while on leave of absence	Cir. 17.	4
Credit sales to	82	6
Date for the adoption of the new uniform by, extended.....	95	-----
Details at educational institutions.....	94	-----
Details for Army competitions	77	-----
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
Leave credits accrued during volunteer service.....	68	3
Manifesto to, concerning military education	85	-----
Mileage	Cir. 57.	119
Official signatures when detailed to fill vacancies in staff depart- ments	Cir. 51.	
Participation in school work.....	Cir. 8	

	G. O.	Page.
OFFICERS—Continued.		
Personal favors	18	-----
Relative rank	39	1
Relief from subsistence duty	9	-----
Relief from duty in Department of Cuba	31	-----
Responsibility for small arms	Cir. 13.	
Right to quarters or commutation therefor while temporarily absent	39, 82	5, 6
Travel allowances	Cirs. 33, 37.	
Uniform	27, 81, 95, 132	-----
When not on duty with troops to wear the prescribed uniform during hours of duty (9 a. m. to 4 p. m.)	134	3
OFFICERS' SCHOOLS AT POSTS—		
Officers with less than ten years' service in Regular Army to attend	Cir. 8.	
Regulations and details of instruction	102	-----
Replaces and supersedes lyceums which are discontinued as separate institutions	Cir. 8.	
OIL—		
Instructions in use of recoil cylinder	Cir. 11.	
OMAHA, NEBR.—		
Erection of quartermaster's warehouse at	76	5
ORDERS—		
Artillery district commanders not authorized to issue, carrying mileage	Cir. 12.	
(See General Orders.)		
ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—		
Issues to colleges	94	10
Expendable material	Cir. 48.	
Experimental	121	-----
ORDNANCE CORPS—		
Estimates for clothing and equipage	82	5
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—		
Accountability and transfer of certain tools	58	-----
Appropriations for	68	3, 5, 21
Book of artillery record to be supplied by	119	2
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 106	3, 3, 3
Insignia	81, 132	17, 21
Issue of cleaning material for cartridge belts	15, 104	1, 1
Stencils for marking guns and mortars	82	3
Traveling expenses of civilian employees	Cir. 15.	
ORDNANCE DEPOTS—		
List of spare parts of Colt revolver, caliber .38, issued only to	10	3
ORDNANCE MATERIAL—		
Proceeds of sales of useless, etc	28	1
ORDNANCE OFFICERS—		
Issue of spare parts for magazine arms and revolvers	10	-----
(See Acting Ordnance Officers.)		
ORDNANCE STOREKEEPER—		
When retired to have rank of lieutenant colonel	68	7
ORDNANCE STORES AND SUPPLIES—		
Appropriation	43, 68	2, 21
ORGANIZATION—		
Enlisted strength of Army	48, 63, 106	-----
Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry	113	-----
OVERCOATS—		
Prescribed	{ 81	8, 21
	{ 132	10, 23
Troops ordered to the Philippines to leave behind	122	2
PACK MULES—		
(See Public Animals.)		
PAINT—		
Method of removing old, from guns and carriages	Cir. 56.	
PARDON AND AMNESTY—		
Granted certain persons who participated in the insurrection in the Philippine Islands	69	-----

INDEX.

47

	G. O.	Page.
PAY—		
Appropriations.....	68	3
Army Nurse Corps.....	49	5
Court-martial witnesses in the Philippines.....	Cir. 45.	
Enlisted men held in service beyond expiration of term of enlistment.....	Cir. 53.	
Enlisted men of Philippine Scouts.....	24	1
Retired gunners.....	Cir. 81.	
Stoppages against enlisted men.....	Cir. 13.	
(See Continuous Service Pay; Mounted Pay.)		
PAY ACCOUNTS—		
Contract surgeons prohibited from transferring or assigning.....	Cir. 41.	
PAY DEPARTMENT—		
Appropriations.....	68, 75	6, 2
Insignia.....	81, 132	17, 21
PAYMASTER GENERAL—		
Regulations for payment of travel pay to discharged soldiers.....	Cir. 37.	
PAYMASTERS' CLERKS AND MESSENGERS—		
Appropriation for pay, etc.....	68	8
PAY ROLLS—		
Procedure when soldier dies or deserts in interval between signing and receiving pay.....	119	6
PAY VOUCHERS—		
Certificate of regimental or other commander no longer required on, of veterinarians.....	Cir. 2.	
PEACE CONFERENCE—		
Acts of The Hague, published.....	4, 52	
PENALTY ENVELOPES—		
Use of, by post exchange officers.....	Cir. 5.	1
PER DIEM—		
Court-martial witness in the Philippines.....	Cir. 45.	
Members of Board of Ordnance and Fortification employed away from permanent station.....	54	8
PERSONAL FAVORS—		
Attention of officers called to A. R. 5.....	18	
PERSONAL HYGIENE—		
Aimed at prevention of typhoid fever in camps.....	Cir. 62.	
PERSONAL REPORTS—		
Post noncommissioned staff officers.....	119	1
(See Efficiency Reports.)		
PERSONAL STAFF—		
Efficiency reports.....	119	3
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION—		
Future appointment of members.....	79	1
PHILIPPINE EXPEDITION—		
(See Civilian Employees.)		
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—		
Appropriation for statement of receipts and expenditures in.....	75	1
Certain lands declared military reservations.....	38, 121	
Civil-government regulations.....	79	
Court-martial witnesses.....	Cir. 45.	
Deposit of funds received from sale of military stores in.....	75	2
Estimates for clothing and equipage.....	82	5
Fiscal agents designated for.....	Cir. 26.	
Insurrection terminated.....	67	
Mail matter.....	Cir. 16.	
Malagi Island set apart for military purposes.....	121	
Management and control of ice machines in.....	129	
Manifesto to the Army concerning operations in.....	66	
Military governor's office abolished.....	67	
Pardon and amnesty to certain persons in.....	69	
Status of employees paid from insular funds.....	Cir. 45.	
Treasury of, to be a depository of public moneys.....	Cir. 35.	65
Uniform of officers.....	81, 95, 132	—, —, 1
(See Division of the Philippines; Travel Allowances.)		

	G. O.	Page.
PHILIPPINE SCOUTS—		
Appropriation for pay.....	68	9
Money allowance for clothing.....	56	5
Pay, rations, and clothing allowances to.....	24	-----
PHYSICAL EXAMINATION—		
Recruits.....	28	2
PISTOLS—		
(See Luger Automatic Pistols.)		
PNEUMATIC GUN CARRIAGE AND POWER COMPANY—		
Settlement of contract with.....	54	6
PORPOISE SHOE STRINGS—		
(See Shoe Strings.)		
PORTO RICO—		
Management and control of ice machines in.....	129	-----
PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—		
Appropriation for.....	68	9
Composition.....	113	-----
Uniform.....	81, 132	34, 41
PORTRAIT—		
Appropriation for, of William McKinley, late President.....	74	8
POSTAL SERVICE—		
Between the United States and Cuba.....	Cir. 20.	
POST BAKERY—		
Allowance and issue of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes....	8, 39, 119	—, 4, 3
POST COMMANDERS—		
Artillery practice.....	Cir. 51.	
Estimates for clothing and equipage.....	82	3-5
Inquiries concerning desired disposition of remains of deceased soldiers.....	Cir. 42.	
Reward for lost or stolen property.....	28	2
Supervision of ice plants at posts.....	129	-----
Supervision of officers' schools.....	102	-----
Transfer of certain classes of tools at artillery seacoast defense posts.....	58	-----
(See Commanding Officers.)		
POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS—		
Examination of applicants.....	25	-----
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
POST EXCHANGE REGULATIONS—		
Amended.....	Cir. 9.	
POST EXCHANGES—		
Appropriation for construction, etc., of.....	68	15
Claim against estate of deceased soldier indebted to.....	Cir. 23.	1
Fixtures.....	122	2
Penalty envelopes.....	Cir. 5.	1
Purchase and sale of surplus subsistence stores by.....	Cir. 9.	
Regulations amended.....	Cir. 9.	
Stoppages against pay of enlisted men indebted to.....	Cir. 13.	
POSTMASTER GENERAL—		
Rates for telegrams with list of companies and table of distances by capitals.....	109	-----
Schedule of envelopes.....	Cir. 58.	118
POST NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS—		
Applicants for appointment as.....	82	1
Notification of discharge and reenlistment.....	92	-----
Personal reports.....	119	1
Uniform.....	81, 132	21, 28
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—		
Order defining status of postal service between the United States and Cuba.....	Cir. 20.	
POST QUARTERMASTERS—		
Estimates of clothing and equipage.....	82	3
POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS—		
Number authorized.....	48, 63, 108	3, 3, 3
POST RECORDS—		
Disposition of, of discontinued posts.....	119	3
List of, and source of supply.....	119	2

INDEX.

49

	G. O.	Page.
POST RESERVATION— (See Fort Custer, Mont.)		
POSTS— (See Artillery Posts; Military Posts.)		
POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.— Appropriation for	74	2
POWDER STORAGE CASES— Acting ordnance officers to submit reports showing relative value of	6	—
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, WIS.— (See Fort Crawford Reservation.)		
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION— Electrician sergeants	22, 28	—, 4
Enlisted men for commissions	17, 70, 119	—, 2, 1
Gunnery specialists	57	—
PRESENTS— Army nurses prohibited from receiving, from patients, etc	49	4
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES— (See Proclamations and Executive Orders.)		
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.— Appropriation for roadway to national cemetery	74	11
Names given to seacoast batteries on military reservation of ..	16, 21, 105	3, —, —
PRIMERS— (See Obturator Friction Primers.)		
PRISONERS— Report of old officer of the day regarding	82	3
(See Apache Prisoners; General Prisoners.)		
PRISONS— Weapons used in guarding	62	10
PRIZES— Winners of, in target competition of 1902	116	—
PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS— Officers and employees of the United States forbidden to solicit increase of pay or to influence legislation in their own interest except	18	—
Pardon and amnesty to certain persons in the Philippine Islands ..	69	—
Part of military reservation of Fort Brady, Mich., granted to municipality of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for public use	44	—
PROFESSORS— Actual rank of, at Military Academy	73	—
Insignia	81, 132	18, 21
Uniform	81, 132	29, 24
PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION— At General Service and Staff College	89	—
PROJECTILES— (See Balloons.)		
PROMOTION— Enlisted men to grade of second lieutenant	Cir. 55- 17 70 119	— — 1
PROPERTY RETURNS— Rendition of, by colleges	94	13
PROPHYLAXIS— Typhoid fever in camps	Cir. 62.	
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL— Appropriation for	74	16
PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, N. J.— Appropriations	54	7
PUBLIC ANIMALS— Allowance for cavalry and field artillery, etc	55, 110	—
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS— Appropriations	68, 74	8, 2
PUBLIC MONIES— Deposit of, received from sale of supplies	28, 75	1, 2
Treasury of the Philippine Islands designated a depository for	Cir. 35- 65	—

	G. O.	Page.
TARGET PRACTICE—		
	45	-----
	62	-----
Allowance of ammunition -----	94	11
	99	-----
	107	-----
Classification of men, and notations on discharge certificates and descriptive lists -----	23	-----
Coast artillery companies -----	97, 111	---, 3
Firing of cast-iron shells ----- Cir. 34.		
Firing of 12-inch mortars -----	101	-----
Reports to be submitted upon completion of, showing relative value of powder-storage cases -----	6	-----
Results of competitions for 1902 -----	116	-----
Wearing of distinctive marks given for excellence in -----	81, 132	2, 3
TARGET RANGE—		
Appropriation for purchase of land near Fort Des Moines for use as -----	74	12
TARGETS—		
Coast artillery practice -----	97	5
TARGET SUPPLIES—		
Issue to colleges -----	94	12
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—		
Coast artillery troops -----	97	-----
TELEGRAMS—		
Rates of pay for -----	109	-----
TELEGRAPH AND CABLE LINES—		
Appropriation for, between military stations in Alaska -----	68	2
TELEGRAPH LINES—		
Appropriation for, between Capitol, Departments, and Printing Office -----	74	7
TEMPORARY ABSENCE—		
Indian scouts ----- Cir. 17.		6
Officers' right to quarters or commutation therefor during -----	39, 82	5, 6
TENTS—		
Allowance to officers and enlisted men -----	96	1
TESTING MACHINES—		
Appropriation for, at Watertown Arsenal, Mass -----	74	2
TEXT-BOOKS—		
Appropriation for, at United States Service School -----	117	-----
Officers' schools at posts ----- Cir. 8.	102	-----
Officers to furnish their own ----- Cirs. 52, 60.		
THE HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE—		
Acts published -----	4, 52	-----
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA—		
Discontinued as a depository ----- Cir. 23.		
TOMATOES—		
(See Canned Food.)		
TOOLS—		
Accountability for certain classes of -----	58	-----
Reloading -----	62	10
Supply of, for electric plants at fortifications ----- Cir. 11.		
TRAINING SCHOOL—		
For farriers and blacksmiths at Fort Riley, Kans., established -----	115	-----
TRANSFERS—		
Army Nurse Corps -----	49	4
Certain classes of tools for artillery seacoast defense posts -----	58	-----
Ice plants in insular possessions -----	129	-----
Pay accounts of contract surgeons ----- Cir. 41.		
TRANSPORTATION—		
Appropriation -----	68	15
Army Nurse Corps -----	49	5
Civilian employees of Ordnance Department ----- Cir. 15.		
Destitute citizens from Alaska to the United States -----	75	2
Discharged soldiers -----	119, 131	2, ---
Ordnance issued to colleges -----	94	12
(See Mileage.)		

INDEX.

59

	G. O.	Page.
TRANSPORTS—		
Dates for sailing from San Francisco, Cal. Cir. 48.		
Regulations for, while transporting remains of officers, soldiers, etc.	99	-----
(See Army Transport Service.)		
TRAVEL ALLOWANCES—		
Actual expenses to officers for sea travel between islands of the same group Cir. 29.	68	8
Appropriation		
Discharged soldiers between Seattle, Wash., and Skaguay, Alaska. Cir. 32.	82	1
Enlisted men whose station is changed while on furlough		1
Forfeited when; soldiers' indebtedness not an offset against. Cir. 5.		
Of civilian employees of Ordnance Department to be paid from what appropriation Cir. 15.		
Officers and men discharged in the Philippines prior to March 2, 1901, who have since reentered the service Cir. 33, 37.	131	-----
Place of home to be determined by military authorities	15	1
TRAVEL PAY—		
Appropriation	68	8
Between Seattle, Wash., and Skaguay, Alaska. Cir. 32.		
Change of station while on furlough	82	1
Civilian employees Cir. 15.		
Enlisted men Cir. 32, 33, 37, 39.	15, 82	1, 1
Forfeiture of Cir. 5.		1
Place of home, how determined	15	1
When discharged for disability caused by misconduct. Cir. 38.		
TRAVEL RATION—		
When issued; value	119	4
TREATY—		
The Hague Peace Conference	4	-----
TROOPS—		
Certain, designated for and others relieved from duty in the Phil- ippines	5	-----
TROOPS, BATTERIES, AND COMPANIES—		
Enlisted strength	48, 63, 108	-----
TROUSERS—		
All officers	{ 27 2, 3 81 9 132 11, 12	
TYPHOID FEVER—		
Prophylactic measures in camps Cir. 62.		
UNDERCLOTHING—		
Uniform	81, 132	31, 38
UNIFORM—		
Army Nurse Corps	49	10
Composition and occasions on which certain articles are to be worn.	81	36-41
Date for adoption of new, by officers changed	95, 132	-----
Officers and men of Engineer Corps	27	-----
Regulations prescribing, for all arms	81, 132	-----
Retired officers Cir. 40.		
Sergeants major of artillery Cir. 2.		
UNIVERSITIES—		
(See Educational Institutions.)		
UNITED STATES CONSULS—		
Correspondence relative to landing of troops en route	35	-----
VENEREAL DISEASES—		
Prophylactic measures Cir. 10.		
VESSELS OF WAR—		
(See Foreign Vessels of War.)		
VETERANS—		
Preference in appointment and retention of civil war.	14	-----
VETERINARIANS—		
Accountability for instruments, etc.	20	5
Appropriations	68	7

VETERINARIANS—Continued.		G. O.	Page.
Certificate of regimental or other commanders no longer required on pay vouchers of -----		Cir. 2.	
Entitled to salutes from enlisted men -----		Cir. 18.	
Uniform -----		81, 132	30, 25
VETERINARY SUPPLIES—			
Supply table; requisitions, etc -----		20	3
VICE GOVERNOR—			
Future appointments of, for the Philippine Islands -----		79	1
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK—			
Appropriation -----		74	15
VITAL STATISTICS—			
Monthly report of chaplains -----		82	1
VOLUNTEERS—			
Appropriation for pay of medical officers -----		68	10
VOUCHERS—			
Preparation of, for supplies or services -----		28	2
WAR COLLEGE—			
(See Army War College; General Service and Staff College.)			
WAR COLLEGE BOARD—			
Members of, announced; to prepare course of instruction -----		64	-----
WAR DEPARTMENT—			
Bedloes Island, New York Harbor, turned over to -----		40	-----
Appropriations:			
Armories and arsenals -----		74	-----
		43	-----
Miscellaneous -----		74	12
		75	-----
Printing and binding -----		42, 74	2, 26
Bureau of Insular Affairs -----		79	32
WARFARE—			
Acts of The Hague Peace Conference -----		4, 52	-----
(See Maritime Warfare.)			
WASHINGTON—			
Certain lands in State of, added to military reservation of Fort Casey -----		36	-----
WASHINGTON MONUMENT—			
Appropriations -----		74	7
WATER PIPES—			
Appropriation for repairs -----		74	7
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.—			
Appropriations -----		54, 74	8, 2
WATERVLIET ARSENAL, N. Y.—			
Appropriation -----		54	8
WEST POINT, N. Y.—			
Organization of detachment of engineers -----		34	2
WHITE HOUSE—			
Uniform of officers attending functions at -----		132	48
WHITE UNIFORMS—			
Prescribed -----		81	7, 20
		132	9, 28
WITNESSES—			
Appropriation for compensation of -----		68	8
Pay and mileage of, before courts-martial in the Philippines. Cir. 45.			
WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELTS—			
(See Cartridge Belts.)			
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—			
Appropriation -----		43, 74	2, 14
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—			
International committee of, authorized to erect buildings on military reservations -----		54	10
ZINC STORAGE CASES—			
Reports concerning preserving properties -----		6	-----

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 1. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 8, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following indorsement from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, further extending the time within which accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department may be rendered, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 11, 1901.*

Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

The provisions of the orders of this Department of May 4, 1898; May 17, 1899; December 26, 1899, and December 21, 1900, relaxing the requirements as to rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for expenses pertaining to the military establishment are hereby extended to the close of the calendar year ending December 31, 1902.

L. J. GAGE.

Secretary.

The decisions referred to in the foregoing indorsement were published in paragraph II, General Orders, No. 86, May 7, 1898; paragraph II, General Orders, No. 98, May 26, 1899; paragraph I, General Orders, No. 211, December 29, 1899, and paragraph I, General Orders, No. 1, January 3, 1901, from this office.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, only the purchasing commissaries at New York and San Francisco and the depot commissary at Manila, Philippine Islands, will avail themselves of the foregoing relaxation of the law granted by the Secretary of the Treasury as to rendition of money accounts during the calendar year ending December 31, 1902; all other money accounts in the Subsistence Department will be rendered within ten days after the close of the month, as required by paragraph 709 of the Regulations as amended in General Orders, No. 160, December 11, 1901, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

[NOTE.—General Orders, No. 167, is the last of the series of 1901.]

THE
MUSEUM
OF
THE
CITY OF
BOSTON
OF
THE
MUSEUM
OF
THE
CITY OF
BOSTON

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 2. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 9, 1902.

The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 6, 1902.*

The United States having acquired by purchase from Adelaide M. Bray and husband and Charles W. Bray and wife, by deeds dated October 2, 1901, a tract of land situate at South Portland, in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine, the same is hereby announced as an addition to the military reservation at Fort Preble, Maine. Said tract contains about 78,543 square feet and is bounded as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the tract of land announced as an addition to the military reservation at Fort Preble, Maine, in General Orders, No. 65, Adjutant General's Office, May 12, 1900; thence south 47° west, along said tract, five hundred twenty and ninety-six one-hundredths (520.96) feet, to the southwest corner of said tract; thence south 40° 58' east, along land now or formerly of Henry Wheeler, one hundred fifty and nine one-hundredths (150.09) feet; thence north 47° east five hundred twenty-six and twenty-nine one-hundredths (526.29) feet to said military reservation; thence north 43° west, by said reservation, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the point of beginning.

ELIHU ROOT.
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 3. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 10, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In connection with the instructions calling attention to the importance of careful scrutiny and painstaking to avoid unnecessary expense in making or approving estimates or requisitions for the expenditure of money, as published in General Orders, No. 61, 1901, from this office, it is desired when estimates requiring expenditures of funds for repairs, alterations, or improvements at military posts or elsewhere are submitted that they be accompanied by such statement of existing conditions and the reasons for the necessity for the work as will make clear to the Secretary the facts in the case.

The Secretary will rely upon the department commanders to examine carefully all these estimates passing through department headquarters and to make suitable recommendations in the premises.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 4. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 15, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following acts of The Hague Peace Conference which were proclaimed by the President on November 1, 1901, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. *Convention between the United States and certain powers for the pacific settlement of international disputes.*
2. *Convention between the United States of America and certain powers for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864.*
3. *Declaration to prohibit for the term of five years the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, and other new methods of a similar nature.*

1.—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CERTAIN POWERS FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899.

Ratification advised by the Senate February 5, 1900.

Ratified by the President of the United States April 7, 1900.

Ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900.

Proclaimed November 1, 1901.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United Mexican States, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia,

Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows :

CONVENTION POUR LE RÈGLEMENT PACIFIQUE DES CONFLITS INTERNATIONAUX.

[Translation.]

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie ; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark ; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume ; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains ; le Président de la République Française ; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes ; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes ; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon ; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau ; Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro ; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas ; Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc. ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam ; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège ; le Conseil Fédéral Suisse ; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

Animés de la ferme volonté de concourir au maintien de la paix générale ;

Résolus à favoriser de tous leurs efforts le règlement aimable des conflits internationaux ;

Reconnaissant la solidarité qui unit les membres de la société des nations civilisées ;

Voulant étendre l'empire du droit et fortifier le sentiment de la justice internationale ;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia ; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary ; His Majesty the King of the Belgians ; His Majesty the Emperor of China ; His Majesty the King of Denmark ; His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom ; the President of the United States of America ; the President of the United Mexican States ; the President of the French Republic ; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India ; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes ; His Majesty the King of Italy ; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan ; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau ; His Highness the Prince of Montenegro ; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands ; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia ; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc. ; His Majesty the King of Roumania ; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias ; His Majesty the King of Servia ; His Majesty the King of Siam ; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway ; the Swiss Federal Council ; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria

Animated by a strong desire to concert for the maintenance of the general peace ;

Resolved to second by their best efforts the friendly settlement of international disputes ;

Recognizing the solidarity which unites the members of the society of civilized nations ;

Desirous of extending the empire of law, and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice ;

Convaincus que l'institution permanente d'une juridiction arbitrale, accessible à tous, au sein des Puissances indépendantes peut contribuer efficacement à ce résultat ;

Considérant les avantages d'une organisation générale et régulière de la procédure arbitrale ;

Estimant avec l'Auguste Initiateur de la Conférence Internationale de la Paix qu'il importe de consacrer dans un accord international les principes d'équité et de droit sur lesquels reposent la sécurité des États et le bien-être des Peuples ;

Désirant conclure une Convention à cet effet ont nommé pour Leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, ROI DE PRUSSE :

Son Excellence le COMTE DE MÜNSTER, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'AUTRICHE, ROI DE BOHÈME ETC., ET ROI APOSTOLIQUE DE HONGRIE :

Son Excellence le COMTE R. DE WELSER-SHREIM, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire.

M. ALEXANDRE OKOLICSANYI D'OKOLICNA, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES :

Son Excellence M. AUGUSTE BEERNAERT, Son Ministre d'État, Président de la Chambre des Représentants.

M. le COMTE DE GRELLE ROGIER, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le CHEVALIER DESCAMPS, Sénateur.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DE CHINE :

M. YANG YÜ, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANEMARK :

Son Chambellan FR. E. DE BILLE, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Convinced that the permanent institution of a Court of Arbitration, accessible to all, in the midst of the independent Powers, will contribute effectively to this result ;

Having regard to the advantages attending the general and regular organization of arbitral procedure :

Sharing the opinion of the august Initiator of the International Peace Conference that it is expedient to record in an international Agreement the principles of equity and right on which are based the security of States and welfare of peoples ;

Being desirous of concluding a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to-wit :—

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, KING OF PRUSSIA :

His Excellency COUNT DE MÜNSTER, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF BOHEMIA ETC., AND APOSTOLIC KING OF HUNGARY :

His Excellency COUNT R. DE WELSER-SHREIM, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

MR. ALEXANDER OKOLICSANYI D'OKOLICNA, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS :

His Excellency MR. AUGUSTE BEERNAERT, His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Representatives.

COUNT DE GRELLE ROGIER, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The CHEVALIER DESCAMPS, Senator.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA :

MR. YANG YÜ, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DENMARK :

His Chamberlain FR. E. DE BILLE, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE ET EN SON NOM, SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE-RÉGENTE DU ROYAUME :

Son Excellence le DUC DE TETUAN, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

M. W. RAMIREZ DE VILLA URRUTIA, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

M. ARTHUR DE BAGUER, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS AMÉRIQUE :

Son Excellence M. ANDREW D. WHITE, Ambassadeur des États-Unis à Berlin.

M. SETH LOW, Président de l'Université "Columbia" à New-York.

M. STANFORD NEWEL, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. ALFRED T. MAHAN, Capitaine de Vaisseau.

M. WILLIAM CROZIER, Capitaine d'Artillerie.

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS MEXICAINS :

M. DE MIER, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

M. ZENIL, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE :

M. LÉON BOURGEOIS, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

M. GEORGES BIHOUD, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Ministre de la Chambre des Députés.

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DU ROYAUME UNI DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE, IMPÉRATRICE DES INDES :

Son Excellence le Très Honorable BARON PAUNCEFOTE DE PRESTON, Membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Washington.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN AND IN HIS NAME, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN REGENT OF THE KINGDOM :

His Excellency the DUKE OF TETUAN, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MR. W. RAMIREZ DE VILLA URRUTIA, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

MR. ARTHUR DE BAGUER, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

His Excellency MR. ANDREW D. WHITE, Ambassador of the United States at Berlin.

MR. SETH LOW, President of Columbia University, New York.

MR. STANFORD NEWEL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROZIER.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES :

MR. DE MIER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

MR. ZENIL, Minister Resident at Brussels.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

MR. LÉON BOURGEOIS, formerly President of the Council, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

MR. GEORGES BIHOUD, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

THE BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA :

His Excellency the Right Honorable BARON PAUNCEFOTE OF PRESTON, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington.

SIR HENRY HOWARD, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES HELLÈNES :

M. N. DELYANNI, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE :

Son Excellence le COMTE NIGRA, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume.

M. le COMTE A. ZANNINI, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

M. le COMMANDEUR GUIDO POMFILI, Député au Parlement Italien.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JAPON :

M. I. MOTONO, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LE GRAND DUC DE LUXEMBOURG, DUC DE NASSAU :

Son Excellence M. EYSCHEN, Son Ministre d'État, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

SON ALTESSE LE PRINCE DE MONTE-NÉGR0 :

Son Excellence M. le CONSEILLER PRIVÉ ACTUEL DE STAAL, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DES PAYS-BAS :

M. le JONKHEER A. P. O. VAN KARNEBEEK, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux.

M. le GÉNÉRAL J. O. C. DEN BEER POORTUGAEL, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'État.

M. T. M. C. ASSER, Membre du Conseil d'État.

M. E. N. RAHUSEN, Membre de la Première Chambre des États-Généraux.

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SCHAH DE PERSE :

Son Aide de Camp GÉNÉRAL MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

SIR HENRY HOWARD, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES :

MR. N. DELYANNI, formerly President of the Council, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY :

His Excellency COUNT NIGRA, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom.

COUNT A. ZANNINI, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

COMMANDER GUIDO POMFILI, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN :

MR. I. MOTONO, His Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF LUXEMBURG, DUKE OF NASSAU :

His Excellency Mr. EYSCHEN, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO :

His Excellency the present PRIVY COUNCILLOR DE STAAL, Ambassador of Russia at London.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS :

JONKHEER A. P. O. VAN KARNEBEEK, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

GENERAL J. O. C. DEN BEER POORTUGAEL, formerly Minister of War, Member of the Council of State.

Mr. T. M. C. ASSER, Member of the Council of State.

MR. E. N. RAHUSEN, Member of the First Chamber of the States-General.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA :

His Aid-de-Camp GENERAL MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Stockholm.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE PORTUGAL ET DES ALGARVES, ETC. :

M. le COMTE DE MACEDO, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid.

M. D'ORNELLAS ET VASCONCELLOS, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

M. le COMTE DE SELIR, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE ROUMANIE :

M. ALEXANDRE BELDIMAN, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

M. JEAN N. PAPINIU, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DE TOUTES LES RUSSIES :

Son Excellence **M. le CONSEILLER PRIVÉ ACTUEL DE STAAL**, Son Ambassadeur à Londres.

M. DE MARTENS, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, Son Conseiller Privé.

Son **CONSEILLER D'ÉTAT ACTUEL DE BASILY**, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Département du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SERBIE :

M. MIYATOVITCH, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SIAM :

M. PHYA SURIYA NUVATE, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Paris.

M. PHYA VISUDDHA SURIYASAKTI, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE SUÈDE ET DE NORVÈGE :

M. le BARON DE BILDT, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND OF THE ALGARVES, ETC. :

COUNT DE MACEDO, Peer of the Kingdom, formerly Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

MR. D'ORNELLAS ET VASCONCELLOS, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

COUNT DE SELIR, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ROUMANIA :

MR. ALEXANDER BELDIMAN, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

MR. JEAN N. PAPINIU, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS :

His Excellency the present **PRIVY COUNCILLOR DE STAAL**, His Ambassador at London.

MR. DE MARTENS, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor.

His present **COUNCILLOR OF STATE DE BASILY**, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SERBIA :

MR. MIYATOVITCH, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM :

PHYA SURIYA NUVATE, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris.

PHYA VISUDDHA SURIYASAKTI, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY :

BARON DE BILDT, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

LE CONSEIL FÉDÉRAL SUISSE:

M. le DR. ARNOLD ROTH, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DES OTTOMANS:

Son Excellence TURKHAN PACHA, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'Etat.

NOURY BEY, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

SON ALTESSE ROYALE LE PRINCE DE BULGARIE:

M. le DR. DIMITRI STANCIOFF, Agent Diplomatique à St. Pétersbourg.

M. le MAJOR CHRISTO HESSAPTCHIEFF, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

TITRE I.—DU MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX GÉNÉRALE.

ARTICLE 1.

En vue de prévenir autant que possible le recours à la force dans les rapports entre les Etats, les Puissances signataires conviennent d'employer tous leurs efforts pour assurer le règlement pacifique des différends internationaux.

TITRE II.—DES BONS OFFICES ET DE LA MÉDIATION.

ARTICLE 2.

En cas de dissentiment grave ou de conflit, avant d'en appeler aux armes, les Puissances signataires conviennent d'avoir recours, en tant que les circonstances le permettront, aux bons offices ou à la médiation d'une ou de plusieurs Puissances amies.

ARTICLE 3.

Indépendamment de ce recours, les Puissances signataires jugent utile qu'une ou plusieurs Puissances étrangères au conflit offrent de leur propre initiative,

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL:

DR. ARNOLD ROTH, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE OTTOMANS:

His Excellency TURKHAN PACHA, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State.

NOURY BEY, Secretary-General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA:

DR. DIMITRI STANCIOFF, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg.

MAJOR CHRISTO HESSAPTCHIEFF, Military Attaché at Belgrade.

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form have agreed on the following provisions:

TITLE I.—ON THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GENERAL PEACE.

ARTICLE I.

With a view to obviating, as far as possible, recourse to force in the relations between States, the Signatory Powers agree to use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences.

TITLE II.—ON GOOD OFFICES AND MEDIATION.

ARTICLE II.

In case of serious disagreement or conflict, before an appeal to arms, the Signatory Powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly Powers.

ARTICLE III.

Independently of this recourse, the Signatory Powers recommend that one or more Powers, strangers to the dispute, should, on their own initiative, and as far

en tant que les circonstances s'y prêtent, leurs bons offices ou leur médiation aux Etats en conflit.

Le droit d'offrir les bons offices ou la médiation appartient aux Puissances étrangères au conflit, même pendant le cours des hostilités.

L'exercice de ce droit ne peut jamais être considéré par l'une ou l'autre des Parties en litige comme un acte peu amical.

ARTICLE 4.

Le rôle de médiateur consiste à concilier les prétentions opposées et à apaiser les ressentiments qui peuvent s'être produits entre les Etats en conflit.

ARTICLE 5.

Les fonctions du médiateur cessent du moment où il est constaté, soit par l'une des Parties en litige, soit par le médiateur lui-même, que les moyens de conciliation proposés par lui ne sont pas acceptés.

ARTICLE 6.

Les bons offices et la médiation, soit sur le recours des Parties en conflit, soit sur l'initiative des Puissances étrangères au conflit, ont exclusivement le caractère de conseil et n'ont jamais force obligatoire.

ARTICLE 7.

L'acceptation de la médiation ne peut avoir pour effet, sauf convention contraire, d'interrompre, de retarder ou d'entraver la mobilisation et autres mesures préparatoires à la guerre.

Si elle intervient après l'ouverture des hostilités, elle n'interrompt pas, sauf convention contraire, les opérations militaires en cours.

ARTICLE 8.

Les Puissances signataires sont d'accord pour recommander l'application,

as circumstances may allow, offer their good offices or mediation to the States at variance.

Powers, strangers to the dispute, have the right to offer good offices or mediation, even during the course of hostilities.

The exercise of this right can never be regarded by one or the other of the parties in conflict as an unfriendly act.

ARTICLE IV.

The part of the mediator consists in reconciling the opposing claims and appeasing the feelings of resentment which may have arisen between the States at variance.

ARTICLE V.

The functions of the mediator are at an end when once it is declared, either by one of the parties to the dispute, or by the mediator himself, that the means of reconciliation proposed by him are not accepted.

ARTICLE VI.

Good offices and mediation, either at the request of the parties at variance, or on the initiative of Powers strangers to the dispute, have exclusively the character of advice and never having binding force.

ARTICLE VII.

The acceptance of mediation can not, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying, or hindering mobilization or other measures of preparation for war.

If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Signatory Powers are agreed in recommending the application, when cir-

dans les circonstances qui le permettent, d'une Médiation spéciale sous la forme suivante.

En cas de différend grave compromettant la Paix, les Etats en conflit choisissent respectivement une Puissance à laquelle ils confient la mission d'entrer en rapport direct avec la Puissance choisie d'autre part, à l'effet de prévenir la rupture des relations pacifiques.

Pendant la durée de ce mandat dont le terme, sauf stipulation contraire, ne peut excéder trente jours, les Etats en litige cessent tout rapport direct au sujet du conflit, lequel est considéré comme délégué exclusivement aux Puissances médiatrices. Celles-ci doivent appliquer tous leurs efforts à régler le différend.

En cas de rupture effective des relations pacifiques, ces Puissances demeurent chargées de la mission commune de profiter de toute occasion pour rétablir la paix.

TITRE III.—DES COMMISSIONS INTERNATIONALES D'ENQUÊTE.

ARTICLE 9.

Dans les litiges d'ordre international n'engageant ni l'honneur ni des intérêts essentiels et provenant d'une divergence d'appréciation sur des points de fait, les Puissances signataires jugent utile que les Parties qui n'auraient pu se mettre d'accord par les voies diplomatiques instituent, en tant que les circonstances le permettront, une Commission internationale d'enquête chargée de faciliter la solution de ces litiges en éclaircissant, par un examen impartial et consciencieux, les questions de fait.

ARTICLE 10.

Les Commissions internationales d'enquête sont constituées par convention spéciale entre les Parties en litige.

La convention d'enquête précise les faits à examiner et l'étendue des pouvoirs des commissaires.

circumstances allow, of special mediation in the following form:—

In case of a serious difference endangering the peace, the States at variance choose respectively a Power, to whom they intrust the mission of entering into direct communication with the Power chosen on the other side, with the object of preventing the rupture of pacific relations.

For the period of this mandate, the term of which, unless otherwise stipulated, cannot exceed thirty days, the States in conflict cease from all direct communication on the subject of the dispute, which is regarded as referred exclusively to the mediating Powers, who must use their best efforts to settle it.

In case of a definite rupture of pacific relations, these Powers are charged with the joint task of taking advantage of any opportunity to restore peace.

TITLE III.—ON INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY.

ARTICLE IX.

In differences of an international nature involving neither honour nor vital interests, and arising from a difference of opinion on points of fact, the Signatory Powers recommend that the parties, who have not been able to come to an agreement by means of diplomacy, should as far as circumstances allow, institute an International Commission of Inquiry, to facilitate a solution of these differences by elucidating the facts by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation.

ARTICLE X.

The International Commissions of Inquiry are constituted by special agreement between the parties in conflict.

The Convention for an inquiry defines the facts to be examined and the extent of the Commissioners' powers.

Elle règle la procédure.

L'enquête a lieu contradictoirement.

La forme et les délais à observer, en tant qu'ils ne sont pas fixés par la convention d'enquête, sont déterminées par la commission elle-même.

ARTICLE 11.

Les Commissions internationales d'enquête sont formées, sauf stipulation contraire, de la manière déterminée par l'article 32 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 12.

Les Puissances en litige s'engagent à fournir à la Commission internationale d'enquête, dans la plus large mesure qu'Elles jugeront possible, tous les moyens et toutes les facilités nécessaires pour la connaissance complète et l'appréciation exacte des faits en question.

ARTICLE 13.

La Commission internationale d'enquête présente aux Puissances en litige son rapport signé par tous les membres de la Commission.

ARTICLE 14.

Le rapport de la Commission internationale d'enquête, limité à la constatation des faits, n'a nullement le caractère d'une sentence arbitrale. Il laisse aux Puissances en litige une entière liberté pour la suite à donner à cette constatation.

TITLE IV.—DE L'ARBITRAGE INTERNATIONAL.

CHAPITRE I.—*De la Justice Arbitrale.*

ARTICLE 15.

L'arbitrage international a pour objet le règlement de litiges entre les Etats par des juges de leur choix et sur la base du respect du droit.

ARTICLE 16.

Dans les questions d'ordre juridique, et en premier lieu dans les questions d'interprétation ou d'application des conventions

It settles the procedure.

On the inquiry both sides must be heard.

The form and the periods to be observed, if not stated in the inquiry Convention, are decided by the Commission itself.

ARTICLE XI.

The International Commissions of Inquiry are formed, unless otherwise stipulated, in the manner fixed by Article XXXII of the present convention.

ARTICLE XII.

The powers in dispute engage to supply the International Commission of Inquiry, as fully as they may think possible, with all means and facilities necessary to enable it to be completely acquainted with and to accurately understand the facts in question.

ARTICLE XIII.

The International Commission of Inquiry communicates its Report to the conflicting Powers, signed by all the members of the Commission.

ARTICLE XIV.

The report of the International Commission of Inquiry is limited to a statement of facts, and has in no way the character of an Arbitral Award. It leaves the conflicting Powers entire freedom as to the effect to be given to this statement.

TITLE IV.—ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

CHAPTER I.—*On the System of Arbitration.*

ARTICLE XV.

International arbitration has for its object the settlement of differences between States by judges of their own choice, and on the basis of respect for law.

ARTICLE XVI.

In questions of a legal nature, and especially in the interpretation or application of International Conventions, arbi-

internationales, l'arbitrage est reconnu par les Puissances signataires comme le moyen le plus efficace et en même temps le plus équitable de régler les litiges qui n'ont pas été résolus par les voies diplomatiques.

ARTICLE 17.

La convention d'arbitrage est conclue pour des contestations déjà nées ou pour des contestations éventuelles.

Elle peut concerner tout litige ou seulement les litiges d'une catégorie déterminée.

ARTICLE 18.

La convention d'arbitrage implique l'engagement de se soumettre de bonne foi à la sentence arbitrale.

ARTICLE 19.

Indépendamment des traités généraux ou particuliers qui stipulent actuellement l'obligation du recours à l'arbitrage pour les Puissances signataires, ces Puissances se réservent de conclure, soit avant la ratification du présent Acte, soit postérieurement, des accords nouveaux, généraux ou particuliers, en vue d'étendre l'arbitrage obligatoire à tous les cas qu'Elles jugeront possible de lui soumettre.

CHAPTER II.—*De la Cour Permanente d'Arbitrage.*

ARTICLE 20.

Dans le but de faciliter le recours immédiat à l'arbitrage pour les différends internationaux qui n'ont pu être réglés par la voie diplomatique, les Puissances signataires s'engagent à organiser une Cour permanente d'arbitrage, accessible en tout temps et fonctionnant, sauf stipulation contraire des Parties, conformément aux Règles de procédure insérées dans la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 21.

La Cour permanente sera compétente pour tous les cas d'arbitrage, à moins

tration is recognized by the Signatory Powers as the most effective, and at the same time the most equitable, means of settling disputes which diplomacy has failed to settle.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Arbitration Convention is concluded for questions already existing or for questions which may arise eventually.

It may embrace any dispute or only disputes of a certain category.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Arbitration Convention implies the engagement to submit loyally to the Award.

ARTICLE XIX.

Independently of general or private Treaties expressly stipulating recourse to arbitration as obligatory on the Signatory Powers, these Powers reserve to themselves the right of concluding, either before the ratification of the present Act or later, new Agreements, general or private, with a view to extending obligatory arbitration to all cases which they may consider it possible to submit to it.

CHAPTER II.—*On the Permanent Court of Arbitration.*

ARTICLE XX.

With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitration for international differences, which it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy, the Signatory Powers undertake to organize a permanent Court of Arbitration, accessible at all times and operating, unless otherwise stipulated by the parties, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure inserted in the present Convention.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Permanent Court shall be competent for all arbitration cases, unless the

qu'il n'y ait entente entre les Parties pour l'établissement d'une juridiction spéciale.

parties agree to institute a special Tribunal.

ARTICLE 22.

Un Bureau international établi à la Haye sert de greffe à la Cour.

Ce Bureau est l'intermédiaire des communications relatives aux réunions de celle-ci.

Il a la garde des archives et la gestion de toutes les affaires administratives.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à communiquer au Bureau international de La Haye une copie certifiée conforme de toute stipulation d'arbitrage intervenue entre elles et de toute sentence arbitrale les concernant et rendue par des juridictions spéciales.

Elles s'engagent à communiquer de même au Bureau, les lois, règlements et documents constatant éventuellement l'exécution des sentences rendues par la Cour.

ARTICLE 23.

Chaque Puissance signataire désignera, dans les trois mois qui suivront la ratification par elle du présent acte, quatre personnes au plus, d'une compétence reconnue dans les questions de droit international, jouissant de la plus haute considération morale et disposées à accepter les fonctions d'arbitres.

Les personnes ainsi désignées seront inscrites, au titre de membres de la Cour, sur une liste qui sera notifiée à toutes les Puissances signataires par les soins du Bureau.

Toute modification à la liste des arbitres est portée, par les soins du Bureau, à la connaissance des Puissances signataires.

Deux ou plusieurs Puissances peuvent s'entendre pour la désignation en commun d'un ou de plusieurs membres.

La même personne peut être désignée par des Puissances différentes.

Les membres de la Cour sont nommés pour un terme de six ans. Leur mandat peut être renouvelé.

ARTICLE XXII.

An International Bureau, established at The Hague, serves as record office for the Court.

This Bureau is the channel for communications relative to the meetings of the Court.

It has the custody of the archives and conducts all the administrative business.

The Signatory Powers undertake to communicate to the International Bureau at The Hague a duly certified copy of any conditions of arbitration arrived at between them, and of any award concerning them delivered by special Tribunals.

They undertake also to communicate to the Bureau the Laws, Regulations, and documents eventually showing the execution of the awards given by the Court.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Within the three months following its ratification of the present Act, each Signatory Power shall select four persons at the most, of known competency in questions of international law, of the highest moral reputation, and disposed to accept the duties of Arbitrators.

The persons thus selected shall be inscribed, as members of the Court, in a list which shall be notified by the Bureau to all the Signatory Powers.

Any alteration in the list of Arbitrators is brought by the Bureau to the knowledge of the Signatory Powers.

Two or more Powers may agree on the selection in common of one or more Members.

The same person can be selected by different Powers.

The Members of the Court are appointed for a term of six years. Their appointments can be renewed.

En cas de décès ou de retraite d'un membre de la Cour, il est pourvu à son remplacement selon le mode fixé pour sa nomination.

ARTICLE 24.

Lorsque les Puissances signataires veulent s'adresser à la Cour permanente pour le règlement d'un différend survenu entre elles, le choix des arbitres appelés à former le Tribunal compétent pour statuer sur ce différend, doit être fait dans la liste générale des membres de la Cour.

A défaut de constitution du Tribunal arbitral par l'accord immédiat des Parties, il est procédé de la manière suivante :

Chaque Partie nomme deux arbitres et ceux-ci choisissent ensemble un sur-arbitre.

En cas de partage des voix, le choix de sur-arbitre est confié à une Puissance tierce, désignée de commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désigne une Puissance différente et le choix du sur-arbitre est fait de concert par les Puissances ainsi désignées.

Le Tribunal étant ainsi composé, les parties notifient au Bureau leur décision de s'adresser à la Cour et les noms des arbitres.

Le Tribunal arbitral se réunit à la date fixée par les Parties.

Les membres de la Cour, dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions et en dehors de leur Pays, jouissent des privilèges et immunités diplomatiques.

ARTICLE 25.

Le Tribunal arbitral siège d'ordinaire à la Haye.

Le siège ne peut, sauf le cas de force majeure, être changé par le Tribunal que de l'assentiment des Parties.

ARTICLE 26.

Le Bureau international de la Haye est autorisé à mettre ses locaux et son orga-

In case of the death or retirement of a member of the Court, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

ARTICLE XXIV.

When the Signatory Powers desire to have recourse to the Permanent Court for the settlement of a difference that has arisen between them, the Arbitrators called upon to form the competent Tribunal to decide this difference, must be chosen from the general list of members of the Court.

Failing the direct agreement of the parties on the composition of the Arbitration Tribunal, the following course shall be pursued :—

Each party appoints two Arbitrators, and these together choose an Umpire.

If the votes are equal, the choice of the Umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If an agreement is not arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the Umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

The Tribunal being thus composed, the parties notify to the Bureau their determination to have recourse to the Court and the names of the Arbitrators.

The Tribunal of Arbitration assembles on the date fixed by the parties.

The Members of the Court, in the discharge of their duties and out of their own country, enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE XXV.

The Tribunal of Arbitration has its ordinary seat at The Hague.

Except in cases of necessity, the place of session can only be altered by the Tribunal with the assent of the parties.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The International Bureau at The Hague is authorized to place its premises

nisation à la disposition des Puissances signataires pour le fonctionnement de toute juridiction spéciale d'arbitrage.

La juridiction de la Cour permanente peut être étendue, dans les conditions prescrites par les Règlements, aux litiges existant entre des Puissances non signataires ou entre des Puissances signataires et des Puissances non signataires, si les Parties sont convenues de recourir à cette juridiction.

ARTICLE 27.

Les Puissances signataires considèrent comme un devoir, dans le cas où un conflit aigu menacerait d'éclater entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre Elles, de rappeler à celles-ci que la Cour permanente leur est ouverte.

En conséquence, Elles déclarent que le fait de rappeler aux Parties en conflit les dispositions de la présente Convention, et le conseil donné, dans l'intérêt supérieur de la paix, de s'adresser à la Cour permanente ne peuvent être considérés que comme actes de Bons Offices.

ARTICLE 28.

Un Conseil administratif permanent composé des représentants diplomatiques des Puissances signataires accrédités à la Haye et du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Pays-Bas qui remplira les fonctions de Président, sera constitué dans cette ville le plus tôt possible après la ratification du présent Acte par neuf Puissances au moins.

Ce Conseil sera chargé d'établir et d'organiser le Bureau international, lequel demeurera sous sa direction et sous son contrôle.

Il notifiera aux Puissances la constitution de la Cour et pourvoira à l'installation de celle-ci.

Il arrêtera son règlement d'ordre ainsi que tous autres règlements nécessaires.

Il décidera toutes les questions administratives qui pourraient surgir touchant le fonctionnement de la Cour.

and its staff at the disposal of the Signatory Powers for the operations of any special Board of Arbitration.

The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, may, within the conditions laid down in the Regulations, be extended to disputes between non-Signatory Powers, or between Signatory Powers and non-Signatory Powers, if the parties are agreed on recourse to this Tribunal.

ARTICLE XXVII.

The Signatory Powers consider it their duty, if a serious dispute threatens to break out between two or more of them, to remind these latter that the Permanent Court is open to them.

Consequently, they declare that the fact of reminding the conflicting parties of the provisions of the present Convention, and the advice given to them, in the highest interests of peace, to have recourse to the Permanent Court, can only be regarded as friendly actions.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

A Permanent Administrative Council, composed of the Diplomatic Representatives of the Signatory Powers accredited to The Hague and of the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will act as President, shall be instituted in this town as soon as possible after the ratification of the present Act by at least nine Powers.

This Council will be charged with the establishment and organization of the International Bureau, which will be under its direction and control.

It will notify to the Powers the constitution of the Court and will provide for its installation.

It will settle its Rules of Procedure and all other necessary Regulations.

It will decide all questions of administration which may arise with regard to the operations of the Court.

Il aura tout pouvoir quant à la nomination, la suspension ou la révocation des fonctionnaires et employés du Bureau.

Il fixera les traitements et salaires et contrôlera la dépense générale.

La présence de cinq membres dans les réunions dûment convoquées suffit pour permettre au Conseil de délibérer valablement. Les décisions sont prises à la majorité des voix.

Le Conseil communique sans délai aux Puissances signataires les règlements adoptés par lui. Il leur adresse chaque année un rapport sur les travaux de la Cour, sur le fonctionnement des services administratifs et sur les dépenses.

ARTICLE 29.

Les frais du Bureau seront supportés par les Puissances signataires dans la proportion établie pour le Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle.

CHAPITRE III.—*De la Procédure Arbitrale.*

ARTICLE 30.

En vue de favoriser le développement de l'arbitrage, les Puissances signataires ont arrêté les règles suivantes qui seront applicables à la procédure arbitrale, en tant que les Parties ne sont pas convenues d'autres règles.

ARTICLE 31.

Les Puissances qui recourent à l'arbitrage signent un acte spécial (compromis) dans lequel sont nettement déterminées l'objet du litige ainsi que l'étendue des pouvoirs des arbitres. Cet acte implique l'engagement des Parties de se soumettre de bonne foi à la sentence arbitrale.

ARTICLE 32.

Les fonctions arbitrales peuvent être conférées à un arbitre unique ou à plusieurs arbitres désignés par les Parties à leur gré, ou choisis par Elles parmi les membres de la Cour permanente d'arbitrage établie par le présent Acte.

It will have entire control over the appointment, suspension or dismissal of the officials and employés of the Bureau.

It will fix the payments and salaries, and control the general expenditure.

At meetings duly summoned the presence of five members is sufficient to render valid the discussions of the Council. The decisions are taken by a majority of votes.

The Council communicates to the Signatory Powers without delay the Regulations adopted by it. It furnishes them with an annual Report on the labours of the Court, the working of the administration, and the expenses.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The expenses of the Bureau shall be borne by the Signatory Powers in the proportion fixed for the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

CHAPTER III.—*On Arbitral Procedure.*

ARTICLE XXX.

With a view to encourage the development of arbitration, the Signatory Powers have agreed on the following Rules which shall be applicable to arbitral procedure, unless other rules have been agreed on by the parties.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The Powers who have recourse to arbitration sign a special Act ("Compromis"), in which the subject of the difference is clearly defined, as well as the extent of the Arbitrators' powers. This Act implies the undertaking of the parties to submit loyally to the award.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The duties of Arbitrator may be conferred on one Arbitrator alone or on several Arbitrators selected by the parties as they please, or chosen by them from the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the present Act.

A défaut de constitution du Tribunal par l'accord immédiat des Parties, il est procédé de la manière suivante:

Chaque Partie nomme deux arbitres et ceux-ci choisissent ensemble un sur-arbitre.

En cas de partage des voix, le choix de surarbitre est confié à une Puissance tierce, désignée de commun accord par les Parties.

Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désigne une Puissance différente et le choix du surarbitre est fait de concert par les Puissances ainsi désignées.

ARTICLE 33.

Lorsqu'un Souverain ou un Chef d'Etat est choisi pour arbitre, la procédure arbitrale est réglée par Lui.

ARTICLE 34.

Le surarbitre est de droit Président du Tribunal.

Lorsque le Tribunal ne comprend pas de surarbitre il nomme lui-même son président.

ARTICLE 35.

En cas de décès, de démission ou d'empêchement, pour quelque cause que ce soit, de l'un des arbitres, il est pourvu à son remplacement selon le mode fixé pour sa nomination.

ARTICLE 36.

Le siège du Tribunal est désigné par les Parties. A défaut de cette désignation le Tribunal siège à la Haye.

Le siège ainsi fixé ne peut, sauf le cas de force majeure, être changé par le Tribunal que de l'assentiment des Parties.

ARTICLE 37.

Les Parties ont le droit de nommer auprès du Tribunal des délégués ou agents spéciaux, avec la mission de servir d'intermédiaires entre Elles et le Tribunal.

Failing the constitution of the Tribunal by direct agreement between the parties, the following course shall be pursued:

Each party appoints two arbitrators, and these latter together choose an Umpire.

In case of equal voting, the choice of the Umpire is intrusted to a third Power, selected by the parties by common accord.

If no agreement is arrived at on this subject, each party selects a different Power, and the choice of the Umpire is made in concert by the Powers thus selected.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

When a Sovereign or the Chief of a State is chosen as Arbitrator, the arbitral procedure is settled by him.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The Umpire is by right President of the Tribunal.

When the Tribunal does not include an Umpire, it appoints its own President.

ARTICLE XXXV.

In case of the death, retirement, or disability from any cause of one of the Arbitrators, his place shall be filled in accordance with the method of his appointment.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

The Tribunal's place of session is selected by the parties. Failing this selection the Tribunal sits at The Hague.

The place thus fixed cannot, except in case of necessity, be changed by the Tribunal without the assent of the parties.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

The parties have the right to appoint delegates or special agents to attend the Tribunal, for the purpose of serving as intermediaries between them and the Tribunal.

Elles sont en outre autorisées à charger de la défense de leurs droits et intérêts devant le Tribunal, des conseils ou avocats nommés par Elles à cet effet.

ARTICLE 38.

Le tribunal décide du choix des langues dont il fera usage et dont l'emploi sera autorisé devant lui.

ARTICLE 39.

La procédure arbitrale comprend en règle générale deux phases distinctes : l'instruction et les débats.

L'instruction consiste dans la communication faite par les agents respectifs, aux membres du Tribunal et à la Partie adverse, de tous actes imprimés ou écrits et de tous documents contenant les moyens invoqués dans la cause. Cette communication aura lieu dans la forme et dans les délais déterminés par le Tribunal en vertu de l'article 49.

Les débats consistent dans le développement oral des moyens des Parties devant le Tribunal.

ARTICLE 40.

Toute pièce produite par l'une des Parties doit être communiquée à l'autre Partie.

ARTICLE 41.

Les débats sont dirigés par le Président.

Ils ne sont publics qu'en vertu d'une décision du Tribunal, prise avec l'assentiment des Parties.

Ils sont consignés dans des procès-verbaux rédigés par des secrétaires que nomme le Président. Ces procès-verbaux ont seuls caractère authentique.

ARTICLE 42.

L'instruction étant close, le Tribunal a le droit d'écarter du débat tous actes ou documents nouveaux qu'une des Parties voudrait lui soumettre sans le consentement de l'autre.

They are further authorized to retain, for the defense of their rights and interests before the Tribunal, counsel or advocates appointed by them for this purpose.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

The Tribunal decides on the choice of languages to be used by itself, and to be authorized for use before it.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

As a general rule the arbitral procedure comprises two distinct phases ; preliminary examination and discussion.

Preliminary examination consists in the communication by the respective agents to the members of the Tribunal and to the opposite party of all printed or written Acts and of all documents containing the arguments invoked in the case. This communication shall be made in the form and within the periods fixed by the Tribunal in accordance with Article XLIX.

Discussion consists in the oral development before the Tribunal of the arguments of the parties.

ARTICLE XL.

Every document produced by one party must be communicated to the other party.

ARTICLE XLI.

The discussions are under the direction of the President.

They are only public if it be so decided by the Tribunal, with the assent of the parties.

They are recorded in the *procès-verbaux* drawn up by the Secretaries appointed by the President. These *procès-verbaux* alone have an authentic character.

ARTICLE XLII.

When the preliminary examination is concluded, the Tribunal has the right to refuse discussion of all fresh Acts or documents which one party may desire to submit to it without the consent of the other party.

ARTICLE 43.

Le Tribunal demeure libre de prendre en considération les actes ou documents nouveaux sur lesquels les agents ou conseils des Parties appelleraient son attention.

En ce cas, le Tribunal a le droit de requérir la production de ces actes ou documents, sauf l'obligation d'en donner connaissance à la Partie adverse.

ARTICLE 44.

Le Tribunal peut, en outre, requérir des agents des Parties la production de tous actes et demander toutes explications nécessaires. En cas de refus le Tribunal en prend acte.

ARTICLE 45.

Les agents et les conseils des Parties sont autorisés à présenter oralement au Tribunal tous les moyens qu'ils jugent utiles à la défense de leur cause.

ARTICLE 46.

Ils ont le droit de soulever des exceptions et incidents. Les décisions du Tribunal sur ces points sont définitives et ne peuvent donner lieu à aucune discussion ultérieure.

ARTICLE 47.

Les membres du Tribunal ont le droit de poser des questions aux agents et aux conseils des Parties et de leur demander des éclaircissements sur les points douteux.

Ni les questions posées, ni les observations faites par les membres du Tribunal pendant le cours des débats ne peuvent être regardées comme l'expression des opinions du Tribunal en général ou de ses membres en particulier.

ARTICLE 48.

Le Tribunal est autorisé à déterminer sa compétence en interprétant le compromis ainsi que les autres traités qui peuvent être invoqués dans la matière, et

ARTICLE XLIII.

The Tribunal is free to take into consideration fresh Acts or documents to which its attention may be drawn by the agents or counsel of the parties.

In this case, the Tribunal has the right to require the production of these Acts or documents, but is obliged to make them known to the opposite party.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The Tribunal can, besides, require from the agents of the parties the production of all Acts, and can demand all necessary explanations. In case of refusal, the Tribunal takes note of it.

ARTICLE XLV.

The agents and counsel of the parties are authorized to present orally to the Tribunal all the arguments they may think expedient in defence of their case.

ARTICLE XLVI.

They have the right to raise objections and points. The decisions of the Tribunal on those points are final, and cannot form the subject of any subsequent discussion.

ARTICLE XLVII.

The members of the Tribunal have the right to put questions to the agents and counsel of the parties, and to demand explanations from them on doubtful points.

Neither the questions put nor the remarks made by members of the Tribunal during the discussions can be regarded as an expression of opinion by the Tribunal in general, or by its members in particular.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

The Tribunal is authorized to declare its competence in interpreting the "Compromis" as well as the other Treaties which may be invoked in the case, and in

en appliquant les principes du droit international.

ARTICLE 49.

Le Tribunal a le droit de rendre des ordonnances de procédure pour la direction du procès, de déterminer les formes et délais dans lesquels chaque Partie devra prendre ses conclusions et de procéder à toutes les formalités que comporte l'administration des preuves.

ARTICLE 50.

Les agents et les conseils des Parties ayant présenté tous les éclaircissements et preuves à l'appui de leur cause, le Président prononce la clôture des débats.

ARTICLE 51.

Les délibérations du Tribunal ont lieu à huis clos. Toute décision est prise à la majorité des membres du Tribunal.

Le refus d'un membre de prendre part au vote doit être constaté dans le procès-verbal.

ARTICLE 52.

La sentence arbitrale, votée à la majorité des voix, est motivée. Elle est rédigée par écrit et signée par chacun des membres du Tribunal.

Ceux des membres qui sont restés en minorité peuvent constater, en signant, leur dissentiment.

ARTICLE 53.

La sentence arbitrale est lue en séance publique du Tribunal, les agents et les conseils de Parties présents ou dûment appelés.

ARTICLE 54.

La sentence arbitrale, dûment prononcée et notifiée aux agents des Parties en litige décide définitivement et sans appel la contestation.

ARTICLE 55.

Les Parties peuvent se réserver dans le compromis de demander la révision de la sentence arbitrale.

applying the principles of international law.

ARTICLE XLIX.

The Tribunal has the right to issue Rules of Procedure for the conduct of the case, to decide the forms and periods within which each party must conclude its arguments, and to arrange all the formalities required for dealing with the evidence.

ARTICLE L.

When the agents and counsel of the parties have submitted all explanations and evidence in support of their case, the President pronounces the discussion closed.

ARTICLE LI.

The deliberations of the Tribunal take place in private. Every decision is taken by a majority of members of the Tribunal.

The refusal of a member to vote must be recorded in the *procès-verbal*.

ARTICLE LII.

The award, given by a majority of votes, is accompanied by a statement of reasons. It is drawn up in writing and signed by each member of the Tribunal.

Those members who are in the minority may record their dissent when signing.

ARTICLE LIII.

The award is read out at a public meeting of the Tribunal, the agents and counsel of the parties being present, or duly summoned to attend.

ARTICLE LIV.

The award, duly pronounced and notified to the agents of the parties at variance, puts an end to the dispute definitely and without appeal.

ARTICLE LV.

The parties can reserve in the "Compromis" the right to demand the revision of the award.

Dans ce cas et sauf convention contraire, la demande doit être adressée au Tribunal qui a rendu la sentence. Elle ne peut être motivée que par la découverte d'un fait nouveau qui eût été de nature à exercer une influence décisive sur la sentence et qui, lors de la clôture des débats, était inconnu du tribunal lui-même et de la Partie qui a demandé la révision.

La procédure de révision ne peut être ouverte que par une décision du Tribunal constatant expressément l'existence du fait nouveau, lui reconnaissant les caractères prévus par le paragraphe précédent et déclarant à ce titre la demande recevable.

Le compromis détermine le délai dans lequel la demande de révision doit être formée.

ARTICLE 56.

La sentence arbitrale n'est obligatoire que pour les Parties qui ont conclu le compromis.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de l'interprétation d'une convention à laquelle ont participé d'autres Puissances que les Parties en litige, celles-ci notifient aux premières le compromis qu'elles ont conclu. Chacune de ces Puissances a le droit d'intervenir au procès. Si une ou plusieurs d'entre elles ont profité de cette faculté, l'interprétation contenue dans la sentence est également obligatoire à leur égard.

ARTICLE 57.

Chaque Partie supporte ses propres frais et une part égale des frais du Tribunal.

Dispositions générales.

ARTICLE 58.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie

In this case, and unless there be an agreement to the contrary, the demand must be addressed to the Tribunal which pronounced the award. It can only be made on the ground of the discovery of some new fact calculated to exercise a decisive influence on the award, and which, at the time the discussion was closed, was unknown to the Tribunal and to the party demanding the revision.

Proceedings for revision can only be instituted by a decision of the Tribunal expressly recording the existence of the new fact, recognizing in it the character described in the foregoing paragraph, and declaring the demand admissible on this ground.

The "Compromis" fixes the period within which the demand for revision must be made.

ARTICLE LVI.

The award is only binding on the parties who concluded the "Compromis."

When there is a question of interpreting a Convention to which Powers other than those concerned in the dispute are parties, the latter notify to the former the "Compromis" they have concluded. Each of these Powers has the right to intervene in the case. If one or more of them avail themselves of this right, the interpretation contained in the award is equally binding on them.

ARTICLE LVII.

Each party pays its own expenses and an equal share of those of the Tribunal.

General provisions.

ARTICLE LVIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified as speedily as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up recording the receipt of each ratification, and a copy duly certified shall be sent.

diplomatique à toutes les Puissances, qui ont été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix de la Haye.

ARTICLE 59.

Les Puissances non signataires qui ont été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix pourront adhérer à la présente Convention. Elles auront à cet effet à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 60.

Les conditions auxquelles les Puissances qui n'ont pas été représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix, pourront adhérer à la présente Convention, formeront l'objet d'une entente ultérieure entre les Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 61.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs sceaux.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt-neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Pour l'Allemagne :

(L. S.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

through the diplomatic channel, to all the Powers who were represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

ARTICLE LIX.

The non-Signatory Powers who were represented at the International Peace Conference can adhere to the present Convention. For this purpose they must make known their adhesion to the Contracting Powers by a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government, and communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE LX.

The conditions on which the Powers who were not represented at the International Peace Conference can adhere to the present Convention shall form the subject of a subsequent Agreement among the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE LXI.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, this denunciation would not take effect until a year after its notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and by it communicated at once to all the other Contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals to it.

Done at The Hague, the 29th July, 1899, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and copies of it, duly certified, be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers.

For Germany :

(L. S.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie :

(L. S.) WELSERSHHEIM.

(L. S.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique :

(L. S.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. S.) CTE DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. S.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

Pour la Chine :

(L. S.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark :

(L. S.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne :

(L. S.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.

(L. S.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. S.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

(L. S.) ANDREW D. WHITE.

(L. S.) SETH LOW.

(L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.

(L. S.) A. T. MAHAN.

(L. S.) WILLIAM CROHER.

**Sous réserve de la déclaration faite dans
la séance plénière de la Conférence de
25 juillet 1899.**

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains :

(L. S.) A. DE MIER.

(L. S.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France :

(L. S.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.

(L. S.) G. BIHOUD.

(L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne et l'Irlande :

(L. S.) PAUNCEFOTE.

(L. S.) HENRY HOWARD.

Pour la Grèce :

(L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie :

(L. S.) NIGRA.

(L. S.) A. ZANNINI.

(L. S.) G. POMPIJ.

Pour le Japon :

(L. S.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg :

(L. S.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro :

(L. S.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas :

(L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.

(L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.

(L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Austria-Hungary :

(L. S.) WELSERSHHEIM.

(L. S.) OKOLICSANYI.

For Belgium :

(L. S.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. S.) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. S.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

For China :

(L. S.) YANG YU.

For Denmark :

(L. S.) F. BILLE.

For Spain :

(L. S.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.

(L. S.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. S.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

For the United States of America :

(L. S.) ANDREW D. WHITE.

(L. S.) SETH LOW.

(L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.

(L. S.) A. T. MAHAN.

(L. S.) WILLIAM CROHER.

**Under reserve of the declaration made at
the plenary sitting of the Conference
on the 25th of July, 1899.**

For the United Mexican States :

(L. S.) A. DE MIER.

(L. S.) J. ZENIL.

For France :

(L. S.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.

(L. S.) G. BIHOUD.

(L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

For Great Britain and Ireland :

(L. S.) PAUNCEFOTE.

(L. S.) HENRY HOWARD.

For Greece :

(L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy :

(L. S.) NIGRA.

(L. S.) A. ZANNINI.

(L. S.) G. POMPIJ.

For Japan :

(L. S.) I. MOTONO.

For Luxembourg :

(L. S.) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro :

(L. S.) STAAL.

For the Netherlands :

(L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.

(L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.

(L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

Pour la Perse :

(L. s.) MIRSA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal :

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

Pour le Roumanie :

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Sous les réserves, formulées aux articles 16, 17 et 19 de la présente Convention (15, 16 et 18 du projet présenté par le Comité d'Examen) et consignées au procès-verbal de la séance de la Troisième Commission du 20 juillet 1899.

Pour la Russie :

(L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie :

(L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Sous les réserves, consignées au procès-verbal de la Troisième Commission du 20 juillet 1899.

Pour le Siam :

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUVATE.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.

Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège :

(L. s.) BILDT.

Pour la Suisse :

(L. s.) ROTH.

Pour la Turquie :

(L. s.) TURKHAN.

(L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.

Sous réserve de la déclaration faite dans la séance plénière de la Conférence du 25 juillet 1899.

Pour la Bulgarie :

(L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme, Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires Étrangères.

(L. s.) L. H. RUYSSENAERS.
LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.

For Persia .

(L. s.) MIRSA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

For Portugal :

(L. s.) Conde DE MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(L. s.) Conde DE SELIR.

For Roumania :

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Under the reserves formulated in Articles 16, 17 and 19 of the present Convention (15, 16 and 18 of the project presented by the Committee on Examination) and recorded in the procès-verbal of the sitting of the Third Commission of July 20, 1899.

For Russia :

(L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

For Servia :

(L. s.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Under the reserves recorded in the procès-verbal of the Third Commission of July 20, 1899.

For Siam :

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUVATE.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.

For the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway :

(L. s.) BILDT.

For Switzerland :

(L. s.) ROTH.

For Turkey :

(L. s.) TURKHAN.

(L. s.) MEHEMED NOURY.

Under reserve of the declaration made in the plenary sitting of the Conference of July 25, 1899.

For Bulgaria :

(L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. s.) Major HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certified as a true copy, The Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(L. s.) L. H. RUYSSENAERS.
THE HAGUE, January 31, 1900.

And whereas the said Convention was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America under reservation of the following declaration :

“Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state ; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions ; ”

And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by the Government of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid with the exception of China and Turkey ;

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article LVIII of the said Convention the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at The Hague on the 4th. day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway and Bulgaria ; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan ; on the 16th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Montenegro ; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Switzerland ; on the 4th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece ; on the 17th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico ; on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia ; and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof, subject to the reserve made in the aforesaid declaration of the Plenipotentiaries of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord
[L. S.] one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the
United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President :

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

2—CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CERTAIN POWERS FOR THE ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF AUGUST 22, 1864.

Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899.

Ratification advised by the Senate May 4, 1900.

Ratified by the President of the United States August 3, 1900.

Ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900.

Proclaimed November 1, 1901.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

CONVENTION POUR L'ADAPTATION À LA GUERRE MARITIME DES PRINCIPES DE LA CONVENTION DE GENÈVE DU 22 AOÛT 1864.

CONVENTION FOR THE ADAPTATION TO MARITIME WARFARE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF AUGUST 22, 1864.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau; Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Highness the Prince

Impériale le Schah de Perse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; le Conseil Fédéral Suisse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

Egalement animés du désir de diminuer autant qu'il dépend d'eux les maux inséparables de la guerre et voulant dans ce but adapter à la guerre maritime les principes de la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet;

Ils ont en conséquence nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse: Son Excellence le Comte de Münster, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie: Son Excellence le Comte R. de Welsersheimb, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire. M. Alexandre Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges: Son Excellence M. Auguste Beernaert, Son Ministre d'Etat, Président de la Chambre des Représentants. M. le Comte De Grelle Rogier, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Chevalier Descamps, Sénateur.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine: M. Yang Yü, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: Son Chambellan Fr. E. de Bille, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

of Montenegro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; the Swiss Federal Council; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria.

Alike animated by the desire to diminish, as far as depends on them the evils inseparable from warfare, and wishing with this object to adapt to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, have decided to conclude a convention to this effect:

They have, in consequence, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia: His Excellency Count Munster, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary: His Excellency Count R. de Welsersheimb, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; Mr. Alexander Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: His Excellency Mr. Auguste Beernaert, His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Deputies; Count de Grelle Rogier, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Chevalier Descamps, Senator.

His Majesty the Emperor of China: Mr. Yang Yu, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: His Chamberlain Fr. E. de Bille, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom, Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume: Son Excellence le Duc de Tetuan, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères. M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles. M. Arthur de Bager, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique: M. Stanford Newel, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis Mexicains: M. de Mier, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris. M. Zenil, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

Le Président de la République Française: M. Léon Bourgeois, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés. M. Georges Bihourd, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes: Sir Henry Howard, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes: M. N. Delyanni, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: Son Excellence le Comte Nigra, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume. M. le Comte A. Zannini, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Commandeur Guido Pompilj, Député au Parlement Italien.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: M. I. Motono, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Duc de Nassau: Son Ex-

His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom: His Excellency the Duke of Tetuan, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; M. Arthur de Bager, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Stanford Newel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United Mexican States: Mr. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. Zenil, Minister Resident at Brussels.

The President of the French Republic: M. Léon Bourgeois, formerly President of the Council, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Georges Bihourd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: Sir Henry Howard, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Mr. N. Delyanni, formerly President of the Council, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Count Nigra, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom; Count A. Zannini, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Commander Guido Pompilj, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. I. Motono, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau: His Ex-

cellence M. Eyschen, Son Ministre d'État, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: M. le Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux. M. le Général J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. T. M. C. Asser, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. E. N. Rahusen, Membre de la Première Chambre des États-Généraux.

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse: Son Aide de Camp Général Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc.: M. le Comte de Macedo, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid. M. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Comte de Selir, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie: M. Alexandre Beldiman, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin. M. Jean N. Papiniu, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Son Ambassadeur à Londres. M. de Martens, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères, Son Conseiller Privé. Son Conseiller d'État Actuel de Basily, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Département du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères.

cellency Mr. Eyschen, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

His Highness the Prince of Montenegro: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, Ambassador of Russia at London.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General; General J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, formerly Minister of War, Member of the Council of State; Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Member of the Council of State; Mr. E. N. Rahusen, Member of the First Chamber of the States General.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia: His Aide-de-camp General Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.: Count Macedo, Peer of the Kingdom, formerly Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; Mr. d'Ornellas and Vasconcellos, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Roumania: Mr. Alexander Beldiman, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin; Mr. Jean N. Papiniu, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador at London; Mr. de Martens, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor; Mr. de Basily, His Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie : M. Miyatovitch, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam : M. Phya Suriya Nuvatr, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Paris. M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège : M. le Baron de Bildt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse : M. le Dr. Arnold Roth, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans : Son Excellence Turkhan Pacha, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'État. Noury Bey, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie : M. le Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Agent Diplomatique à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE 1.

Les bâtiments-hôpitaux militaires, c'est-à-dire les bâtiments construits ou aménagés par les Etats spécialement et uniquement en vue de porter secours aux blessés malades et naufragés, et dont les noms auront été communiqués, à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage, aux Puissances belligérantes, sont respectés et ne peuvent être capturés pendant la durée des hostilités.

Ces bâtiments ne sont pas non plus assimilés aux navires de guerre au point de vue de leur séjour dans un port neutre.

His Majesty the King of Servia : Mr. Miyatovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Siam : M. Phya Suriya Nuvatr, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris; M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway : Baron de Bildt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

The Swiss Federal Council : Dr. Arnold Roth, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans : His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State; Noury Bey, Secretary-General in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria : Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg; Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Military Attaché at Belgrade;

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

ARTICLE I.

Military hospital ships, that is to say, ships constructed or assigned by States specially and solely for the purpose of assisting the wounded, sick or shipwrecked, and the names of which shall have been communicated to the belligerent Powers at the beginning or during the course of hostilities, and in any case before they are employed, shall be respected and cannot be captured while hostilities last.

These ships, moreover, are not on the same footing as men-of-war as regards their stay in a neutral port.

ARTICLE 2.

Les bâtiments hospitaliers, équipés en totalité ou en partie aux frais des particuliers ou des sociétés de secours officiellement reconnues, sont également respectés et exempts de capture, si la Puissance belligérante dont ils dépendent, leur a donné une commission officielle et en a notifié les noms à la Puissance adverse à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage.

Ces navires doivent être porteurs d'un document de l'autorité compétente déclarant qu'ils ont été soumis à son contrôle pendant leur armement et à leur départ final.

ARTICLE 3.

Les bâtiments hospitaliers, équipés en totalité ou en partie aux frais des particuliers ou des sociétés officiellement reconnues de pays neutres, sont respectés et exempts de capture, si la Puissance neutre dont ils dépendent leur a donné une commission officielle et en a notifié les noms aux Puissances belligérantes à l'ouverture ou au cours des hostilités, en tout cas avant toute mise en usage.

ARTICLE 4.

Les bâtiments qui sont mentionnés dans les art. 1, 2 et 3, porteront secours et assistance aux blessés, malades et naufragés des belligérants sans distinction de nationalité.

Les Gouvernements s'engagent à n'utiliser ces bâtiments pour aucun but militaire.

Ces bâtiments ne devront gêner en aucune manière les mouvements des combattants.

Pendant et après le combat, ils agiront à leurs risques et périls.

Les belligérants auront sur eux le droit de contrôle et de visite; ils pourront refuser leur concours, leur enjoindre de s'éloigner, leur imposer une direction déterminée et mettre à bord un commissaire, même les détenir, si la gravité des circonstances l'exigeait.

ARTICLE II.

Hospital ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized relief Societies, shall likewise be respected and exempt from capture, provided the belligerent Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and has notified their names to the hostile Power at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

These ships should be furnished with a certificate from the competent authorities, declaring that they had been under their control while fitting out and on final departure.

ARTICLE III.

Hospital-ships, equipped wholly or in part at the cost of private individuals or officially recognized Societies of neutral countries, shall be respected and exempt from capture, if the neutral Power to whom they belong has given them an official commission and notified their names to the belligerent powers at the commencement of or during hostilities, and in any case before they are employed.

ARTICLE IV.

The ships mentioned in Articles I, II, and III shall afford relief and assistance to the wounded, sick, and shipwrecked of the belligerents independently of their nationality.

The Governments engage not to use these ships for any military purpose.

These ships must not in any way hamper the movements of the combatants.

During and after an engagement they will act at their own risk and peril.

The belligerents will have the right to control and visit them; they can refuse to help them, order them off, make them take a certain course, and put a Commissioner on board; they can even detain them, if important circumstances require it.

Autant que possible, les belligérants inscriront sur le journal de bord des bâtiments hospitaliers les ordres qu'ils leur donneront.

ARTICLE 5.

Les bâtiments-hôpitaux militaires seront distingués par une peinture extérieure blanche avec une bande horizontale verte d'un mètre et demi de largeur environ.

Les bâtiments qui sont mentionnés dans les articles 2 et 3, seront distingués par une peinture extérieure blanche avec une bande horizontale rouge d'un mètre et demi de largeur environ.

Les embarcations des bâtiments qui viennent d'être mentionnés, comme les petits bâtiments qui pourront être affectés au service hospitalier, se distingueront par une peinture analogue.

Tous les bâtiments hospitaliers se feront reconnaître en hissant, avec leur pavillon national, le pavillon blanc à croix rouge prévu par la Convention de Genève.

ARTICLE 6.

Les bâtiments de commerce, yachts ou embarcations neutres, portant ou recueillant des blessés, des malades ou des naufragés des belligérants, ne peuvent être capturés pour le fait de ce transport, mais ils restent exposés à la capture pour les violations de neutralité qu'ils pourraient avoir commises.

ARTICLE 7.

Le personnel religieux, médical et hospitalier de tout bâtiment capturé est inviolable et ne peut être fait prisonnier de guerre. Il emporte, en quittant le navire, les objets et les instruments de chirurgie qui sont sa propriété particulière.

Ce personnel continuera à remplir ses fonctions tant que cela sera nécessaire et il pourra ensuite se retirer lorsque le commandant en chef le jugera possible.

Les belligérants doivent assurer à ce personnel tombé entre leurs mains la jouissance intégrale de son traitement.

As far as possible the belligerents shall inscribe in the sailing papers of the hospital-ships the orders they give them.

ARTICLE V.

The military hospital-ships shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of green about a metre and a half in breadth.

The ships mentioned in Articles II and III shall be distinguished by being painted white outside with a horizontal band of red about a meter and a half in breadth.

The boats of the ships above mentioned, as also small craft which may be used for hospital work, shall be distinguished by similar painting.

All hospital ships shall make themselves known by hoisting, together with their national flag, the white flag with a red cross provided by the Geneva Convention.

ARTICLE VI.

Neutral merchantmen, yachts, or vessels, having, or taking on board, sick, wounded, or shipwrecked of the belligerents, cannot be captured for so doing, but they are liable to capture for any violation of neutrality they may have committed.

ARTICLE VII.

The religious, medical, or hospital staff of any captured ship is inviolable, and its members cannot be made prisoners of war. On leaving the ship they take with them the objects and surgical instruments which are their own private property.

This staff shall continue to discharge its duties while necessary, and can afterwards leave when the Commander-in-Chief considers it possible.

The belligerents must guarantee to the staff that has fallen into their hands the enjoyment of their salaries intact.

ARTICLE 8.

Les marins et les militaires embarqués blessés ou malades, à quelque nation qu'ils appartiennent, seront protégés et soignés par les capteurs.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sailors and soldiers who are taken on board when sick or wounded, to whatever nation they belong, shall be protected and looked after by the captors.

ARTICLE 9.

Sont prisonniers de guerre les naufragés, blessés ou malades, d'un belligérant qui tombent au pouvoir de l'autre. Il appartient à celui-ci de décider, suivant les circonstances, s'il convient de les garder, de les diriger sur un port de sa nation, sur un port neutre ou même sur un port de l'adversaire. Dans ce dernier cas, les prisonniers ainsi rendus à leur pays ne pourront servir pendant la durée de guerre.

ARTICLE IX.

The shipwrecked, wounded, or sick of one of the belligerents who fall into the hands of the other, are prisoners of war. The captor must decide, according to circumstances, if it is best to keep them or send them to a port of his own country, to a neutral port, or even to a hostile port. In the last case, prisoners thus repatriated cannot serve as long as the war lasts.

ARTICLE 10.

(Exclu.)

ARTICLE X.

(Excluded)

ARTICLE 11.

Les règles contenues dans les articles ci-dessus ne sont obligatoires que pour les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre elles.

Les dites règles cesseront d'être obligatoires du moment où, dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes, une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.

ARTICLE XI.

The rules contained in the above Articles are binding only on the Contracting Powers, in case of War between two or more of them.

The said rules shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the Contracting Powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a non-Contracting Power.

ARTICLE 12.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

On the receipt of each ratification a *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up, a copy of which, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to all the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 13.

Les Puissances non signataires, qui auront accepté la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, sont admises à adhérer à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

The non-Signatory Powers who accepted the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

Elles auront, à cet effet à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 14.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt-neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Pour l'Allemagne :

(L. S.) MUNSTER DERNBURG.
(Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie :

(L. S.) WELSERSHEIM.
(L. S.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique :

(L. S.) A. BEERNAERT.
(L. S.) CTE. DE GRELLS ROGIER.
(L. S.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

Pour la Chine :

(L. S.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark :

(L. S.) F. BILLE.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherlands Government, and by it communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherlands Government, and forthwith communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at The Hague the 29th July, 1899, in single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands, and copies of which duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers.

For Germany :

(Signed)
(L. S.) MUNSTER DERNBURG.
(Under reserve of Article X.)

For Austria-Hungary :

(Signed)
(L. S.) WELSERSHEIM.
(L. S.) OKOLICSANYI.

For Belgium :

(Signed)
(L. S.) A. BEERNAERT.
(L. S.) CTE. DE GRELLS ROGIER.
(L. S.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

For China :

(Signed)
(L. S.) YANG YU.

For Denmark :

(Signed)
(L. S.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne :

(L. S.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.
 (L. S.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
 (L. S.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

(L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.
 (Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains :

(L. S.) A. DE MIER.
 (L. S.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France :

(L. S.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.
 (L. S.) G. BINOUD.
 (L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne et l'Irlande :

(L. S.) HENRY HOWARD.
 (Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour la Grèce :

(L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie :

(L. S.) NIGRA.
 (L. S.) A. ZANNINI.
 (L. S.) G. POMPILJ.

Pour le Japon :

(L. S.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg :

(L. S.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro :

(L. S.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas :

(L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.
 (L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.
 (L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.
 (L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

Pour la Perse :

(L. S.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

For Spain :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) EL DUQUE DE TUTUAN.
 (L. S.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
 (L. S.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

For the United States of America :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.
 (Under reserve of Article X.)

For the United Mexican States :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) A. DE MIER.
 (L. S.) J. ZENIL.

For France :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) LEON BOURGEOIS.
 (L. S.) G. BINOUD.
 (L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

For Great Britain and Ireland :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) HENRY HOWARD.
 (Under reserve of Article X.)

For Greece :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) NIGRA.
 (L. S.) A. ZANNINI.
 (L. S.) G. POMPILJ.

For Japan :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) I. MOTONO.

For Luxemburg :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) STAAL.

For the Netherlands :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.
 (L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.
 (L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.
 (L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Persia :

(Signed)
 (L. S.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal :

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

Pour la Roumanie :

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Pour la Russie :

(L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie :

(L. s.) CHERO MIYATOVITCH.

Pour le Siam :

(L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUVATR.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.

Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège :

(L. s.) BILDT.

Pour la Suisse :

(L. s.) ROTH.

Pour la Turquie :

(L. s.) TURKHAN.

(L. s.) MEHMEHED NOURY.

(Sous réserve de l'article X.)

Pour la Bulgarie :

(L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme, Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires Étrangères.

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.

For Portugal :

(Signed)

(L. s.) CONDE DE MACEDO.

(L. s.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(L. s.) CONDE DE SELIR.

For Roumania :

(Signed)

(L. s.) A. BELDIMAN.

(L. s.) J. N. PAPINIU.

For Russia :

(Signed) (L. s.) STAAL.

(L. s.) MARTENS.

(L. s.) A. BASILY.

For Servia :

(Signed) (L. s.) CHERO MIYATOVITCH.

For Siam :

(Signed) (L. s.) PHYA SURIYA NUVATR.

(L. s.) VISUDDHA.

For the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway :

(Signed) (L. s.) BILDT.

For Switzerland :

(Signed) (L. s.) ROTH.

For Turkey :

(Signed) (L. s.) TURKHAN.

(L. s.) MEHMEHED NOURY.

(Under reserve of Article X.)

For Bulgaria :

(Signed) (L. s.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. s.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certified as a true copy, the Secretary General of the Department of Foreign Affairs,

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

THE HAGUE, January 31, 1900.

And whereas on an understanding reached by the Government of the Netherlands with the signatory powers it was agreed to exclude from the ratifications of said Convention its Article X ;

And whereas the said Convention, with its Article X excluded, was ratified by the Government of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid, with the exception of those of China and Turkey ;

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article XII of the said Convention the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at the Hague on the 4th. day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway and Bulgaria ; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan ; on the 16th. day of October, 1900, by the Plen-

ipotentary of the Government of Monténégro ; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Switzerland ; on the 4th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece ; on the 17th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico ; on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia, and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg :

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, with its Article X excluded, to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof,

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of November in the year of our Lord [L. s.] one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President :

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

3.—DECLARATION TO PROHIBIT FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS THE LAUNCHING OF PROJECTILES AND EXPLOSIVES FROM BALLOONS, AND OTHER NEW METHODS OF A SIMILAR NATURE.

Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899.

Ratification advised by the Senate February 5, 1900.

Ratified by the President of the United States April 7, 1900.

Ratification deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900.

Proclaimed November 1, 1901.

**BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.**

Whereas, a Declaration prohibiting for a term of five years the launching of projectiles or explosives from balloons, or by any other new methods of similar nature, was signed at the Hague on July 29th., 1899, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Bulgaria, the original of which Declaration in the French language is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

DÉCLARATION.

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires des Puissances représentées à la Conférence Internationale de la Paix à La Haye, dûment autorisés à cet effet par leurs Gouvernements, s'inspirant des sentiments qui ont trouvé leur expression dans la Déclaration de St. Pétersbourg du 29 novembre

1868.

11 décembre

Déclarent:

Les Puissances contractantes consentent, pour une durée de cinq ans, à l'interdiction de lancer des projectiles et des explosifs du haut de ballons ou par d'autres modes analogues nouveaux.

La présente Déclaration n'est obligatoire que pour les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre elles.

Elle cessera d'être obligatoire du moment où dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes, une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.

La Présente Déclaration sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

DECLARATION.

The Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague, duly authorized to that effect by their Governments, inspired by the sentiments which found expression in the Declaration of St. Petersburg of the 29th November (11th December), 1868,

Declare that:

The Contracting Powers agree to prohibit, for a term of five years, the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons, or by other new methods of similar nature.

The present Declaration is only binding on the Contracting Powers in case of war between two or more of them.

It shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between the Contracting Powers, one of the belligerents is joined by a non-Contracting Power.

The present Declaration shall be ratified as soon as possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à La Haye.

Il sera dressé de dépôt de chaque ratification un procès-verbal, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances contractantes.

Les Puissances non signataires pourront adhérer à la présente Déclaration. Elles auront, à cet effet, à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes dénonçât la présente Déclaration, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Déclaration et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

Fait à La Haye, le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Pour l'Allemagne:

(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

(L. s.) WELSERSHEIME.

(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique:

(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. s.) Cte. de GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. s.) Chr. DESCAMPS.

Pour la Chine:

(L. s.) YANG YU.

Pour le Danemark:

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne:

(L. s.) El Duque de TETUAN.

(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA

(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up on the receipt of each ratification, of which a copy, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to all the Contracting Powers.

The non-Signatory Powers may adhere to the present Declaration. For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification addressed to the Netherland Government, and communicated by it to all the other Contracting Powers.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Declaration, such denunciation shall not take effect until a year after the notification made in writing to the Netherland's Government, and by it forthwith communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall only affect the notifying Power.

In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Declaration, and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at The Hague the 29th July, 1899, in a single copy, which shall be kept in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and of which copies, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to the Contracting Powers.

For Germany:

(L. s.) MUNSTER DERNEBURG.

For Austria-Hungary:

(L. s.) WELSERSHEIME.

(L. s.) OKOLICSANYI.

For Belgium:

(L. s.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. s.) Cte. de GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. s.) Chr. DESCAMPS.

For China:

(L. s.) YANG YU.

For Denmark:

(L. s.) F. BILLE.

For Spain:

(L. s.) El Duque DE TETUAN.

(L. s.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. s.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique :

- (L. S.) ANDREW D. WHITE.
- (L. S.) SETH LOW.
- (L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.
- (L. S.) A. T. MAHAN.
- (L. S.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains :

- (L. S.) A. DE MIER.
- (L. S.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France :

- (L. S.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.
- (L. S.) G. BIHOUD.
- (L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Pour la Grèce :

- (L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie :

- (L. S.) NIGRA.
- (L. S.) A. ZANNINI.
- (L. S.) G. POMPILJ.

Pour le Japon :

- (L. S.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg :

- (L. S.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro :

- (L. S.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas :

- (L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.
- (L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.
- (L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.
- (L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

Pour la Perse :

- (L. S.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal :

- (L. S.) Conde de MACEDO.
- (L. S.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.
- (L. S.) Conde de SELIR.

Pour la Roumanie :

- (L. S.) A. BELDIMAN.
- (L. S.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Pour la Russie :

- (L. S.) STAAL.
- (L. S.) MARTENS.
- (L. S.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie :

- (L. S.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Pour le Siam :

- (L. S.) PHYA SURIYA NU VATR.
- (L. S.) VISUDDHA.

For the United States of America :

- (L. S.) ANDREW D. WHITE.
- (L. S.) SETH LOW.
- (L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.
- (L. S.) A. T. MAHAN.
- (L. S.) WILLIAM CROZIER.

For the United States of Mexico :

- (L. S.) A. DE MIER.
- (L. S.) J. ZENIL.

For France :

- (L. S.) LEON BOURGEOIS.
- (L. S.) G. BIHOUD.
- (L. S.) d'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

For Greece :

- (L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy :

- (L. S.) NIGRA.
- (L. S.) A. ZANNINI.
- (L. S.) G. POMPILJ.

For Japan :

- (L. S.) I. MOTONO.

For Luxemburg :

- (L. S.) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro :

- (L. S.) STAAL.

For the Netherlands :

- (L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.
- (L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.
- (L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.
- (L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Persia :

- (L. S.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arfa-ud-Dovleh.

For Portugal :

- (L. S.) Conde de MACEDO.
- (L. S.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.
- (L. S.) Conde de SELIR.

For Roumania :

- (L. S.) A. BELDIMAN.
- (L. S.) J. N. PAPINIU.

For Russia :

- (L. S.) STAAL.
- (L. S.) MARTENS.
- (L. S.) A. BASILY.

For Servia :

- (L. S.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

For Siam :

- (L. S.) PHYA SURIYA NU VATR.
- (L. S.) VISUDDHA.

Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de
Norvège :

(L. S.) BILDT.

Pour la Suisse :

(L. S. ROTH.

Pour la Turquie :

(L. S.) TÜRKHAŞ.

(L. S.) M. NOURY.

(L. S.) ABDULLAH.

(L. S.) R. MEHEMMED.

Pour la Bulgarie :

(L. S.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. S.) Major HESSAPCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme, Le Secré-
taire Général du Département des Affaires
Etrangères,

L. H. RUYSSENAERS

LA HAYE, le 31 janvier, 1900.

For the United Kingdom of Sweden and
Norway :

(L. S.) BILDT.

For Switzerland :

(L. S.) ROTH.

For Turkey :

(L. S.) TÜRKHAŞ.

(L. S.) M. NOURY.

(L. S.) ABDULLAH.

(L. S.) R. MEHEMMED.

For Bulgaria :

(L. S.) D. STANCIOFF.

(L. S.) Major HESSAPCHIEFF.

Certified as a true copy, Secretary Gen-
eral of the Department of Foreign Af-
fairs,

L. H. RUYSSENAERS.

THE HAGUE, January 31, 1900.

And Whereas, the said Declaration was duly ratified by the Government of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid, with the exception of those of China and Turkey.

And Whereas, in pursuance of a stipulation of the said Declaration, the ratifications thereof were deposited at the Hague on the 4th. day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, and Bulgaria; on the 6th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 16th. day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Montenegro; on the 29th. day of December, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Switzerland; on the 4th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th. day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico; on the 11th. day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia, and on the 12th. day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxembourg;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Declaration to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this first day of November in the year of our Lord

[L. S.] one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the
United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES.

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 5. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1902.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following troops are designated for service in the Division of the Philippines:

Second Squadron, 1st Cavalry;
Second Squadron, 5th Cavalry;
First Battalion, 2d Infantry;
Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, E, F, G, I, K, and L, 7th Infantry;
First Battalion, 8th Infantry;
Headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry;
Second Battalion, 11th Infantry;
Second Battalion, 15th Infantry;
Company L, 24th Infantry;
Twenty-ninth Infantry.

The 2d Battalion, 15th Infantry, and the 29th Infantry will be placed *en route* to San Francisco, California, and reported to the commanding general, Department of California, for embarkation on the transports sailing February 16 and March 1, 1902, respectively.

Orders for the movements of the other organizations named will be duly issued from this office.

The troops which are directed to move by this order will be recruited to the maximum and fully clothed, armed, equipped, and supplied and provided with not to exceed 50 rounds of cartridges per man to be carried on the person. The baggage to be transported for the troops will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; lockers, table ware, post exchange fixtures, billiard tables, and similar bulky property (libraries excepted); tentage, except shelter tents, will not be taken. The soldier will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes as baggage; his personal effects will be limited to what he carries in his full marching kit and in one telescope valise to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. Baggage to accompany the troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man; any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance. Baggage left at stations will be securely packed and listed in duplicate.

Enlisted men, exclusive of non-commissioned officers who

have six months or less to serve and who have not expressed their intention to reenlist, will be transferred to regiments not designated in this order for service in the Division of the Philippines. . . Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay for dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1581 of the Regulations:

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, the 9th Infantry (except Company B, on duty as legation guard, Peking, China), will be relieved by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, from duty in his division, and placed en route to the United States next after the departure of the regiments whose return has been previously ordered. . . This regiment is ordered home out of its turn in recognition of its arduous service in the China Relief Expedition and in the Philippines.

3. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regiments which have been ordered relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines will upon arrival at San Francisco proceed to stations to be designated by department commanders, as follows:

Fourth Infantry, to the Department of Texas; .

Seventeenth Infantry, to the Department of the Columbia; .

Twentieth Infantry, to the Department of the Lakes; .

Twenty-second Infantry, to the Department of the Missouri; .

Ninth Infantry, to the Department of Dakota; .

4. Department commanders will by concert of action arrange the details of the movements herein ordered and report to this office by telegraph hours of departures and arrivals, and the strength of organizations; they will also report to the Adjutant General of the Army the arrangements they recommend for relieving from duty in their respective departments, at the earliest practicable date, the troops herein designated for service in the Division of the Philippines. .

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN, .

Adjutant General, "

Major General, U. S. Army. 3.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 6. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 20, 1902.**

I..By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Hereafter acting ordnance officers at all posts to which the new pattern powder storage cases and the zinc storage cases may be sent will, upon completion of each target practice season, submit reports to the Chief of Ordnance through the proper channels as to the relative value of the two kinds of storage cases in preserving powder from moisture.

II..By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Before receipting for storage batteries turned over with the emplacements and guns the receiving officer will test such batteries for capacity. This is satisfactory if the battery will yield a current at the normal rate of discharge, as listed in the manufacturer's catalogue for that particular type and class of battery, for the length of time therein specified, i. e., eight (8) hours without showing a voltage of less than one and seventy-five hundredths (1.75) volts for any cell while discharging.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 7. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 25, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes of stations of troops are ordered:

Third Squadron, 8th U. S. Cavalry, from the Department of Cuba to the Department of the Missouri, with station at Fort Riley, Kansas. Major *Charles G. Ayres*, 8th U. S. Cavalry, will be assigned to station by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri.

First Squadron, 14th U. S. Cavalry, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of the Colorado, stations to be designated by the commanding general of the latter department.

Baggage to accompany the troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man. Heavy baggage will be shipped by freight.

Department commanders concerned will by concert of action arrange the details of the movements and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army hours of departures and arrivals and strength of organizations.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 8.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 27, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1828 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1828. The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each noncommissioned staff officer, including those of posts, regiments, squadrons, battalions, and the Artillery Corps.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

Twelve brooms and eight brushes per annum to each city recruiting station.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit can not be given in another.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 9. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 30, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Officers relieved from the performance of subsistence duty in the Division of the Philippines will upon the day on which they are relieved report to the Commissary General, Washington, District of Columbia, through the commanding officer, the chief commissary of the department, and the chief commissary of the division, the fact of their relief and the transfer or deposit by them of the balance of subsistence funds for which they are responsible, using the blank forms for the purpose which will be distributed by the chief commissaries. (See Form No. 68, annexed.)

2. The chief commissary of the Division of the Philippines and the chief commissaries of departments in the Philippines will keep a record in their offices of all officers who are shown by the reports rendered under paragraph 1 hereof to have been relieved from subsistence duty before turning over to another officer or depositing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States the balances of subsistence funds for which they are responsible, and will take appropriate measures for securing from such officers the transfer or deposit at the earliest practicable date, invoking the aid of the department or division commander in all cases of persistent delay. Officers will not be ordered to the United States until all subsistence funds have been transferred or deposited and accounts and returns due from them have been mailed.

3. The statement of funds entered on the first fold of the monthly report of subsistence stores used in the Philippines (Form No. 60, Subsistence Department) will be made to show the amounts remaining on hand by fiscal years instead of by lump sum; and chief commissaries of departments in the Philippines are directed to cause all moneys belonging to the appropriation of an expired fiscal year not needed at a post to meet outstanding liabilities at the post to be transferred without unnecessary delay to themselves; and they will from time to time transfer to the chief commissary of the division all

moneys of such appropriations which they may no longer need for meeting outstanding obligations.

4. The chief commissary of the Division of the Philippines will at the close of each fiscal year deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, as required by paragraph 705 of the Regulations, all public funds not needed to meet outstanding liabilities of that fiscal year which may remain to his credit on deposit with the assistant treasurers of the United States. With respect to moneys remaining in his *personal possession* at that time which are not needed to meet outstanding liabilities of that fiscal year the following procedure will be taken by him: As soon as practicable after he shall have received notice of the placing to his credit with an assistant treasurer of the United States of money under the appropriation of the succeeding (current) fiscal year, he will draw his check in favor of the assistant treasurer for an amount equal to that portion of the amount in his *personal possession* which is not needed to meet outstanding liabilities, and will transmit it to the assistant treasurer with request that the latter deposit the amount to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States to go on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the old appropriation (naming it) under which the money in *personal possession* had been carried. At the same time he will give notice by mail to the Commissary General of the fact of deposit, giving the date and amount of the check and the assistant treasurer on whom drawn, and stating that it related to money in *personal possession* pertaining to the old appropriation (naming it). An amount equal to the amount of the check will then be taken up and disbursed as funds in *personal possession* of the current fiscal year in place of the equivalent amount deposited from funds in the custody of the assistant treasurer as above. The accountability will be adjusted as follows: The "supplemental" account current of the closed fiscal year will have entered on it the following: "To amount deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, U. S., by check No. ----, on assistant treasurer, U. S., at-----, dated----- 190 , \$-----," giving the amount which the assistant treasurer was directed to deposit. The account current for the corresponding month under the appropriation for the succeeding (current) fiscal year will have this entry and counter entry upon it: "Amount in *personal possession* taken up under this appropriation, \$-----;" and "To amount deposited to the credit of the Treasurer, U. S., by check No.-----, on assistant treasurer U. S., at-----,

dated----- 190 , \$-----, see account current for month of-----, 190 , Subsistence of the Army, 190 .” This entry and counter entry will manifestly affect the enumeration of the places of deposit of the balance as reported in the certificate at the foot of the account current, which must be stated with strict accuracy.

The balances of all appropriations which have been available in the hands of or to the credit of the chief commissary of the Division of the Philippines for eighteen months after the fiscal year to which the balances pertain has expired, whether there are any outstanding liabilities or not, will be at once and yearly hereafter deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States to be carried on June 30 following to the surplus fund as the law requires.

5. Chief commissaries of departments in the Philippines will exercise a supervision over the promptness with which officers serving in their departments mail their accounts current, returns of subsistence stores, and returns of subsistence property to the Commissary General at Washington, District of Columbia, and to this end officers doing subsistence duty in those islands will be required to report each month on the monthly report of subsistence stores on hand (Form No. 60) the date or dates of mailing by them of the last account current and returns, giving the month or quarter to which they pertained. In cases of unusual or persistent delay in rendering accounts or returns chief commissaries will call for explanation of such delay and will bring such cases as merit it to the attention of the department commander for his action, reporting the fact of such submission to the Commissary General through the chief commissary of the division.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

FORM NO. 68.

(Authorized January 20, 1902.)

Name:
 Station:
 Date:

To the COMMISSARY GENERAL,

Washington, D. C.

Through the Commanding Officer of the Post,

The Chief Commissary of the Department of

and the Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I was relieved from duty in the Subsistence Department as

..... at the above-named post by
 on the date above given, in pursuance of Orders, No.

....., and that I
 * to

..... all balances of subsistence funds for
 which I † accountable, as follows:

Subsistence of the Army, 190\$.....

Subsistence of the Army, 190\$.....

Very respectfully,

* "Have transferred," or "will transfer," or "have deposited," or "will deposit," as the case may be.

† "Was" or "am," as the case may be.

If circumstances rendered it impossible to transfer or deposit the balances when the officer was relieved, a full explanation as to why it was impossible will be entered by him on the back hereof before forwarding. Chief commissaries will see that in proper cases such explanation and statement are made before forwarding the report, and after forwarding will make the cases special and take adequate measures for causing the early transfer or deposit by the relieved officer, reporting their action to the Commissary General through the same channels as this report.

Noted....., 190 , and respectfully forwarded to the
 Chief Commissary, Department of

Comdg. Post.

Noted....., 190 , and respectfully forwarded to the
 Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines.

Chief Comy., Dept. of

Noted....., 190 , and respectfully forwarded to the
 Commissary General, Washington, D. C.

Chief Comy., Div. of the Philippines.

Explanation, if any, to be indorsed on back of form.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 10.		Washington, January 31, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions in relation to making requisitions for spare parts of the caliber .30 magazine rifle and carbine and caliber .38 Colt revolver are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Only the following component parts of and appendages for the U. S. magazine rifle and carbine, caliber .30 (Table I) and Colt revolver, caliber .38 (Table II) will be issued to the ordnance officers of posts and regiments for the purpose of making repairs to arms in the hands of troops in the field and garrison. The number opposite each part is the maximum for 100 arms which has by experience been found necessary for ordinary repairs and is given as a guide for officers making requisition for spare parts. If for any reason these should not be found sufficient special requisition can be made for additional parts. In such cases the necessity should be fully explained in the requisition. Post and regimental ordnance officers should be guided by these tables and deduct the number on hand from the number given in the tables.

TABLE I.

Name of component part.	Number for—	
	Rifle, Models 1896 and 1898.	Carbine, Models 1896 and 1899.
Band		1
Band spring		3
Bayonet, complete	2	
Bolt	2	2
Butt-plate	1	1
Butt-plate cap	2	2
Butt-plate cap pin	2	2
Butt-plate cap spring	3	3
Butt-plate cap spring screw	2	2
Butt-plate screw, large	1	1
Butt-plate screw, small	1	1
Butt-swivel plate, complete	1	1
Carrier	2	2
Cleaning rod, 1st section	5	5
Cleaning rod, 2d and 3d sections (interchangeable) ..	10	5
Cut-off	2	2
Ejector	2	2
Ejector pin	4	4
Extractor	2	2
Extractor pin	2	2

TABLE I—Continued.

Name of component part.	Number for—	
	Rifle, Models 1896 and 1898.	Carbine, Models 1896 and 1899.
Extractor rivet.....	2	2
Extractor screw (used only in Model 1896 rifles, altered from Model 1892).....	5	.....
Extractor spring.....	2	2
Firing pin.....	2	2
Follower.....	2	2
Follower pin.....	3	3
Front sight.....	2	2
Front-sight pin.....	3	3
Gate.....	2	2
Guard.....	1	1
Guard screw, front.....	1	1
Guard screw, rear.....	1	1
Hand guard.....	2	2
Hinge bar.....	2	2
Lower band.....	2	.....
Lower-band pin.....	1	.....
Lower-band swivel.....	2	.....
Lower-band swivel screw.....	3	.....
Magazine spring.....	4	4
Mainspring.....	2	2
Safety lock.....	2	2
Sear.....	1	1
Sear spring.....	2	2
Side plate.....	1	1
Side-plate screw.....	2	2
Sleeve.....	2	2
Stacking swivel.....	2	.....
Stacking-swivel screw.....	3	.....
Stock.....	10	10
Striker.....	2	2
Trigger.....	1	1
Trigger pin.....	1	1
Upper band.....	1	.....
Upper-band screw.....	2	.....
Rear sight, Model 1901:		
Fixed base.....	1	1
Movable base.....	1	1
Base screw, front.....	2	2
Base screw, rear.....	2	2
Base screw, washer.....	1	1
Base spring.....	3	3
Base-spring screw.....	4	4
Leaf.....	2	2
Leaf-slide body.....	3	3
Leaf-slide cap.....	3	3
Leaf-slide cap screw.....	2	2
Leaf-slide binding screw.....	2	2
Leaf-slide binding screw pin.....	3	3
Drift slide.....	2	2
Drift-slide pin.....	2	2
Joint pin.....	2	2
Binder.....	2	2
Binder screw.....	10	10
Friction spring.....	2	2
Appendages:		
Screw-driver.....	2	2
Small-arm oiler.....	3	3
Barrack cleaning rod.....	3	3

TABLE II.—For Colt revolver, caliber .38.

Name of component part.	Number.
Screw-driver	20
Crane lock	5
Crane-lock screw	10
Cylinder bolt with spring, assembled	5
Cylinder-bolt spring	10
Ejector-rod head	10
Hammer with strut, strut pin, and strut spring, assembled	5
Hammer stirrup	5
Hammer-stirrup pin	5
Hammer-strut spring	10
Hand spring	10
Latch pin	5
Latch spring	10
Locking lever	3
Locking-lever screw	3
Mainspring	8
Mainspring tension screw	8
Rebound lever	5
Rebound-lever spring	8
Rebound-lever spring pin	5
Side-plate screw	20
Stock, right*	10
Stock, left*	10
Stock screw	5
Trigger (includes rebound lever arm pin)	10

* Includes escutcheons plain and threaded.

2. The following parts of Colt revolver, caliber .38, are issued only to ordnance depots:

Crane bushing,	Hand and spring, assembled,
Cylinder,	Rebound lever pin,
Ejector rod,	Recoil plate,
Ejector spring,	Stock pin,
Hammer pin,	Trigger pin.

Ordnance depots should be provided with a gauge to determine the space between the cylinder and barrel and a range rod to test the alignment of the barrel and cylinder and a punch and set for replacing recoil plates.

3. The following parts of Colt revolver, caliber .38, are not issued:

Barrel,	Latch,
Crane,	Side plate,
Ejector,	Sight.
Frame,	

When any of the above parts become damaged the revolver should be turned in to Springfield Armory for repair.

4. In making requisitions for spare parts of U. S. magazine

arms it is imperative that the model or models for which the parts are required be stated.

5. So much of General Orders, No. 10, January 17, 1899, from this office, as is inconsistent herewith is revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 11. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 3, 1902.**

A new edition of Form No. 40 (Abstract of Issues) and Form No. 53 (Ration Return) is about to be issued by the Subsistence Department, as well as a new Form No. 66 (Consolidated Ration Return), to which the attention of company, regimental, and post commanders is invited. The use of old forms No. 40 on hand at posts and No. 53 in hands of company commanders will be discontinued on receipt of the new forms.

Especial attention is called to the notes on all these forms, which are explanatory of their uses. The matter of fundamental importance in connection with the ration return is that it must be founded by the company commander upon the showing of his company's morning reports as to strength on the date of the return and as to the additions and deductions made on the return. The responsibility for the accuracy of the entries on the ration return, therefore, rests upon him and the post or regimental commander, the latter of whom, under paragraph 1390 of the Regulations, must verify their accuracy from the morning reports of the company in his possession before ordering the commissary to make the issues.

In order to diminish as much as possible the clerical work on the abstract of issues the general use of Form No. 66 (Consolidated Ration Return) in all cases where its use is practicable is enjoined on post and regimental commanders, who make themselves responsible for all issues reported on this abstract upon signing the same as required by paragraph 1406 of the Regulations.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 12. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 6, 1902.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 178, Department of Southern Luzon, June 22, 1901, and of which Lieutenant Colonel LOUIS H. RUCKER, 6th Cavalry, was president, and Captain PALMER E. PIERCE, 18th Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE.—“Murder in violation of the 58th Article of War.”

Specification—“In that First Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d Infantry, did wilfully, feloniously, and with malice aforethought, murder and kill by shooting with a pistol an unarmed, unresisting native Filipino, name unknown, a prisoner of war in his charge, and as a result of said shooting, the native did then and there die. This at a time of insurrection in the Philippine Islands, under the military government of the United States at or near Binangonan, Infanta Province, Luzon, P. I., on or about December 22, 1900.”

To which charge and specification the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

To the *Specification*, “Not guilty.”

To the CHARGE, “Not guilty.”

FINDING.

Of the *Specification*, “Guilty, except the words ‘feloniously and with malice aforethought murder and,’ and of the excepted words not guilty.”

Of the CHARGE, “Guilty, except the word ‘murder,’ substituting therefor the word *manslaughter*; of the excepted word *not guilty* and of the substituted word *guilty*.”

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d U. S. Infantry, “To be dismissed from the

service of the United States and then to be confined at hard labor in such United States penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of five (5) years."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *January 27, 1902.*

So much of the sentence in this case as imposes imprisonment is disapproved, and so much of the sentence as imposes dismissal is confirmed and commuted to a reduction of thirty files in lineal rank on the list of first lieutenants of infantry and a forfeiture of one-half of the officer's monthly pay for a period of nine months.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieutenant *Preston Brown*, 2d U. S. Infantry, will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 13. } Washington, February 7, 1902.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 146, Department of Northern Luzon, May 29, 1901, and of which Colonel WILLIAM H. BISBEE, 18th U. S. Infantry, was president, and 1st Lieutenant EARLE EDMUNDSON, 38d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Second Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army.

CHARGE.—“Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 2d Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, while on duty in command of Camp Stotsenberg, Luzon, was found drunk. This on May 21, 1901.”

Specification 2d—“In that 2d Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, while on duty in command of the 12th Battery, Field Artillery, was found drunk. This at Camp Stotsenberg, Luzon, on May 21, 1901.”

To which charge and specifications the accused, 2d Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, “Not guilty.”

To the 2d *Specification*, “Not guilty.”

To the CHARGE, “Not guilty.”

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, “Guilty.”

Of the 2d *Specification*, “Guilty.”

Of the CHARGE, “Guilty.”

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said 2d Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, “To be dismissed the service of the United States.”

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial

in the foregoing case of 2d Lieutenant *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *February 4, 1902.*

The sentence in the foregoing case is confirmed. In view of the circumstances disclosed by the testimony which tend to diminish, materially, the culpability of the accused, and in consideration of the recommendation to clemency by the court, the sentence is remitted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, 2d Lieutenant (now 1st Lieutenant) *James F. Howell*, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, will be released from arrest and restored to duty.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 14. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1902.

I.--The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 28, 1902.*

CIRCULAR:

The following order of the President to the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The attention of the departments is hereby called to the provisions of the laws giving preference to veterans in appointment and retention.

The President desires that wherever the needs of the service will justify it and the law will permit, preference shall be given alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the civil war who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek or are filling.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 17, 1902.*

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

JOHN C. SCOFIELD,
Chief Clerk.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, section (a), paragraph 4, General Orders, No. 118, August 22, 1901, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

4. * * * * *

(a) Nurses may be discharged from the service (1) at any time when their services are no longer needed, (2) at their own request, supported by good and sufficient reasons, provided their services have been faithful and meritorious, (3) on account of illness, and (4) for misconduct. Recommendation for the discharge of a nurse on account of misconduct will be submitted to the Surgeon General with a report of the facts after a careful investigation, of which she shall have due notice and at which she shall have a fair opportunity to be heard in her own defense, and when so discharged the indorsement on the appointment indicating discharge, as provided in paragraph 4 (c) of this order, will state "for misconduct" and the word "honorably" will be omitted.

* * * * *

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 15. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington. February 12, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to feed belts of Colt automatic gun, caliber .30, and material for cleaning woven cartridge belts, caliber .80, gray, infantry and cavalry, and woven revolver cartridge belts are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All feed belts for Colt automatic gun, caliber .80, now in service, which carry 250 cartridges will be turned in to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, for alteration to belts carrying 120 cartridges. Hereafter two lengths of belts will be supplied—a service belt carrying 120 cartridges and a target practice belt carrying 50 cartridges.

2. Naptha, 74 per cent, has been found to be the best article for cleaning in service the gray cartridge belts, and the Ordnance Department is now prepared to issue this material upon requisitions made in accordance with existing regulations. These belts should not require cleaning oftener than every two months and one quart per belt should be sufficient for a six months' supply.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with paragraph I, General Orders, No. 57, April 24, 1901, from this office:

The act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two," published in General Orders, No. 26, March 8, 1901, from this office, provides that any officer or enlisted man in the service of the United States who was discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reentered the service through commission or enlistment shall, when discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place in the United States of his last preceding appointment or enlistment, or to his home if he was appointed or enlisted at a place other than his home.

The place of home will be decided by the military authorities

from the records in their possession, and if the records do not establish to the satisfaction of the officer who prepares the final statements the fact that the home of any soldier was not the place of his enlistment, then such officer will prepare the final statements on the assumption that the soldier's home was at the place of his last preceding enlistment in the United States, leaving the soldier to establish his claim that it is elsewhere before the Auditor for the War Department.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 16. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 14, 1902.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 11, 1902.

1. By direction of the President, War Department orders of November 12, 1897, published in General Orders, No. 66, Headquarters of the Army, November 24, 1897, are revoked, and the term *Fort Wadsworth*, New York, will hereafter apply to all of the fortifications at present located on the military reservation on the west side of the Narrows, and names to the batteries constructed thereon are given as follows:

Battery Barry, in honor of Colonel *William F. Barry*, 2d U. S. Artillery, major general, United States Volunteers, and chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, who died July 18, 1879.

Battery Emory Upton, in honor of Colonel *Emory Upton*, 4th U. S. Artillery, major general, United States Volunteers, who died March 15, 1881.

Battery Ayres, in honor of Colonel *Romeyn B. Ayres*, 2d U. S. Artillery, major general, United States Volunteers, who died December 4, 1848.

Battery Weed, in honor of Captain *Stephen H. Weed*, 5th U. S. Artillery, brigadier general, United States Volunteers, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863.

2. By direction of the President and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT HOWARD, MARYLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Key, in honor of *Francis Scott Key*, author of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Battery Stricker, in honor of Brigadier General *John Stricker*, who commanded the 3d Brigade, Maryland Militia, in the defense of Baltimore, Maryland, September 13 and 14, 1814.

Battery Harris, in honor of Colonel *David Harris*, who commanded a regiment of Baltimore Artillery in the defense of Baltimore, Maryland, September 13 and 14, 1814.

Battery Nicholson, in honor of Judge *Joseph H. Nicholson*, captain of Volunteer Artillery, who commanded the Volunteer Artillery in the defense of Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 13, 1814.

Battery Clagett, in honor of Lieutenant *Levi Clagett*, killed in the defense of Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 13, 1814.

Battery Lazear, in honor of Doctor *Jesse W. Lazear*, of Baltimore, Maryland, late an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, who while on a visit to Las Animas Hospital, Havana, Cuba, on September 13, 1900, and while collecting blood from yellow fever patients for scientific study was bitten by a *Culex* mosquito and deliberately allowed it to satisfy its hunger, and

as a result contracted yellow fever of which he died on September 25, 1900, thus by his self sacrifice positively determining that the mosquito carries yellow fever infection.

ON THE FORT MCREE, FLORIDA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Slemmer, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Adam J. Slemmer*, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was in command of Fort McRee, Florida, in 1861.

Battery Center, in honor of Lieutenant *J. P. Center*, adjutant, 6th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in the battle of Okechobee, Florida, December 26, 1837.

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

II.—The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 12, 1902.*

By direction of the President and under the provisions of paragraph 316 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT DU PONT, DELAWARE, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Read, in honor of *George Read*, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, United States senator, and chief justice of the State of Delaware.

Battery Rodney, in honor of *Cesar Rodney*, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, major general of Delaware Militia, and delegate to the Continental Congress.

ON THE FORT WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Lowell, in honor of Brigadier General *Charles Russell Lowell*, formerly colonel, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, and who was mortally wounded at Halltown, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, on August 26, 1864.

Battery Bartlett, in honor of Brevet Major General *William F. Bartlett*, formerly colonel of the 49th and 57th Regiments, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Battery Stevenson, in honor of Brigadier General *Thomas G. Stevenson*, the first colonel of the 24th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, on May 10, 1864, while in command of the 1st Division of the 9th Army Corps.

Battery Jack Adams, in honor of Captain *John G. B. Adams*, 19th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and who won a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action.

Battery Plunkett, in honor of Sergeant *Thomas Plunkett*, Company E, 21st Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who had both arms shot off while carrying the colors on December 13, 1862, in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

ON THE FORT FLAGLER, WASHINGTON, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Wilhelm, in honor of Captain *William H. Wilhelm*, 21st U. S.

Infantry, who died June 12, 1901, from wounds received in action at Lipa, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 10, 1901.

Battery Lee, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Walter Hatch Lee*, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who was killed in action at Lipa, Luzon, Philippine Islands, June 10, 1901.

ON THE FORT McDOWELL, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Drew, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Alfred W. Drew*, 12th U. S. Infantry, formerly major, 3d Texas Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in action at Angeles, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on August 19, 1899.

Battery Ledyard, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *August C. Ledyard*, 6th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action on the Island of Negros, Philippine Islands, on December 8, 1899.

Battery Wallace, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Robert B. Wallace*, 2d U. S. Cavalry, formerly colonel, 37th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, who died March 12, 1900, of wounds received in action at Calocan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on February 10, 1899.

ON THE FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Spencer, in honor of Major General *Joseph Spencer*, Continental Army, who served with distinction in the war of the revolution and who died on January 13, 1789.

Battery Kirby, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Edmund Kirby*, 1st U. S. Artillery, brigadier general of volunteers, who died on May 28, 1863, of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

Battery Duncan, in honor of Colonel *James Duncan*, Inspector General's Department, who served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and who died on July 3, 1849.

ON THE FORT ROSECRANS, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Wilkeson, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Bayard Wilkeson*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863.

Battery McGrath, in honor of *Hugh J. McGrath*, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who died on November 7, 1899, of wounds received in action at Noveleta, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on October 8, 1899.

Battery Fetterman, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *George Fetterman*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who died June 27, 1844.

Battery Burnham, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Howard M. Burnham*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, on September 19, 1863.

ON THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Lancaster, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *James M. Lancaster*, 2d U. S. Artillery, who died at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on October 5, 1900.

Battery Cranston, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Arthur Cranston*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed at the Lava Beds, California, on April 26, 1873, in action against Modoc Indians.

Battery Godfrey, in honor of Captain *George J. Godfrey*, 22d U. S. Infan-

try, who was killed at San Miguel de Mayumo, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 3, 1899.

Battery Saffold, in honor of Captain *Marion M. Saffold*, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action at Cavite, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on October 8, 1899.

Battery Crosby, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Franklin B. Crosby*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, on May 3, 1863.

Battery Sherwood, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Walter Sherwood*, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter with Seminole Indians, near Fort Micanopy, Florida, on December 28, 1840.

Battery Slaughter, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *William A. Slaughter*, 4th U. S. Infantry, who was killed at Brannons Prairie, Washington Territory, on December 4, 1855, in action against White River Indians.

Battery Howe, in honor of Colonel *Albion P. Howe*, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet major general, who died on January 4, 1897.

Battery Stotsenburg, in honor of Captain *John M. Stotsenburg*, 6th U. S. Cavalry, formerly colonel of the 1st Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in action at Quingua, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on April 23, 1899.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON GREAT DIAMOND ISLAND, PORT LAND HARBOR, MAINE.

Fort McKinley, in honor of *William McKinley*, twenty-fifth President of the United States, who died at Buffalo, New York, on September 14, 1901.

THE FORTIFICATIONS ON SULLIVANS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fort Getty, in honor of Colonel *George W. Getty*, 4th U. S. Artillery, brevet major general, U. S. Volunteers, who died on October 1, 1901.

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated to department commanders by letter.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 17. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 15, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, under instructions from the President, the further operation of General Orders, No. 32, February 21, 1899; No. 148, August 15, 1899, and No. 53, April 19, 1900, from this office, is indefinitely suspended, and department commanders will take the necessary action to provide for the preliminary examination prescribed by General Orders, No. 79, November 26, 1892, from this office, of enlisted men who may be qualified under the act of Congress approved July 30, 1892, and who may desire to enter the competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 18. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 19, 1902.**

The following has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 19, 1902.

The following Executive Order has been received from the White House and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the Executive Departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, January 31, 1902.

At the same time especial attention of the officers of the Army is called to the following existing provision of the Army Regulations:

*** * * "Efforts to influence legislation affecting the Army, or to procure personal favor or consideration, should never be made except through regular military channels; the adoption of any other method by any officer or enlisted man will be noted in the military record of those concerned." (Par. 5, A. R.)**

**ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.**

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.**

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 19 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following-named troops will be relieved from duty at their present stations and proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and report upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to the Division of the Philippines:

Headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion, 10th Infantry, from the Department of the Missouri, upon arrival of troops of 22d Infantry at Fort Crook, Nebraska.

Second Battalion, 11th Infantry, from the District of Porto Rico, Department of the East. This battalion will be retained at the Presidio of San Francisco until recruited and otherwise fully prepared for service in the Philippines.

The organizations named will be recruited to the maximum and fully clothed, armed, and equipped, and provided with not to exceed 50 rounds of cartridges per man, to be carried on the person.

The baggage to accompany the troops by rail will as far as practicable be limited to 150 pounds per man, heavy baggage to be forwarded by freight and reduced to the lowest limit. Table ware, post exchange fixtures, and similar bulky property (libraries excepted) and tentage, except shelter tents, will not be taken. The soldier will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes as baggage; his personal effects will be limited to what he can carry in his full marching kit and in one regulation box locker. If practicable box lockers should be limited to one for every two men.

Enlisted men having six months or less to serve and who do not signify their intention to reenlist will if convenient be transferred to another infantry regiment; otherwise they will be discharged at their present stations "by reason of remaining short term for the convenience of the Government." Noncommissioned officers so circumstanced will be discharged in like manner, except such as it may be advisable to retain in the interest of discipline, efficiency, and instruction. Those

retained will be transferred to serve the remainder of enlistment to the casual detachment of their regiment at San Francisco previous to the embarkation of the command for Manila, and their vacancies will not be filled until after the expiration of their respective terms of service. Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay for dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1531 of the Regulations.

Department commanders concerned will by concerted action arrange the details of the movements herein ordered and report to this office by telegraph hours of departure and arrival and strength of organizations. The commanding general, Department of California, will at the proper time issue the necessary orders for embarkation.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the transportation, the Subsistence Department the subsistence, and the Medical Department the proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 20. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1902.

The proceedings of the board of officers convened by paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 197, Adjutant General's Office, August 28, 1901, and paragraph 2, Special Orders, No. 255, Adjutant General's Office, November 4, 1901, to consider the subject of the Veterinary Supply Table and cognate matters, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, he directs that the accompanying supply table be adopted and published for the information and guidance of the Army.

While approval for the issue of some of the medicines recommended by the board is withheld, it is believed that the list will amply meet the ordinary requirements of the service.

The emergency equipment for troops of cavalry and batteries of field artillery will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department after a uniform pattern, as recommended by the board. A model equipment will be prepared and submitted to the board before final adoption.

A supply of medicines just sufficient for the needs of a command is much more desirable than the accumulation of a large stock apt to deteriorate by age. Requisitions should, therefore, be prepared with great care. Issues should be controlled by the actual necessities of each command and the quantities authorized by the supply table should in no case be considered merely as expendable allowances. The hypodermic tablets will be issued only for use by veterinarians.

The veterinary instruments for each post will, for the present, be supplied only to those posts at which veterinarians are stationed. At the smaller posts the emergency field equipment of veterinary instruments in the hands of troops of cavalry and batteries of field artillery will be availed of. In case of epidemics or other necessity arising at posts at which no veterinarian is present instruments and supplies from neighboring posts will be utilized by the veterinarians detailed for temporary duty where the emergency exists, so that accumu-

lations of expensive instruments and supplies may be avoided at small posts. At posts not provided with veterinarians estimates for veterinary supplies will be confined to such articles as may be safely intrusted to nonprofessional hands.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

VETERINARY SUPPLY TABLE.

Allowance of medicines for three months.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
MEDICINES.			
Acetanilid pounds..	1	1½	2
Acid:			
Arsenious ounces..	1	1	2
Boracic do.	4	6	8
Carbolic, pure do.	16	18	24
Salicylic do.	4	6	8
Tannic do.	2	4	6
Aconite, fluid extract of do.	1	2	3
Alcohol gallons..	1	2	3
Aloes, Barbadoes, in original gourds ounces..	20	24	32
Alum pounds..	½	½	1
Ammonia:			
Aromatic spirits of, in glass-stoppered bottles do.	1	2	3
Aqua (solution of), in glass-stoppered bottles, quarts ..	1	2	3
Chloride of, granulated, in glass-stoppered bottles, pounds ..	2	3	4
Belladonna, fluid extract of ounces..	4	6	8
Camphor, gum pounds..	1	1½	2
Cannabis, Indica do.	1	2	3
Cantharides, powdered ounces..	1	2	3
Capsicum do.	4	6	8
Charcoal, willow, powdered pounds..	½	1	1½
Copper, sulphate of do.	½	1	1
Collodion, flexible, glass-stoppered 1-ounce bottles, ounces ..	4	6	8
Chloroform pounds..	1	1	2
Cosmoline, 1-pound cans do.	4	8	12
Creolin do.	2	4	6
Digitalis, fluid extract of ounces..	4	6	6
Ether, nitrous, in glass-stoppered bottles pounds..	2	3	4
Ether, sulphuric do.	1	2	3
Fenugreek, seeds, powdered do.	1	2	3
Flaxseed, meal do.	25	30	40
Gentian do.	1	2	3
Ginger, powdered do.	1	2	3
Glycerine ounces..	8	12	16
Iodine, crystals do.	4	6	8
Iodoform do.	4	6	8
Iron:			
Tincture of chloride of do.	8	12	16
Sulphate of, desiccated do.	8	12	16
Lanolin do.	8	16	24
Lead, acetate of pounds..	1	2	3
Lime, chloride of do.	25	30	40
Lunar caustic ounces..	1	1	2
Mercury:			
Bichloride of (corrosive sublimate tablets) do.	8	12	16
Mild chloride (calomel) do.	2	4	6
Biniodide do.	1	2	3
Nux vomica, powdered pounds..	½	1	1½
Oil:			
Linseed gallons..	2	3	4

Allowance of medicines for three months—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
MEDICINES—Continued.			
Oil—continued:			
Olive gallons..	$\frac{1}{2}$		$1\frac{1}{2}$
Oil of tar pounds..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
Oil of turpentine gallons..	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
Opium:			
Tincture of pounds..	2	3	4
Powdered ounces..	2	4	6
Potassium:			
Bromide pounds..	2	3	4
Nitrate do..	3	4	6
Iodide do..	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1
Permanganate do..	1	1	1
Quinine, sulphate of ounces..	4	6	8
Salol do..	4	6	8
Sodium, bicarbonate pounds..	2	3	4
Sulphur do..	1	1	2
Strychnine drams..	1	2	3
Tar, pine pounds..	1	2	3
Witch hazel, distilled quarts..	2	4	6
Zinc:			
Sulphate of pounds..	1	2	3
Oxide of ounces..	8	12	16
Chloride of do..	2	4	6
HYPODERMIC TABLETS.			
Atropine, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets, 20 tablets in each tube tubes..	1	1	3
Cocaine, muriate of, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	1	1	2
Digitaline, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	1	1	2
Ergotine, in 2-grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	1	1	2
Eserine, sulphate of, in 1-grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	1	1	2
Morphine, sulphate of, in 3-grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	2	2	3
Pilocarpine, muriate of, in 1-grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	4	4	6
Strychnine, sulphate of, in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grain tablets, 10 tablets in each tube tubes..	2	2	3

Allowance of veterinary dressings for three months.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
DRESSINGS.			
Absorbent cotton, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound packages.....pounds..	3	3	4
Antiseptic gauze, carbolated, carton packages (5 yards) .....package..	2	2	3
Bandages:			
Red flannel, 4 inches wide and 4 yards long, heavy .....dozen..	2	3	4
White cotton, 4 inches wide and 4 yards long..do....	4	6	8
Oakum, pound packages .....pounds..	10	15	20
Plaster, adhesive, 2 inches wide and 10 yards long..rolls..	1	1	2
Rubber tubing, red, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside diameter.....feet..	15	20	30
Silk for ligatures:			
Ordinary size .....ounces..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Heavy braided.....do....	1	2	3
Soap, white castile.....pounds..	10	15	20
Sponges, surgeon's, extra heavy.....do....	1	2	3

The following veterinary instruments recommended by the board to be kept at each post will ordinarily be in the immediate charge of the veterinarian, who will keep them in the dispensary or in his office. He will be held accountable for the articles and responsible for their condition:

Veterinary instruments, etc., for each post.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
Ball forceps	2	2	2
Case, dental.....	1	1	1
Case, hypodermic, containing bottles, capacity of barrel of syringe $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce	1	1	1
Case, hypodermic antitoxine.....	1	1	1
Case, post mortem	1	1	1
Case, surgical, to contain the following instruments: 1 bistoury, probe pointed; 1 bistoury, sharp pointed; 1 caustic holder; 1 director, grooved; 2 forceps, artery (French snap); 1 forceps, dressing; 1 fleam, three- bladed; 1 needle, seton, three sections; 12 needles, suture, half curved, spring eye, assorted sizes; 1 probe, silver, jointed; 3 scalpels; 1 scissors, curved on the flat; 1 scissors, straight; 1 tenaculum; 1 trocar and canula, coecum (horse).....	1	1	1
Casting harness, with side ropes.....	2	2	2
Catheter, male, with stylet.....	2	2	2
Clippers, hand	2	3	4

Veterinary instruments, etc., for each post—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
Forceps:			
Bone.....	1	1	1
Dressing, with catch straight and long.....	2	2	2
Hones, oil.....	2	2	2
Medicine droppers.....dozen..	1	1	1
Ophthalmoscope.....	1	1	1
Powder shaker, for medicine.....	2	3	4
Probang, celluloid, jointed.....	2	2	2
Rectal douche.....	1	1	1
Reflector, with head band, 4-inch.....	1	1	1
Seton needles, 8-inch.....	1	1	1
Slings, suspending, complete.....	2	2	2
Speculum:			
Bilateral.....	1	1	1
Eye.....	1	1	1
Nasal.....	1	1	1
Syringes, hard rubber:			
2-ounce.....	2	3	4
4-ounce.....	2	2	3
Thermo-cautery, Paquelin's.....	1	1	1
Thermometer, clinical.....	2	2	2
Tracheotomy, tube.....	1	1	1
Urine test case, complete.....	1	1	1

Emergency or field equipment of veterinary instruments.

For each troop of cavalry and each battery of field artillery:

- 1 farrier's case, leather, folding, containing the following instruments:
 1 bistoury, curved, probe pointed; 1 bistoury, curved, sharp pointed; 1
 director, grooved; 1 forceps, artery; 1 forceps, dressing; 1 hoof knife,
 searcher; needles, suture, half curved, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen; 1 probe, silver; 1 scissors,
 curved on flat; silk, suture, heavy, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce; 1 thermometer, clinical.
 1 graduate, glass, 4-ounce.
 1 rectal douche.
 1 syringe, hard rubber, 1-ounce.
 1 syringe, hard rubber, 2-ounce.
 1 saddle bags, farrier's, for use in the field.

Equipment of veterinary dispensary.

- 1 funnel, small size, enamel ware.
 1 funnel, medium size, enamel ware.
 1 graduate, glass, 2-ounce.
 1 graduate, glass, 4-ounce.
 1 minim measure.
 1 mortar and pestle (wedgewood), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside diameter.
 1 mortar and pestle (wedgewood), 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside diameter.
 1 mortar and pestle, glass, 4 ounces.
 1 pill tile, 10 inches square.
 1 scales and weights (Troemer's new dispensing scale).
 3 spatulas, being 1 with 3-inch, 1 with 6-inch, and 1 with 8-inch blade.

Allowance of dispensary supplies for three months.

	Quantities.		
	For 100 animals.	For 200 animals.	For 300 animals.
Bottles:			
1-ounce .....dozen	1	2	3
4-ounce .....do	2	4	6
8-ounce .....do	4	6	8
Boxes:			
Tin, ointment, 2-ounce .....do	1	2	3
Tin, ointment, 4-ounce .....do	2	3	4
Capsules, 1-ounce capacity .....do	2	3	4
Corks, for bottles, four times the allowance of bottles.			
Labels, blank .....gross	1	2	3
Stationery: A 2-quire blank book for record of cases and such pens, pencils, ink, and paper as may be necessary.			

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 21. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 28, 1902.**

I..By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of War Department Orders of February 11, 1902, published in General Orders, No. 16, February 14, 1902, from this office, as relates to Battery Burnham and Battery Saffold is modified to read as follows:

ON THE FORT MASON, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Burnham, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Howard M. Burnham*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, on September 19, 1863.

ON THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Saffold, in honor of Captain *Marion B. Saffold*, 13th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in action at Cavite, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on October 8, 1899.

II..The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, February 27, 1902.

By direction of the President and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Regulations, the new military post to be established near the city of Des Moines, Iowa, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 4, 1901, will be known as *Fort Des Moines*, perpetuating the name of the original military post established on the 20th day of May, 1843, at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers, by Captain *James Allen's* Company of the 1st Dragoons and Captain *J. R. B. Gardiner's* Company of the 1st Infantry, around which grew the settlement of which the city of Des Moines is the development.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

[Corrected copy.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 22. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 3, 1902.

The following rules and regulations governing the division of electrician sergeants of the School of Submarine Defense are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with General Orders, No. 145, November 8, 1901, from this office:

1. The school terms of the division of electrician sergeants of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, will begin January 1st and July 1st of each year; the course will be for six months, and no candidate will be ordered to join a class undergoing instruction after the beginning of the school term.

2. Preliminary examination of candidates will be held at posts as heretofore on approved applications. Those who pass a successful examination will until the beginning of the next school term be known as accepted candidates, and will be given every facility at their stations to study electricity and to assist in the practical management of any electrical plants available.

3. Accepted candidates will be registered and their examination papers filed at the School of Submarine Defense. From this register recommendations for the formation of a class will be submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to permit a class to be ordered to report at the school at least ten (10) days before the beginning of the school term. In case there are more than twenty (20) accepted candidates the selection of the twenty having the highest average as shown by their examination papers will be made by the school board; all others will be available to become accepted candidates again only after having passed another preliminary examination.

4. The class will be limited to twenty (20) candidates for the present. As the facilities for instruction increase this number may be increased from time to time on the recommendation of the school board.

5. Failure to study or take advantage of the opportunities offered for study and improvement or any misbehavior of any candidate at the school will be followed by a summary dismissal therefrom, on the recommendation of the school board, after due consideration of the case.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 28. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 450 and 451 of the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army approved February 7, 1898, are amended to read as follows:

450. A third-class man is one who in record practice fails to make the necessary per cent for the second class.

Failure to complete the course or an entire omission of the firing, *unless excused by the department commander*, will not exempt men from classification excepting those specified in the following paragraph:

451. A classification according to the preceding paragraphs will be made at the close of the practice season of all who have completed their individual course of firing at rectangular targets and as skirmishers, and of all who belong to the company during the last month of the practice season. The following will not be classified:

Those lost to the company during the first month of the practice season for any cause before they have completed their individual course, and the officers exempted in paragraph 158 and men excused by the department commander.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Firing Regulations for Small Arms for the United States Army approved February 7, 1898:

451a. Men who have been prevented by field service or other exigency from completing the prescribed course and have been duly excused by the department commander shall be reported as "Unclassified," and the authority therefor shall be quoted in the report.

451b. When an unclassified man is discharged or transferred his discharge certificate or descriptive list shall show his last classification and also how much practice, if any, he had during the unclassified season and the per cent made, thus:

"Marksmanship, 2d class, 1900. Unclassified 1901; concluded course at rectangular targets, percentage, .79."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
No. 24.		Washington, March 12, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay, rations, and clothing allowances of the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, organized under the provisions of section 86 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, as published in General Orders, No. 9, February 6, 1901, from this office, are under the provisions of said act fixed as follows:

I.—MONTHLY PAY.

First sergeant	\$15.00
Sergeant and company quartermaster sergeant	10.80
Corporal	9.00
Cook	10.80
Artificer	9.00
Musician	7.80
Private	7.80

II.—FILIPINO RATION.

All the provisions of Article LXXIX of the Regulations of 1901 relating to the subsistence of enlisted men of the Army are hereby extended to the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts, except that the ration for them for garrison or field service (to be known as the Filipino ration) and commutation thereof shall be as fixed herein.

The kinds and quantities of articles of the Filipino ration and the quantities computed for 100 rations shall be as follows:

Articles.	Quantities per ration.		Quantities per 100 rations.		
	Ounces.	Gills.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Quarts.
MEAT COMPONENTS.					
Fresh beef	12	—	75	—	—
or bacon	6	—	37½	—	—
or canned roast beef	8	—	50	—	—
or canned corned beef	8	—	50	—	—
or canned salmon	12	—	75	—	—
or codfish, dried	8	—	50	—	—
or fresh fish	12	—	75	—	—
BREAD COMPONENTS.					
Flour	16	—	100	—	—
or hard bread	16	—	100	—	—
or rice	28	—	175	—	—

Articles.	Quantities per ration.		Quantities per 100 rations.		
	Ounces.	Gills.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Quarts.
VEGETABLE COMPONENTS.					
Potatoes.....	4		25		
or onions.....	2		12½		
COFFEE AND SUGAR COMPONENTS.					
Coffee.....	1		2½		
Sugar.....			6½		
SEASONING COMPONENTS.					
Vinegar.....		½			1
Salt.....	½		4		
Pepper, black.....	1			2	
SOAP AND CANDLE COMPONENTS.					
Soap.....	½		2		
Candles.....	½			12	

Commutation of rations.

Commutation of rations to Philippine Scouts, under clauses 1, 3, 4, and 5 of paragraph 1410 of the Regulations, will be at the following rates per day: Under clause 1, 25 cents; under clause 3, 50 cents; under clause 4, 75 cents; under each of the subheads of clause 5, 75 cents. No commutation will be allowed under clause 2.

III.—CLOTHING.

The allowance of clothing will be at the rate of 9 cents per day or \$2.70 per month for each month of enlistment irrespective of grade. The articles of uniform clothing allowed for issue will be designated by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 25. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1902.**

The following rules governing boards for the examination of candidates for appointment as post commissary sergeants under paragraph 105 of the Regulations are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE BOARD.

Prior to examination the board convened in accordance with paragraph 103 of the Regulations will obtain from the medical officer the certificate required by paragraph 104, and from the Commissary General of the Army the original application of the candidate and accompanying papers, if any, on file in his office to accompany the report of the board.

CONDUCT OF THE EXAMINATION.

Written examinations and preparation of returns, accounts, etc., will be in the presence of one or more members of the board and without recourse to books, memoranda, or other sources of assistance not supplied by the board. The candidate must enter all his work in ink upon the examination sheets, and will enter at the head of the first sheet on each subject the time when he began and the time when he finished work on the subject.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

1. *Personal history.*—The candidate will be required to write a letter to the examining board giving the date of his birth, the State of which he is a citizen, the experience he has had in subsistence duties, his educational advantages, the fact whether married or single, and if married the number of minor children he has, if any. He will be required to establish to the board his good character for integrity, intelligence, and temperance, and if during his service he has been reduced in grade he will state the cause therefor.

2. *Knowledge of regulations and arithmetic.*—Written questions, ten in number, upon each of the following subjects will

be propounded to the candidate and answered by him in writing, viz: Subsistence Regulations, Subsistence Manual, General Regulations, and arithmetic.

3. *Skill in preparation of official papers.*—To show proficiency in the preparation of papers a complete return of subsistence stores, a complete return of subsistence property, and a complete account current, all accompanied by appropriate abstracts, vouchers, and other papers, will be prepared and submitted by the candidate.

4. *General education.*—General education will be shown by oral inquiries addressed to the candidate in the presence of the whole board upon such subjects as it may decide to be advisable, but such questions should generally be confined to the subjects which the candidate has in his letter claimed to have received instruction in or to have studied.

5. *Penmanship and orthography.*—Proficiency in penmanship and orthography will be shown by the examination papers submitted.

EFFICIENCY RATING.

The efficiency of the candidate will be determined in the following manner:

1. *Marking of answers.*—Each member of the board, independent of the other members, will examine the written answers and make a memorandum, separate from the papers, of the value which he gives to each answer, estimated on a scale of 100. The sum of the several values thus given to a particular answer by the members of the board divided by the number of members will give the mark of the board for that answer.

2. *Marks for subjects.*—The sum of all the marks for a given subject divided by the number of questions in the subject will give the mark of the board upon that subject. Marks for penmanship, orthography, and general education will be based upon the examination papers and such oral inquiries as may be propounded by the board.

3. *Weighting of subjects.*—The following relative weights will be given to subjects: Subsistence Regulations, 8; Subsistence Manual, 8; General Regulations, 8; arithmetic, 8; preparation of papers, 2; penmanship, 2; orthography, 2, and general education, 2.

4. *General average showing efficiency.*—The subject marks

will be multiplied by their relative weights, the sum of these products will be divided by the sum of the relative weights of all the subjects, and the general average resulting will show the efficiency of the candidate.

REPORTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF EXAMINING BOARDS.

A summary of the markings of the board and a statement of the age, physical condition, and general fitness of the candidate to perform the duties of a post commissary sergeant, etc., will be embraced in the record of proceedings in each case, according to the following form:

Summary of markings.

Subjects.	Marks of the board.	Relative weights.	Products of marks by relative weights.
Subsistence Regulations.....	85	3	255
Subsistence Manual	75	3	225
General Regulations.....	62	3	186
Arithmetic	98	3	294
Preparation of papers.....	80	2	160
Penmanship	85	2	170
Orthography	89	2	178
General education	79	2	158
Totals.....		20	1,626
General average.....			81.3

Age:..... years. Married or single: Number of minor children: Physical condition: General fitness to perform duties of post commissary sergeant:

Reports of proceedings of examining boards will be forwarded through proper channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 26. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations regarding the official relations of the contract dental surgeons authorized by the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, as published in General Orders, No 9, February 6, 1901, from this office, and their enlisted assistants, to the medical department at military posts where dental surgeons may be serving, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Contract dental surgeons have no official relation to the surgeon of the post, neither have their enlisted assistants detailed under the provisions of paragraph 1581 of the Regulations, except that they may occasionally be attached to the Hospital Corps detachment for rations and quarters.

2. Contract dental surgeons and their enlisted assistants will be mustered on a muster roll which the contract dental surgeon will sign.

3. Should it for any reason be necessary to recommend the excuse from duty of an officer or enlisted man on account of dental disease the contract dental surgeon will report the case to the surgeon of the post, who will take it up on his register of sick and wounded, but in other cases no report of dental operations will be made except by the contract dental surgeon.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

<p>GENERAL ORDERS,</p> <p>No. 27.</p>	}	<p>HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,</p> <p>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,</p> <p><i>Washington, March 17, 1902.</i></p>
--	---	--

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the existing uniform of the officers and enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers are announced and the corresponding paragraphs of the Regulations and Decisions Pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, fifth edition, 1901, are modified accordingly:

FULL DRESS COAT FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The dress coat at present authorized with the exception of the following:

Collar.—The collar to be of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in height; closed in front by two hooks and eyes; around edges and down the front $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dark-blue cloth similar to body of the coat; two rows of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gold two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of braid on each side $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the scarlet cloth, following the line of the collar and down the front of same, stopping at the base of neck; the second row of lace to follow the upper row and to show $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scarlet cloth between the two laces.

Cuffs.—The cuffs to be closed and made out of scarlet cloth about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the edge of the sleeve; three stripes of gold $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid showing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of braid on each side of lace around the top edge of cuff and down the sleeve seam on outer edge, placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the edge of scarlet cloth; the lace to run under the cuff on the under side; the second row to be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beneath the top row and to run under the cuff on the under side; the third row to be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the second row and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the lower edge of the cuff, and to follow the same lines; cuff to be closed with three small engineer buttons placed beneath each row of lace.

Piping.—A piping of scarlet cloth $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide to be placed around the base of neck, across the edge of collar lace in front

and down the front edge stopping at the bottom, and from top of back flap in the middle of the back to the bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings.—To be of scarlet cloth with one row of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of braid on each side, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet cloth, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with an engineer button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet cloth just inside the gold lace.


All as per design deposited with the Quartermaster General


**TROUSERS FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NOT ATTACHED TO THE ENGINEER BATTALIONS.**

The trousers to be as at present authorized, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width with a piping of white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

**TROUSERS FOR ALL OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE ENGINEER
BATTALIONS.**

The trousers to be of light-blue cloth as at present authorized for other officers of the line, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide with a piping of white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

The officers attached to the Engineer Battalions shall wear the dark-blue trousers as prescribed above for other officers of the corps until further notification. 

**DRESS HEAD GEAR FOR ALL ENGINEER OFFICERS SERVING
WITH TROOPS, OR WHEN SO DIRECTED BY THEIR COMMAND-
ING OFFICER.** 

To be of dark-blue cloth with three cloth welts, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches total depth; diameter across the top, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches for a cap of size 7; the top to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch [larger or smaller] for every size above or below size 7. The sides to be made in four pieces, to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches between upper welts, and semistiff. Between the two lower welts a band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, to be arranged as follows: Scarlet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; white, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; gold lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; white, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; scarlet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; white, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; gold lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; white, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; scarlet, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Visor to be of black patent leather, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep at center; to droop at an angle of about 45 degrees. A gold cord as now prescribed to be held at the sides of visor by two small gilt engineer buttons.

Cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States in gold embroidery of the pattern now prescribed, edged with scarlet silk, excepting the scroll and stars, arrows, and laurel branch, and placed so that tip of eagle wings shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below top welt of cap.

On occasions of formal ceremony engineer officers not serving with troops may wear the chapeau as at present authorized.

SHOULDER KNOTS FOR ALL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

To be as at present authorized except that the field shall be of scarlet cloth and there shall be placed around the cushion close to the gold cord a flat white silk soutache $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide.

SHOULDER STRAPS FOR ALL ENGINEER OFFICERS.

To be as at present authorized except that the field shall be of scarlet cloth with a flat white silk soutache $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide around inner edge of gold embroidery.

DRESS BELT FOR ALL CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS OF ENGINEERS.

To be that now authorized for officers of artillery of the same grade.

SWORD FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS.

To be a saber similar to the saber authorized for the artillery, with a distinctive hilt, all according to the pattern deposited with the Chief of Ordnance.

On occasions of formal ceremony, when the chapeau is authorized as above, the straight sword as at present authorized shall be worn.

SHOULDER STRAPS OF KHAKEI UNIFORM FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS.

To be as now authorized except they shall be made of scarlet cloth with a piping of white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

KHAKEI TROUSERS FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS.

To be replaced by breeches as at present authorized for mounted service and to be worn habitually with leggins or boots.

TROUSERS FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be of light blue kersey as at present authorized for the enlisted men of other arms of the service.

The dark-blue trousers now authorized for enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers shall be worn until further notification.

SADDLE CLOTHS FOR ALL OFFICERS OF ENGINEERS.

To be as now prescribed except that the edging of gold lace shall be replaced by enamel leather of scarlet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width with a piping of white $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

The officers and enlisted men of the Corps of Engineers are authorized to wear khaki uniform and blue field blouse on guard duty, fatigue, and drill.

The dress uniform of the Chief of Engineers shall be as now prescribed, with the additions approved for other officers of the Corps of Engineers, except that the stripes, facings, and pipings shall be of velvet.

All details of the uniform not herein specifically modified shall remain as at present authorized.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 28. *Washington, March 17, 1902.*

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 188, 309, 696 715, 729, 772, and 940 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

188. Enlisted men detailed by name on extra duty and employed, under competent authority, at constant labor for not less than ten days, are entitled, in time of peace, to receive extra-duty pay at the following rates: For services as mechanics, artisans, and school teachers, 50 cents per day; as bakers, according to paragraph 337; as overseers, clerks, teamsters, laborers, and for all other extra-duty services, 35 cents per day. Enlisted men receiving or who are entitled to the 20 per cent increased pay for service beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and Territories of the United States contiguous thereto, are not entitled to the extra-duty pay.

309. Articles of public property issued to a company for its exclusive use will when practicable be marked with the letter or number of the company and number and arm of the regiment. Such articles issued to an enlisted man (arms and clothing excepted) will as far as practicable be marked with the number of the man, letter or number of the company, and number of the regiment. Haversacks and blanket bags will be uniformly marked on the outside as follows: Cavalry, crossed sabers; infantry, crossed rifles with letter of company above and number of regiment below the intersection; artillery, crossed cannons with the number of the company or battery at the intersection of the cannons; the special corps of the Army according to their respective devices. The design will be stenciled in black, the device five inches long, and letters and numbers in full-faced characters one inch high. The design will be placed above the letters "U. S." on equipments, and the number of the soldier, in characters one inch high, will be placed at the bottom near the lower edge of the blanket bag. The canteen will be marked in the manner prescribed for haversacks, except that the marking will be placed on the face not occupied by the "U. S."

696. Moneys received for stores, materials, or supplies (except subsistence stores) sold to officers or enlisted men, to exploring or surveying expeditions authorized by law, or to a State or Territory for the use of its national guard or militia (section 3, act of February 24, 1897) will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and respectively revert to the appropriations out of which originally expended. Proceeds of sales of useless ordnance material and the cost of

ordnance issued or sold to the several States are expended under conditions prescribed by law. Proceeds of sales of subsistence supplies are immediately available for the purchase of fresh supplies.

715. Every voucher in support of a payment for supplies or for services, whether it be made pursuant to a formally prepared contract, an accepted bid, or a purchase without advertising will be made out in favor of the creditor, giving his address, and must state (if for supplies furnished) the date of the purchase, the quantity and price of each article, and the amount; or (if for services) the character of the services, the date or dates on which rendered, and the amount. Where a purchase under an accepted bid after public notice is made the voucher, besides being subject to the foregoing requirements, will be accompanied by a copy of the public notice, the accepted bid, and a copy of the letter accepting the bid, and must contain a certificate that the award was made to the lowest responsible bidder for the best and most suitable articles, and that the needs of the service required the purchase to be made in the manner indicated by the public notice. Where papers relating to two or more vouchers are required to accompany accounts they must be filed with the first voucher paid and reference thereto made on the other vouchers. A voucher for services by the day or month must state the nature of the service, the inclusive dates of service, the time for which payment is made, the rate of pay, and the amount, and the receipt of a creditor to a voucher for supplies furnished or services rendered must contain the words "which I certify to be correct."

All vouchers when practicable will be rendered in the English language, but if rendered in a foreign language a translation of the same must accompany the voucher.

729. When a signature is not written by the hand of the party it must be witnessed by a disinterested party, a commissioned officer when practicable.

772. When public property has been lost or stolen and the officer responsible therefor has failed to get possession of it by the ordinary means the post commander may authorize the quartermaster to offer a reward for its recovery, such reward not to exceed one-fifth of the value of the property lost or stolen and in no case shall it exceed \$50. If the property has been stolen the reward shall include such information as the claimant possesses in regard to the larceny and recovery of the property as may lead to a conviction of the guilty party.

940. The recruiting officer will be present at the physical examination of the recruit by the surgeon. In the absence of a commissioned medical officer or contract surgeon recruiting officers will, whenever practicable, employ a civilian physician

to make the physical examination preceding enlistment (see paragraph 1662). A recruiting officer who employs a civilian physician in the manner indicated (in the absence of a commissioned medical officer or contract surgeon) is authorized to take the physician with him to examine recruits when ordered from place to place to make enlistments, and will call upon the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department to provide the necessary transportation for the civilian physician. At recruiting stations where a large number of recruits are to be examined application will be made to the Surgeon General for authority to employ a physician by the month under contract. When a recruiting officer who has employed a physician by the month under contract under proper authority is ordered from place to place to make enlistments, he will give the physician proper written orders in advance to accompany him for the purpose of examining recruits, naming the places to be visited, and stating in the order that the travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. When there is no medical examiner at the station the recruiting officer will make the required examination.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 110 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 144, November 7, 1901, from this office, is further amended to read as follows:

110. The men selected for appointment as electrician sergeants must not only have the requisite technical ability, but should, as a rule, be trained soldiers of good habits, and have some knowledge of property responsibility. Applications of enlisted men for appointment as electrician sergeants will be forwarded through military channels to the commanding officer of the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York. An applicant will not be recommended by his commanding officer unless he has at least one year to serve, or has signified his intention to reenlist, and has sought for a year or more to become practically familiar with one or more classes of electrical machinery, or with some portion of elementary literature on electricity, and satisfies his immediate commander that he possesses sufficient capacity to successfully pursue a practical course of instruction in electricity. On the receipt of his application, if duly approved, the commanding officer of the school will have a set of examination papers sent the commanding officer of the station at which the applicant may be, which after their completion will be returned direct. These questions shall be prepared under the direction of the school board and shall be of such scope as to develop the applicant's probable fitness to undergo that preliminary training necessary to qualify him for appointment as electrician sergeant. Should the applicant successfully pass this preliminary exami-

nation he will be ordered to the school to follow the prescribed course of instruction in the next class for not to exceed six months, at the expiration of which he will be examined, when he must demonstrate his proficiency in the care and use of the various electrical apparatus and appurtenances used in seacoast fortifications. On the recommendation of the officer in charge of instruction of enlisted men at the school the applicant shall receive a certificate of proficiency from the commandant, who will report his name to the Adjutant General of the Army for appointment as electrician sergeant. Applicants who fail to qualify at the expiration of six months will be returned to their stations and shall not be permitted to undergo a second preliminary examination until after the expiration of six months unless recommended by the commandant of the school.

Applicants from civil life shall apply to the commanding officer of the School of Submarine Defense for examination. On receipt of such an application the commandant of the school will direct the applicant to report at his own expense to the nearest suitable artillery post for examination and will have a set of examination papers sent to the commanding officer of this post for necessary action, with a request that the applicant be given a practical as well as theoretical examination, provided he first passes the necessary physical examination for enlistment. Should an applicant pass the required physical as well as preliminary examination he may be enlisted as a private in the Artillery Corps and shall be subject to the same requirements as applicants from the Army, except that if he should not successfully pass the final examination he will have the option of being immediately honorably discharged from the service or of continuing his enlistment.

Electrician sergeants now in service shall be required to take the course of instruction at the School of Submarine Defense and if they fail to pass the examination shall be reexamined within six months, if they so desire, and upon final failure shall not be eligible to reenlistment in the grade of electrician sergeant; but if their character and previous service are deemed specially meritorious they may be transferred to the line or to the corps from which they were appointed or discharged the service, as the Secretary of War may direct.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1095 of the Regulations is rescinded.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 29. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, March 17, 1902.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Malabon, Rizal Province, Luzon, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 297, Department of Northern Luzon, November 23, 1901, and of which Lieutenant Colonel CHARLES A. P. HATFIELD, 5th Cavalry, was president, and 2d Lieutenant ROBERT L REES, 3d Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts.

CHARGE.—“Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.”

Specification 1st—“In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being in command of 1st Company, Native Scouts, Macabebes, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and in such capacity being charged with the settlement of the clothing and company fund accounts pertaining to said company, did state to Captain Lewis H. Strother, acting inspector general, while the said Captain Strother was inspecting said accounts and in response to official inquiries by the said Captain Strother, that he, the said Lieutenant *Aldrich*, had received from all sources the sum of \$431.19 on behalf of said company of scouts, and that this was all that he had so received; which statement was false and was known to be false by the said Lieutenant *Aldrich*, and was made with the intent to deceive the said Captain Strother, he (Lieutenant *Aldrich*) well knowing that he had received about \$760.09 from all sources on behalf of the said company of scouts. This at Macabebe, Pampanga, P. I., on or about November 16, 1901.”

Specification 2d—“In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being in command of 1st Company, Native Scouts, Macabebes, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and in such capacity being charged with the settlement of the clothing account

of the scouts belonging to said company, having purchased clothing for said scouts from Lieutenant Walter B. McCaskey, quartermaster at Lipa, Batangas, to the amount of \$336.21, did falsify and fraudulently enter upon the accounts of said company as paid by him for said clothing the sum of \$386.21, taking credit to himself for said sum of \$386.21, well knowing the same to be false and fraudulent to the extent of \$50.00, the amount in excess of that which he actually disbursed for clothing for said company of scouts and which amount, to-wit, \$50.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit. This at Lipa, Batangas, on or about October 19, 1901."

Specification 3d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being on duty commanding 1st Company, Native Scouts, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and in such capacity being charged with rationing and subsisting the scouts of said company, having purchased supplies in the open market for subsisting the scouts of said company to the amount of about \$11.00, did fraudulently and falsely enter upon the accounts of said company as paid by him for said subsistence the sum of \$52.00, taking credit to himself for the said sum of \$52.00, well knowing the same to be false and fraudulent to the extent of about \$41.00, the amount in excess of that which he had actually disbursed for subsistence on account of said scouts and which amount, to wit, \$41.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit. This at Manila, on or about November 10, 1901."

Specification 4th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being in command of 1st Company, Native Scouts, Macabebes, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and in such capacity being charged with rationing and subsisting the scouts of said company, having purchased few or no supplies for subsisting the aforesaid scouts, did fraudulently and falsely enter upon the accounts of said company as paid by him for said subsistence the sum of \$28.00, taking credit to himself for the said sum of \$28.00, well knowing the same to be false and fraudulent to the extent of about \$28.00,

the amount in excess of that which he actually disbursed for subsistence on account of said scouts and which amount, to wit, \$28.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit. This at or near Calamba, Batangas, on or about November 9, 1901."

Specification 5th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being on duty commanding 1st Company, Native Scouts, Macabebes, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and while clad in the uniform of his grade, did live in open adultery with a native woman commonly called 'Doran,' to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States. This at Lipa, Batangas, on or about October 19, 1901, and at Macabebe, Pampanga, on or about November 13, 1901, and at Calocan, Rizal, on or about September 28, 1901."

Specification 6th—"In that 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, being on duty commanding 1st Company, Native Scouts, Macabebes, formerly Company A, Battalion Philippine Scouts, and while clad in the uniform of his grade and stationed at Lipa, Batangas, did send one Sergeant Antonio Rusca, Company A, Philippine Scouts, from Lipa, Batangas, to Baliuag, with directions to bring to Lipa a native woman commonly called 'Doran,' and who was conducted by the said Sergeant Rusca, under said directions to Lipa, the said woman being the mistress of the said Lieutenant *Aldrich*. This at Lipa, Batangas, and Baliuag, Bulacan, on or about October 17, 1901."

To which charge and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words, 'and which amount, to wit, \$50.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit.' To the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words, 'and which amount, to wit, \$41.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit.' To the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty, except to the following words: 'And which amount, to wit, \$28.00, he appropriated to his own use and benefit.' To the excepted words, not guilty."

To the 5th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 6th *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 4th *Specification*, "Guilty."

Of the 5th *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'Doran,' substituting therefor the word 'Dora;' of the excepted word not guilty; of the substituted word guilty."

Of the 6th *Specification*, "Guilty, except the word 'Doran,' substituting therefor the word 'Dora,' and the words 'while clad in the uniform of his grade;' of the excepted words not guilty; of the substituted word guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, "*To be dismissed from the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *March 17, 1902.*

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *James H. Aldrich*, Philippine Scouts, will take effect March 31, 1902, from which date Lieutenant *Aldrich* will cease to be an officer of the Army.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 30. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, March 19, 1902.**

I.--The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 18, 1902.*

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT ADAMS, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Reilly, in honor of Captain *Henry J. Reilly*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who served at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, from July 4, 1870, to April 27, 1875, and who was killed at Pekin, China, on August 15, 1900.

Battery Talbot, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Silas Talbot*, of Rhode Island, who served with distinction in the Continental Army during the war of the revolution, and who died on June 30, 1813.

ON THE FORT GREBLE, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Ogden, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Frederick C. Ogden*, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who was killed at the battle of Trevillian Station, Virginia, on June 11, 1864.

ON THE FORT MANSFIELD, RHODE ISLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Wooster, in honor of Brigadier General *David Wooster*, of Connecticut, who served with distinction in the Continental Army during the war of the revolution, and who died on May 2, 1777, of wounds received at the battle of Ridgefield, Connecticut, on April 27, 1777.

Battery Connell, in honor of Captain *James W. Connell*, 9th U. S. Infantry, who was killed in the massacre at Balangiga, Island of Samar, Philippine Archipelago, on September 28, 1901.

Battery Crawford, in honor of Captain *Emmet Crawford*, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who died on January 18, 1886, of wounds received while in pursuit of hostile Indians near Nacori, Mexico, on January 11, 1886.

ON THE FORT H. G. WRIGHT, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Butterfield, in honor of Major General *Daniel Butterfield*, U. S. Volunteers (colonel, U. S. Army), who served with distinction during the Civil war, and who died on July 17, 1901.

Battery Barlow, in honor of Major General *Francis C. Barlow*, U. S. Volunteers, who distinguished himself in the battle of Spottsylvania, May 9, 1864, and who died on January 11, 1896.

Battery Dutton, in honor of Colonel *Arthur H. Dutton*, 21st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army), and brevet brigadier general of volunteers, who died on June 5, 1864, of wounds received in front of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, on May 26, 1864.

Battery Clinton, in honor of Brigadier General *James Clinton*, of New York (brevet major general), who served with distinction in the Continental Army during the war of the revolution, and who died on December 22, 1812.

ON THE FORT MICHIE, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

• *Battery Palmer*, in honor of Colonel *Innis N. Palmer*, U. S. Army (brevet major general of volunteers), who served with distinction during the Mexican and Civil wars, and who died on September 10, 1900.

Battery North, in honor of Brigadier General *William North*, Adjutant General, U. S. Army, who served as an aid-de-camp to General Baron de Steuben during the war of the revolution, and who died on January 4, 1836.

Battery Benjamin, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Calvin Benjamin*, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was killed in the assault on the City of Mexico on September 13, 1847.

ON THE FORT SLOCUM, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Haskin, in honor of Brevet Brigadier General *Joseph Abel Haskin*, U. S. Army (lieutenant colonel, 1st U. S. Artillery), who served with distinction during the Mexican and Civil wars, and who died on August 3, 1874.

ON THE FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Harvey Brown, in honor of Brevet Major General *Harvey Brown* (colonel, 5th U. S. Artillery), who served with distinction during the Mexican and Civil wars, and who died on March 31, 1874.

Battery Piper, in honor of Colonel *Alexander Piper*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who served with distinction during the Civil war, and who perished in the fire at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, on February 22, 1902.

ON THE FORT TERRY, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Steele, in honor of Brevet Major General *Frederick Steele*, U. S. Army, who served with distinction during the Mexican and Civil wars, and who died on January 12, 1868.

Battery Stoneman, in honor of Major General *George Stoneman*, U. S. Volunteers (brevet major general, U. S. Army), who served with distinction during the Civil war, and who died on September 5, 1894.

Battery Bradford, in honor of Captain *James Bradford*, U. S. Artillery, who was killed on November 4, 1791, in action with hostile Indians at Fort Recovery, Ohio.

WM. CARY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated to the department commander by letter.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of War Department Orders of February 11, 1902, published in General Orders, No. 16, February 14, 1902, from this office, as relates to *Battery Lowell* is modified to read as follows:

ON THE FORT WARREN, MASSACHUSETTS. MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Lowell, in honor of Brigadier General *Charles Russell Lowell*, formerly colonel, 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, who was mortally wounded at Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 31. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 25, 1902.

I. By direction of the President, the Department of Cuba will be discontinued on and after the 20th of May next.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, all troops except the coast artillery will be withdrawn by that date. All officers, both staff and line, except those on duty with the artillery will be relieved on or before the date herein named.

1. As officers of the staff departments can be relieved, with a due regard to the care and disposition of property with which they are charged, they will be ordered by the department commander to proceed to Washington, District of Columbia, and report in person to the Adjutant General of the Army with a view to their future assignment by the Secretary of War. Those not relieved by the 20th of May will accompany Brigadier General *Leonard Wood*, U. S. Army, on his departure, reporting to the Adjutant General for the further orders of the Secretary of War.

2. The troops retiring from Cuba will take station as follows:

SECOND CAVALRY.

First Squadron and Troops I and K from Cuba to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. Troops E and H from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to Fort Myer, Virginia, all in the Department of the East.

Troops L and M from Cuba to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. First Battalion, 20th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, all in the Department of the Lakes.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Headquarters, band, and twelve troops from Cuba to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, Department of the East, there to go into camp.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters, band, and 2d Squadron, from Cuba to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Companies B and D, 1st Battalion Engineers, from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, there

to go into camp temporarily if necessary until barracks now nearing completion can be made available.

TENTH CAVALRY.

Department of the Missouri.

Headquarters, band, and 1st and 3d Squadrons, from Cuba to Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Troops B and D, 13th Cavalry, from Fort Robinson, Nebraska, to Fort Meade, South Dakota.

THIRD FIELD BATTERY.

Department of the East.

Company C, Signal Corps, from Cuba to Fort Myer, Virginia.

The commanding officers will place themselves in telegraphic communication with the department commanders to which their commands are assigned in order that quarters and camps may be in readiness for their comfort and accommodation on arrival at their stations.

3. The chiefs of the several staff departments will anticipate the relief of the officers of their departments and at an early date submit to the Adjutant General of the Army for the consideration of the Secretary of War their recommendations for the assignment of all officers of the staff now on duty in the Department of Cuba.

4. The coast artillery remaining in Cuba will constitute a part of the command of the Department of the East and the commanding officer will report by letter to the department commander for instructions.

5. Colonel *William L. Haskin*, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the command of the coast artillery remaining in Cuba and will repair to Havana as soon as possible after the receipt of this order, reaching there not later than the 30th of April.

6. Medical and hospital supplies will be brought to the United States with the commands and their further disposition will be determined by the Surgeon General of the Army.

7. Troops remaining in Cuba to be provided with three months rations and stores for sales with the necessary amount of commissary property. Those returning to the United States will be provided with sufficient travel rations and coffee money to take them to stations where assigned. Those assigned to Chickamunga Park to be provided with 15 days' garrison rations in addition, except fresh beef and vegetables.

All other stores and property belonging to the Subsistence Department, of whatever kind, to be sold at auction after due advertising of not less than ten days in the island, except such limited amount of property as the commissary of the 7th Cavalry will need in the camp at Chickamauga Park.

8. Such signal supplies as pertain to the Government accountability should be returned to the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Virginia, unless taken over by the Government of Cuba by agreement approved by the Secretary of War.

9. All property and funds pertaining to the Ordnance Department and no longer required will be disposed of under special direction of the Chief of Ordnance.

10. Miscellaneous quartermaster's supplies and clothing and equipage entirely serviceable and fit for issue, as also such mules and other means of transportation in serviceable condition as may be required in the United States, will be shipped to such points in the United States as may be designated by the Quartermaster General. Such of these classes of property as may be found upon inspection to be unfit for service or are not worth cost of transportation or which the Quartermaster General deems it advisable to sell in the interest of economy will be sold at public sale under the direction of the department commander.

11. All vouchers and accounts in the office of the Auditor and elsewhere relating to the receipt and disbursement of moneys during the occupation of the island of Cuba by the United States will remain in the control and available for the use of the War Department.

The department commander will give such instructions as in his judgment may be necessary to allow the new government to have access to these papers in the conduct of business subsequent to the 20th of May. The department commander will also appoint an agent with such assistance from his clerical force as may be required to take possession of these papers and retain them in such place in the island of Cuba as may be agreed upon by him and the new government until they can be removed to the United States without detriment to the current business of the Government of Cuba. On the final removal of these records the agent designated and his clerical assistants will repair with the records to the city of Washington for file and disposition as may then be ordered by the Secretary of War.

The department commander will give the instructions necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, furnishing a copy of all such instructions on the date of issue to the Adjutant General of the Army for the information of the War Department.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

<p>GENERAL ORDERS,</p> <p>No. 82.</p>	}	<p>HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,</p> <p>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,</p> <p><i>Washington, March 25, 1902.</i></p>
---	---	--

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 25, 1902.*

In making announcement to the Army of the retirement of Major General *Ellwell S. Otis*, this day, by operation of law, the Secretary of War refers with pleasure to the distinguished services of this officer.

Appointed captain in the 140th. New York Infantry September 13, 1862, and promoted lieutenant colonel December 23, 1863, he served with his regiment in the field in the Army of the Potomac from September, 1862, until severely wounded in the face and head at Chapel House, Virginia, October 1, 1864, on account of which wounds he was discharged January 4, 1865.

He was brevetted—

Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, and colonel, U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia; "

Brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chapel House, Virginia," and

Major general, U. S. Army, February 4, 1899, "for military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippine Islands."

After his appointment in the Regular Army in 1866 he served long and well on the frontier and in campaigns against Indians. He organized the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. His most important command and services were in the Philippine Islands, of which he was military governor from August 29, 1898, to May 5, 1900. His administration both of civil and military affairs in those islands was characterized by such marked ability as to call forth the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 7, 1899.*

OTIS and DEWEY, *Manila.*

Congratulations to you and your brave officers and men on your decisive victory. You have won an added title to the confidence and gratitude of your country.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1899.*

OTIS, *Manila.*

Receive for yourself and for the officers and men of your command the thanks of the President for the success which has accompanied our arms in the Philippines, and for the gallantry so conspicuously displayed by officers and soldiers in the recent actions and the capture of Malolos. Those who have fallen are deeply mourned by the nation for which they sacrificed their lives.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

On May the 4th, 1900, in the order relieving General *Otis*, in command of the Division of the Philippines, the President caused to be entered of record—

Major General *Otis* is relieved from command only in compliance with his own expressed wish. The President directs that this order record his high appreciation of that officer's distinguished and successful services in the Philippine Islands in both civil and military administration. They entitle him to gratitude and honor from his country.

General *Otis* goes in his retirement with the consciousness of duty well done during forty years of continuous and exceptionally meritorious services which entitle him to the gratitude and best wishes of his countrymen.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Major General *Otis* will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 33. *Washington, April 2, 1902.*

By direction of the Secretary of War. the 1st Battalion, 2d U. S. Infantry, designated for service in the Division of the Philippines by General Orders, No. 5, January 18, 1902, from this office, will proceed from the Department of the Lakes to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and report upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to the Division of the Philippines on the transport sailing on April 16, 1902.

The battalion will be recruited to the maximum and fully clothed, armed, equipped, and supplied and provided with not to exceed 50 rounds of cartridges per man to be carried on the person. The baggage to be transported for the troops will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; lockers, table ware, post exchange fixtures, billiard tables, and similar bulky property (libraries excepted), tentage, except shelter tents, will not be taken. The soldier will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes as baggage; his personal effects will be limited to what he carries in his full marching kit and in one regulation box locker. If practicable box lockers will be limited to one for every two men. Baggage to accompany the troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man; any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance. Baggage left at stations will be securely packed and listed in duplicate.

Enlisted men exclusive of noncommissioned officers, who have six months or less to serve and who have not expressed their intention to reenlist, will be transferred to a regiment in the Department of the Lakes.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay for dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1531 of the Regulations.

The department commanders concerned will by concert of action arrange the details of this movement and report hours of departure and arrival and strength of command by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 84. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 3, 1902.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, and in order that every known defect may be pointed out and considered, the commanding officer of each seacoast fortification will accompany the district engineer officer on the quarterly inspection of the engineering features of the modern batteries and their equipment in his district, required under instructions of the Chief of Engineers, and will note this fact upon the report required by paragraph 400 of the Regulations.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 59 of the Manual for the Subsistence Department, approved April 27, 1896, is amended to read as follows:

59. Issues of canned tomatoes will be made in the full weight of that vegetable allowed to the ration. Being put up in cans of varying weights of contents the contents will be estimated as follows in making issues, viz: Of so-called 2½-pound cans at 2 pounds; 3-pound cans at 2½ pounds; gallon cans at 6½ pounds. In making issues of canned jam as a component of the field ration the contents of the so-called 2-pound cans will be estimated at 1½ pounds.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations will govern the issue of rations at the general hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico:

For all enlisted men and army nurses ordered to duty there rations in kind will be issued by the Subsistence Department.

For all enlisted men on the active list ordered there for treatment rations in kind will be issued by the Subsistence Department, or such men may be subsisted from the 40 cents per diem allowance authorized by paragraph 1392 of the Regulations, as the circumstances of each case may require.

For discharged enlisted men who are beneficiaries of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, District of Columbia, under the provisions of General Orders, No. 159, August 29, 1899, from this office, the medical officer in command of the hospital is authorized to purchase from the Subsistence Department the

subsistence stores needed for their subsistence, paying therefor from the allowance made to the hospital by the Soldiers' Home for their maintenance.

IV--By direction of the Secretary of War, a detachment of engineers will be organized at West Point, New York, for duty at that post by the transfer of 88 enlisted men from Company C, 1st Battalion of Engineers, and thereafter the enlisted strength of companies of the 1st and 8d Battalions of Engineers will not exceed 98 men, eleven vacancies each being held to provide men for the West Point detachment.

Company C will be reorganized and the companies of the 1st and 8d Battalions equalized by the transfers to Company C and to the West Point detachment directed in special instructions from this office. Men so transferred will be sent to their proper stations.

Upon the completion of the West Point detachment Company C will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and take station.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 35. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 5, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations for the Army Transport Service, approved May 5, 1900:

1994. All correspondence in reference to securing permission for landing of troops at ports *en route* shall be made through the U. S. consuls at ports of call and in no case shall correspondence on the subject be had with contractors for supplies or through other persons than the U. S. consuls.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 86. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 7, 1902.**

The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 3, 1902.

The United States having acquired for military purposes the following-described lands situate in Island County, State of Washington, the same are hereby announced as an addition to the United States Military Reservation of Fort Casey, Washington:

1. That certain tract of land known as Donation Claim No. 42, being portions of sections 15, 16, 21, and 22, township 31 north, range 1 east of the Willamette meridian, Washington, containing 160.05 acres, more or less, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on Admiralty Inlet 12 chains south and 6 chains and 15 links west from the southwest corner of said section 15; thence east 38 chains and 29 links; thence north 33 chains and 91 links; thence south 75 degrees west 15 chains and 86 links; thence south 46 degrees 30 minutes west 11 chains and 31 links; thence north 43 chains and 97 links; thence west 28 chains and 16 links to Admiralty Inlet; thence with the meander line of said inlet south 20 degrees east 12 chains; thence south 14 degrees east 29 chains and 85 links; thence south 8 degrees and 30 minutes east 10 chains and 80 links; thence south 2 degrees 45 minutes west 1 chain and 32 links to place of beginning.

2. That certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in section 15, township 31 north, range 1 east of the Willamette meridian, Washington (being the southerly portion of the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Walter Crockett, sr., Donation Claim No. 53), containing 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, more or less, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the said Charles Crockett Donation Claim No. 42, which point is the northwest corner of the tract to be described; thence in a southerly direction along the east line of said Donation Claim No. 42 to the southwest corner of Donation Claim No. 53; thence northeasterly and easterly along the south boundary of Donation Claim No. 53, and the north boundary of Donation Claim No. 42 to the southwest corner of the Walter Crockett ten-acre tract, out of the southeast corner of Susan Hancock's west $\frac{1}{2}$ of Donation Claim No. 53, which is the southeast corner of the tract being described; thence northerly along the west boundary of said ten-acre tract and parallel to the east boundary of the west $\frac{1}{2}$ of Donation Claim No. 53, to the northwest corner of said ten-acre tract, which is 300 feet west of the east boundary of said west $\frac{1}{2}$ of said Donation Claim No. 53; thence in a northwesterly direction to the place of beginning.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 87. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 16, 1902.**

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, stations for infantry and cavalry regiments and batteries of field artillery, selected to meet present conditions upon the principle of concentration, thus effecting greater economy, better local and departmental control, administration, and efficiency, and facilitating mobilization, supply and initiative, are announced as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Plattsburg Barracks, New York, for one infantry regiment.

Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, New York, for one infantry regiment and two batteries of field artillery, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at the former and the remaining battalion and two batteries of field artillery at the latter.

Forts McPherson, Georgia, and Slocum, New York (Davids Island), for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at the former; the remaining battalion for Depot of Recruit Instruction, at the latter (also the station of one company of coast artillery).

Fort Hamilton, New York, for one battery of field artillery; (also the station of four companies of coast artillery).

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST AND THE LAKES.

Fort Porter, New York (Department of the East), and Forts Wayne and Brady, Michigan (Department of the Lakes), for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Wayne; one battalion at Fort Brady and the remaining battalion at Fort Porter.

Forts Myer, Virginia; Ethan Allen, Vermont (Department of the East), and Fort Sheridan, Illinois (Department of the Lakes), for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one squadron at Fort Myer, six troops at Fort Ethan Allen, and the remaining two troops at Fort Sheridan, at each of which posts there will also be stationed two batteries of field artillery, and at the latter, headquarters, band, and one battalion of infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Sheridan (also the station of two troops of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery); the remaining two battalions at Columbus Barracks for Depot of Recruit Instruction.

Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at Fort Thomas (with detachment of one company if necessary at Columbia Arsenal, Tennessee); remaining battalion at Indianapolis Arsenal.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Forts Snelling, Minnesota; Yates, North Dakota, and Keogh, Montana, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and six companies at Fort Snelling—also to be the station of two batteries of field artillery; one battalion at Fort Yates pending completion of post at Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, North Dakota; remaining two companies at Fort Keogh.

Forts Assinniboine, Harrison, and Missoula, Montana, for one infantry regiment, viz: One battalion at Fort Assinniboine (also the station of headquarters, band, and six troops of cavalry); headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Harrison; remaining battalion at Fort Missoula.

Forts Meade, South Dakota; Keogh, Montana, and Yates, North Dakota, for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two squadrons at Fort Meade; three troops at Fort Keogh (also the station of two companies of infantry); remaining troop at Fort Yates (also the temporary station of a battalion of infantry).

DEPARTMENTS OF DAKOTA AND THE COLUMBIA.

Forts Assinniboine, Montana, Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park (Department of Dakota), and Walla Walla, Washington, and Boise Barracks, Idaho (Department of the Columbia), for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and six troops at Fort Assinniboine (also the station of one battalion of infantry); two troops at Fort Yellowstone; one squadron (and temporarily two batteries of field artillery) at Fort Walla Walla, one troop of which can if necessary be stationed at Boise Barracks.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Vanconver Barracks and Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, and Boise Barracks, Idaho, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at Vancouver Barracks—also two batteries field artillery; two companies at Fort Wright; remaining two companies at Boise Barracks (available also for a troop of cavalry) or Fort Lawton (temporary station of two companies of coast artillery).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Forts Crook (and if necessary Old Fort Omaha), Nebraska; Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and Sill, Oklahoma, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at Fort Crook; two companies at Fort Logan H. Roots; remaining two companies at Fort Sill (also station of two troops of cavalry and temporarily of one battery of field artillery).

Forts Niobrara, Nebraska, and Reno, Oklahoma, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two battalions at Fort Niobrara; remaining battalion at Fort Reno (also the station of two troops of cavalry).

Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for one cavalry regiment as now stationed, viz: Headquarters, band, and one squadron at Fort Riley—also to be the station of a squadron of another regiment and five batteries of field artillery—one squadron at Fort Leavenworth—also to be the station of an infantry regiment, an engineer battalion, three batteries of field artillery, and signal and hospital corps detachments—one squadron at Jefferson Barracks—also station of headquarters, band, and one squadron of another regiment.

Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Forts Riley, Kansas; Sill and Reno, Oklahoma, for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one squadron at Jefferson Barracks—also the station of one squadron of another regiment—one squadron at Fort Riley—also the station of headquarters, band, and one squadron of another regiment and five batteries of field artillery—two troops at Fort Reno—also the station of one battalion of infantry—and two troops at Fort Sill—also the station of two infantry companies and one battery of field artillery.

The two squadrons at Jefferson Barracks are for Depot of Recruit Instruction.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE MISSOURI AND THE COLORADO.

Forts Robinson, Nebraska (Department of the Missouri), Mackenzie, Washakie, and D. A. Russell, Wyoming (Department of the Colorado), for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two squadrons at Fort Robinson; two troops at Fort Mackenzie; one troop at Fort Washakie, and one troop at Fort D. A. Russell (latter also the station of headquarters, band, and one battalion of infantry and temporarily of one battery of field artillery).

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Forts D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Logan, Colorado, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort D. A. Russell (also the station of one troop of cavalry and temporarily of one battery of field artillery); two battalions at Fort Logan (also the station of headquarters, band, and two troops of cavalry).

Forts Grant, Huachuca, and Apache, Arizona, for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one squadron at Fort Grant; one squadron at Fort Huachuca; remaining squadron at Fort Apache.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLORADO AND TEXAS.

Forts Douglas and Duchesne, Utah; Apache, Arizona (Department of the Colorado), and Bliss, Texas (Department of Texas), for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Douglas—also the station of two batteries of field artillery—two companies at Fort Duchesne—also the station of two troops of cavalry—two companies at Fort Apache (also the station of a squadron of cavalry), and one battalion at Fort Bliss.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLORADO AND CALIFORNIA.

Forts Logan, Colorado; Duchesne, Utah, and Wingate, New Mexico (Department of the Colorado), and the Presidio of San Francisco, California (Department of California), for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two troops at Fort Logan, Colorado (also the station of two battalions of infantry); two troops at Fort Duchesne, Utah (also the station of two companies of infantry); one squadron at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and one squadron at the Presidio of San Francisco, California—also to be the station of five companies of coast and two batteries of field artillery

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Forts Sam Houston, Brown, Ringgold, and McIntosh, and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for one infantry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and one battalion at Fort Sam Houston—also the station of one squadron of cavalry and two batteries of field artillery—one battalion at Fort Brown (also available for one troop of cavalry); two companies at Fort Ringgold (also available for one troop of cavalry); two companies at Fort McIntosh (also available for one troop of cavalry). (Eagle Pass available for one company of infantry.)

Forts Clark and Sam Houston, Texas, for one cavalry regiment, viz: Headquarters, band, and two squadrons at Fort Clark (also the station temporarily of two companies of coast artillery); one squadron at Fort Sam Houston (also the station of headquarters, band, and battalion of infantry and two batteries of field artillery. The department commander may detach troops, if necessary, to available stations at Forts McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, for one infantry regiment and such odd companies as may be temporarily unprovided for elsewhere during an emergency.

Discharge Camp, Angel Island, California, for one infantry regiment.

II.—Regiments now in the United States and designated for return thereto will be assigned to regimental stations as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Twenty-third Infantry to Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
Ninth Infantry to Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, New York.

Sixteenth Infantry to Fort McPherson, Georgia, and Fort Slocum, New York.

Seventh Cavalry to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, as now ordered.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST AND THE LAKES.

Fourteenth Infantry to Forts Wayne and Brady, Michigan (Department of the Lakes), and to Fort Porter, New York (Department of the East).

Second Cavalry to Forts Myer, Virginia, and Ethan Allen, Vermont (Department of the East), and to Fort Sheridan, Illinois. (Department of the Lakes).

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Twentieth Infantry to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Third Infantry to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Twenty-fourth Infantry to Forts Snelling, Minnesota; Yates, North Dakota, and Keogh, Montana.

Twenty-first Infantry to Forts Harrison, Missoula, and Assinniboine, Montana.

Thirteenth Cavalry to Forts Meade, South Dakota; Yates, North Dakota, and Keogh, Montana.

DEPARTMENTS OF DAKOTA AND THE COLUMBIA.

Third Cavalry to Forts Assinniboine, Montana, and Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park (Department of Dakota), and to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, and Boise Barracks, Idaho (Department of the Columbia).

One squadron of this regiment to take temporary station at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, for service in the National Parks. The horses for this squadron to be transferred thereto by the 2d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, now under orders for Philippine service, and which will proceed with horses to San Francisco at the earliest practicable date. The 2d Squadron, 1st Cavalry, now under orders for Philippine service, will proceed to San Francisco dismounted when relieved by other troops.

DEPARTMENTS OF DAKOTA, COLUMBIA, AND CALIFORNIA.

First Battalion, 8th Infantry, from Department of Dakota, and temporarily the 32d and 106th Companies of Coast Artillery, now temporarily stationed at Fort Lawton, Department of the Columbia, to Alaska (Department of the Columbia) to relieve the companies of the 7th Infantry there stationed; these companies, together with headquarters, band, and two companies, 7th Infantry, from Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to take station at the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, California, there to unite with the remaining

battalion, 7th Infantry, when the same is withdrawn from the Philippine Islands.

The remaining battalions of the 8th Infantry to be assigned to the Department of the Columbia when withdrawn from the Philippines.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Seventeenth Infantry to Vancouver Barracks, Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, and Boise Barracks, Idaho.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Sixth Infantry to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Twenty-second Infantry to Forts Crook, Nebraska; Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, and Sill, Oklahoma.

Twenty-fifth Infantry to Forts Niobrara, Nebraska, and Reno, Oklahoma.

Fourth Cavalry as now distributed to stations at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kansas, and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Eighth Cavalry: Headquarters, band, and one squadron to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; one squadron to Fort Riley, Kansas, and two troops each to Forts Sill and Reno, Oklahoma.

Tenth Cavalry: Headquarters, band, and two squadrons to Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLORADO.

Eighteenth Infantry to Forts D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Logan, Colorado.

Fourteenth Cavalry to Forts Grant, Huachuca, and Apache, Arizona.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE COLORADO AND TEXAS.

Twelfth Infantry to Forts Douglas and Duchesne, Utah; Apache, Arizona (Department of the Colorado), and Fort Bliss, Texas (Department of Texas).

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Fourth Infantry to Forts Sam Houston, Brown, Ringgold, and McIntosh, Texas.

Twelfth Cavalry to Forts Clark and Sam Houston, Texas, with troops detached as may be necessary to Forts McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brown, Texas.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Thirteenth Infantry to Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco.

Nineteenth Infantry to Discharge Camp, Angel Island, California.

Department commanders will concentrate the organizations now stationed within their respective departments at their appointed stations as it may become necessary to do so to provide for incoming organizations, and will at once take steps to place all posts involved in condition to shelter, to the fullest extent of their capacity, the troops designated for station thereat.

Nothing in these instructions shall be construed as an order to hasten the departure of regiments from the Division of the Philippines in advance of the times set in instructions already given the division commander.

In order to regulate enlistments with a view to distributing annual expirations of service more evenly, organizations returning from the Philippines with depleted strength will not be immediately recruited to authorized strength.

III.--So much of General Orders, No. 5, of January 18, 1902, from this office, as designates the 7th Infantry, the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry, and Company L, 24th Infantry, for service in the Division of the Philippines, and assigns the 9th Infantry to the Department of Dakota, is revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 38. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 17, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war in addition to the posts so designated for the Department of the East by paragraph II. General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

II.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 16, 1902.

The President of the United States, by order dated April 11, 1902, having reserved for military purposes all public lands within the following-described limits, the same are announced and declared military reservations, viz:

1. On the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay in the province of Bataan, Luzon—Mariveles Reservation—all public lands on the point lying south of the line starting at the ocean in the town of Bagak at the end of the north and south line of the naval reservation, declared by order of the President, dated November 9, 1901 (General Orders, No. 67, Navy Department, November 14, 1901), and running thence due east, true bearing, to the waters of Manila Bay, together with all islands contiguous to the land thus described.

2. On the south side of the entrance to Manila Bay in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, Luzon—Kalumpan Point Reservation—all public lands between the waters of the ocean and Manila Bay and two lines, one starting at the mouth of the Ternate River, near the village of Ternate, and running due south, true meridian, until it intersects the other line, which is a line running due east and west, true bearing, through the highest point of Piquito Peak, from the ocean to the said line running due south, together with all the islands contiguous to the land so inclosed.

3. The islands of Corregidor, Caballo, La Monja, and El Fraile and all other islands and detached rocks lying between the Mariveles Reservation, on the north side of the entrance to Manila Bay, and Kalumpan Point Reservation, on the south side of said entrance.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 89. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 24, 1902.**

I. By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 9 (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901), 1110, clause 13 (amended by General Orders, No. 140, November 2, 1901), 1114, 1117, 1130, 1232, 1242 (amended by General Orders, No. 121, September 12, 1901), 1328 (amended by General Orders, No. 8, January 27, 1902), 1401, and 1492 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

9. The following are the grades of rank of officers and non-commissioned officers:†

1. Lieutenant general.
2. Major general.
3. Brigadier general.
4. Colonel.
5. Lieutenant colonel.
6. Major.
7. Captain.
8. First lieutenant.
9. Second lieutenant.
10. Veterinarian, cavalry and artillery.
11. Cadet.
12. Sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior grade, artillery.
13. Ordnance sergeant; post commissary sergeant; post quartermaster sergeant; electrician sergeant; hospital steward; first-class signal sergeant.
14. Quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, regimental; chief musician.
15. Sergeant major, squadron and battalion; sergeant major, junior grade, artillery; color sergeant; chief trumpeter, principal musician; battalion quartermaster sergeant, engineers.
16. First sergeant; drum major.
17. Sergeant; quartermaster sergeant, company; stable sergeant, battery; acting hospital steward.
18. Corporal.

In each grade date of commission, appointment, or warrant determines the order of precedence.

1110. Clause 13.

A sergeant major, regimental; sergeant major, senior grade, artillery; ordnance sergeant; post commissary sergeant; post quartermaster sergeant; electrician sergeant; hospital steward; quartermaster sergeant and commissary sergeant, regimental; chief musician; signal sergeant and an enlisted man employed as signal sergeant, except when serving in a detachment	1	---	---	1	1	1	1	---
---	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	---	-----

1114. Noncommissioned officers entitled to and occupying quarters may each be allowed one cooking stove in lieu of one heating stove.

1117. Lamps having one or two burners, with circular wicks of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches inside diameter, will be issued as follows: To troops in barracks at the rate of one burner for every ten men and every fraction thereof, when the fraction is five or more, of the maximum strength allowed the organization, and such number of lamps or lanterns for lighting interior passageways as may be necessary, not to exceed three in each barrack. To companies messing separately three additional burners. To each noncommissioned staff officer, post, regimental, squadron, battalion, and Artillery Corps; to each hospital steward, chief musician, first sergeant, and drum major; to each signal sergeant and enlisted man employed as signal sergeant, except when serving in a detachment, a lamp with a single burner. For hospitals, such number of burners, not to exceed one for each ward or room, as may be deemed necessary by the post surgeon and post commander.

1130. Each noncommissioned officer entitled to and occupying separate quarters at posts where gas or electricity is installed will be allowed for the period between September 1 and April 30, 1,500 cubic feet of gas or 20,000 watts electric current per month, and from May 1 to August 31 900 cubic feet of gas or 12,000 watts electric current per month. Gas or electricity in excess of these allowances will be paid for at the end of each month to the quartermaster by the responsible noncommissioned officer.

At posts where the electric current is furnished from Government plant the charge for the excess will be at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 watts. At posts where gas or electric cur-

rent is obtained from local company the charge for the excess will be at contract price.

1232. The following persons are entitled at public expense to a double berth in a sleeping car or to the customary state-room accommodations on steamers where extra charge is made for the same: Officers of the army when traveling on duty with troops; army nurses; civilian clerks and agents in the military service when traveling under orders on public business, and also the following when traveling under orders without troops: Sergeants major, regimental, squadron, and battalion; sergeants major, senior and junior grades, artillery; ordnance sergeants; commissary sergeants, post and regimental; quartermaster sergeants, post, regimental, and battalion of engineers; electrician sergeants, hospital stewards, color sergeants, chief musicians, chief trumpeters, principal musicians, signal sergeants, first sergeants, drum majors; also invalid soldiers when so traveling on the certificate of a medical officer showing the necessity therefor.

When the number of officers traveling with troops is too small to justify the hire by the Quartermaster's Department of a standard sleeping car for their accommodation they shall be furnished with such part of a tourist sleeping car or other suitable sleeping car, properly curtained off for their accommodation, as the Quartermaster's Department may provide for their use during the journey.

1242. The baggage to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, upon change of station will not exceed the following weights:

Rank.	In the field.	Changing station.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Major general	1,000	3,500
Brigadier general	700	2,800
Field officer	500	2,400
Captain	200	2,000
First lieutenant, contract surgeon, and contract dental surgeon	150	1,700
Second lieutenant and veterinarian	150	1,500
Sergeants major, regimental; sergeants major, senior grade, artillery; ordnance sergeants; post commissary sergeants; post quartermaster sergeants; electrician sergeants; hospital stewards; quartermaster sergeants and commissary sergeants, regimental; chief musicians; signal sergeants		500

For officers and others in the above list, when embarking under orders for extended service over the sea and for duty in Alaska, and upon change of station in Alaska and in places beyond the limits of the States composing the Union, as well as upon return to the said States, the allowance of baggage to be transported by the Quartermaster's Department from initial point to port of embarkation and from port of debarkation to garrison station will be three times the allowance prescribed above for change of station.

These allowances are in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fare by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may in special cases be increased by the War Department on transports by water. Shipments of officers' allowance of baggage will in all cases be made at carrier's risk, including those over roads where tariffs provide for extra charge therefor. An officer detailed for duty in a foreign country as a military attaché is entitled to transportation of professional books and papers and the number of pounds of personal baggage specified in the above table only.

1828. The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each noncommissioned staff officer, including those of posts, regiments, squadrons, battalions, and the Artillery Corps.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

Twelve brooms and eight brushes per annum to each city recruiting station.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance be drawn in one quarter credit can not be given in another.

1401. When a person entitled to rations leaves an organization or is ordered to travel with travel rations the rations

issued to him for any period beyond the date of his leaving and not taken with him will be deducted on the next ration return of the organization. The ration return of an organization will include all persons belonging to it who are to draw their rations separately; the names of such persons will be written on the ration return.

1492. An officer does not lose his right to quarters or commutation at his permanent station by a temporary absence on duty. While he continues to hold that right and exercises it by constructive occupation or use of any kind he can not legally demand quarters nor commutation at any other station. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the general officers exercising command of the troops in the Philippine Islands in cases arising in their commands; in all other cases only by the Secretary of War upon the approval of the commanding general of the department.

II.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following paragraphs are added to the Army Regulations:

1110½. Whenever practicable commanding officers may designate a room as quarters for each of the battalion non-commissioned staff officers, color sergeants, chief trumpeters, and principal musicians; such as can not be furnished separate quarters may be grouped in squad rooms set apart for their use; for the quarters so provided the Quartermaster's Department will furnish stoves, fuel, and illuminating supplies in the number and quantity certified to as necessary by the quartermaster and approved by the commanding officer.

1890½. The ration returns (Form No. 53) of all separate organizations of a regiment or post for the same ration period will be entered by the regimental or post adjutant upon the consolidated ration return (Form No. 66), which latter return after approval by the regimental or post commander will be issued upon by the commissary, care being exercised by the regimental and post commanders to see that all additions and deductions of rations have been correctly made (A. R. 1890). The commissary will enter the totals of the consolidated ration return on his abstract of issues (Form No. 40), and there will be shown in the proper column on the abstract the several organizations for whom issues were made, giving the strength of each.

III.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 269 and 1402 of the Army Regulations are hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 40. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 30, 1902.

I.--The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 26, 1902.

The President of the United States, by order dated December 30, 1901, having directed that the portion of the military reservation on Bedloes Island, in the harbor of New York, which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department for a lighthouse reservation in connection with the care of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," pursuant to order of the President dated November 16, 1896, be transferred to the War Department, so that the entire island shall be under the control of this Department, and that the said statue and its immediate surroundings be cared for by this Department, it is hereby announced that the military reservation of Fort Wood, New York, embraces all of Bedloes Island.

WM. CARY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 14, General Orders, No. 60, April 30, 1901, from this office, publishing the regulations for the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas, is amended to read as follows:

14. This school shall consist of a cavalry command and subpost. The organization of the cavalry command and subpost will be as far as practicable complete within itself for purposes of administration and instruction.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 41. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 5, 1902.

I.--The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 2, 1902.*

The military reservations of Fort Custer, Montana, designated in General Orders, No. 90, Adjutant General's Office, December 15, 1886, as the "Post Reservation" and the "Limestone Reservation," having been reserved by Executive Order dated December 7, 1886, for military purposes from lands embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation and being no longer needed for military purposes, this Department by letter to the Secretary of the Interior dated April 23, 1902, relinquished all control over them with a view to their allotment to the Indians as proposed by the Interior Department.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, a class of gunnery specialists, to consist of one first-class gunner from each artillery district in the United States, one from Porto Rico, and one from Hawaii (total twenty-one), will be formed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, under the provisions of Section V, General Orders, No. 86, March 19, 1901, from this office, and ordered to report to the commandant of the school on or about October 20, 1902.

The members of the class will be selected by the respective artillery district commanders from such first-class gunners of good habits as may be serving in the first year of their second or subsequent enlistments, and who have signified in writing their intention to reenlist.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 42. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 10, 1902.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. An examination of ordnance property returns having shown that commanding officers of cavalry troops have on hand an excessive number of surplus horse equipments, it is directed that upon receipt of this order all surplus horse equipments above the authorized strength of the troop, except five extra which may be retained, be turned in—those in the United States to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois; those in the Division of the Philippines to the Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands.

2. Commanding officers of troops of cavalry will make immediate requisition for hand guards with sight-protecting shoulder for U. S. magazine carbines, caliber .80, in all cases where these have not already been provided.

II.—The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. An Act Making appropriations to supply additional urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

For construction and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including, also, all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the

Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for the officers, ten thousand dollars.

* * * *

PRINTING AND BINDING.

* * * *

For printing and binding for the War Department, seventy-five thousand dollars.

* * * *

Approved, April 7, 1902.

2. An Act Providing for a monument to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to mark the site of the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, that occurred on the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by erecting on said site a monument of rough masonry and an historical tablet: Provided, That the site of the proposed monument, of not less than one-fourth of an acre in area, situated upon the most sightly portion of Massacre Hill, shall be donated to the United States.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any public moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved, April 29, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 43. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington. May 14. 1902.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISING: To reimburse J. A. Howells and Company, publishers of the Ashtabula Sentinel, of Jefferson, Ohio, for the amounts paid to various newspapers for publishing an advertisement for horses for the Army during the war with Spain, twenty dollars and seventy cents.

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU: For the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for the statue of Rochambeau by Ferdinand Hamar in the city of Washington, said site to be selected on any unoccupied public ground by, and the said pedestal erected under the supervision of, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the chairmen of the Committees on the Library of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and to defray the expenses attending the unveiling of said statue of Rochambeau, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any part of this sum not required for preparation of the site and erection of said pedestal and for the expenses attending the unveiling of said statue may be used and expended for the completion of said statue and pedestal: *And provided further*, That said statue shall not be located in the grounds of the Capitol or the Library of Congress.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing of Executive Mansion, seven thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

MILITARY POST.

For the establishment in the vicinity of Manila, Philippine Islands, of a military post, including the construction of barracks quarters for officers, hospital, storehouses, and other buildings, as well as water supply, lighting, sewerage, and drainage, necessary for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, to be available until expended, five hundred thousand dollars.

FORTIFICATIONS.

For protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications for which there may be no special appropriation available, three thousand dollars.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Improvement of Yellowstone National Park: For payment of the account of the Northern Pacific Railway Company for transportation of cast-iron water pipe from Billings, Montana, to Cinnabar, Montana, for service of the fiscal year nineteen hundred, thirty-one dollars and ninety-six cents.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Shooting galleries and ranges: For shelter, shooting galleries, and ranges for small-arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, ten thousand dollars.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies: For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For reimbursement of contract or acting assistant surgeons, as provided in the paragraph appropriating ten thousand dollars therefor in the general deficiency appropriation act approved March third, nineteen hundred and one (Statutes at Large, volume thirty-one, page ten hundred and twenty-three), ten thousand dollars.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

PAY: For extra pay of one enlisted man as assistant and attendant at the library, at fifty cents per day, during each of the fiscal years nineteen hundred and nineteen hundred and one, twenty-six dollars.

CURRENT AND ORDINARY EXPENSES: For repairs and improvements, namely: Timber, planks, boards, joists, wall strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, locks, hinges, glass, paints, turpentine, oils, varnish, brushes, stone, brick, flag, lime, cement, plaster, hair, sewer and drain pipe,

blasting powder, fuse, iron, steel, tools, machinery, mantels, and other similar materials, renewing roofs, and for pay of architect, overseer, and citizen mechanics and labor employed upon repairs and improvements that can not be done by enlisted men, nine thousand dollars.

For gas pipes, gas and electric fixtures, electric lamps and lighting supplies, lamp-posts, gasometers and retorts, and annual repairs of same, one thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: Coal, wood, charcoal, stoves, grates, heaters, furnaces, ranges and fixtures, fire bricks, clay, sand, and for repairs of steam heating apparatus, grates, stoves, heaters, ranges, and furnaces, mica, ten thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: For gas coal, oil, candles, lanterns, matches, chimneys, and wicking, for lighting the Academy building, chapel, library, cadet barracks, mess hall, shops, hospital, offices, stables and riding hall, sidewalks, camp, and wharves, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For water pipe, plumbing and repairs, two thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS: For completing the laying out of the cadet camp, draining, filling, leveling, piping, and so forth, six thousand dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For construction at the Mountain Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Johnson City, Tennessee; to complete the hospital group of buildings, power house, barracks, mess hall and kitchen, laundry, storehouse, administration building, chapel, officers' quarters, lodge and gateway, and all other necessary buildings; and for all necessary furniture, machinery, and equipment for said hospital, barracks, and other buildings; for steam and water mains, piping for sewerage and water: electric lighting plant, cold-storage and ice plant, construction of roads, and for improvement of grounds and fencing, the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are authorized to enter into contracts, to be paid for as appropriations may be made from time to time by law, not exceeding in the aggregate for all of said enumerated objects the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars, toward which there is hereby appropriated the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio: For transportation of members of the Home for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred, thirty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act, and for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation acts, respectively, and for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, ten thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, seven thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and eight cents.

For the renewal and completion of the electric-light plant, thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

At the Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin: For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation acts, respectively, and for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety cents.

At the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Maine: For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation acts, respectively, and for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, five thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, one thousand and twenty-two dollars and three cents.

For repairs to reservoir, relaying stone abutments, raising road bridge, and putting in flume gates, three thousand dollars.

At the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Virginia: For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, seven thousand dollars.

For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents.

For the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kansas: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

At the Marion Branch, at Marion, Indiana: For completion of barrack dining room and kitchen combined, eight thousand dollars.

At the Pacific Branch, at Santa Monica, California: For hospital expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

At the Danville Branch, at Danville, Illinois: For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, thirteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of members of the Home for the fiscal years as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-one cents.

For propagating house and greenhouse, five thousand dollars.

For furniture for quarters for women nurses, seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely:

For rent, medical examination, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses on account of the fiscal years, as follows:

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, one thousand dollars.

For the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, two dollars and fifty-six cents.

For traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, two hundred and eight dollars and thirty-two cents.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Dis-

abled Volunteer Soldiers, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and one, fifty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty four dollars and eighty cents: *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

* * * * *

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suit, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," certified to Congress at its present session by the Attorney General, in Senate Document Numbered One hundred and thirty-nine, and which have not been appealed, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-one cents, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of four per centum per annum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made: *Provided*, That none of the judgments herein provided for shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

SEC. 2. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section five of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section two of the act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, as fully set forth in House Documents Numbered Two hundred and forty-eight and Two hundred and sixty-four, and Senate Documents Numbered One hundred and forty eight and One hundred and fifty-eight, reported to Congress at its present session, there is appropriated as follows:

* * * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For national defense, one hundred and ten dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, three thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For pay of two and three year volunteers, one dollar and thirty cents.

For pay of volunteers, thirty-nine dollars and forty-three cents.

For bounty under act of July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, seventy-five dollars.

For mileage to officers traveling without troops, one hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-four cents.

For subsistence of the Army, seven thousand eight hundred and five dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, one thousand and fifty-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, six hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-five cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and one cent.

• For clothing and camp and garrison equipage, two hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-three cents.

For barracks and quarters, eight hundred and three dollars and seventy-three cents.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, five dollars and eighty-one cents.

For burial of indigent soldiers, forty-four dollars.

For Medical and Hospital Department, six hundred and sixty-two dollars and one cent.

For artificial limbs, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety-six cents.

For ordnance stores: Equipments, one dollar and twenty-six cents.

For torpedoes for harbor defense, two dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For improving Columbia River, Washington, forty-four cents.

For expenses California Débris Commission, one dollar and fifty-two cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Pacific Branch, four dollars and ten cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, clothing, twenty-one dollars and twenty-one cents.

For horses and other property lost in the military service, forty dollars.

For gunboats on Western rivers, twenty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, forty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For expenses of Rogue River Indian war, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents.

For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, one hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-one cents.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-one cents.

In refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, namely:

To the State of Maine, one hundred and thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-one cents.

To the State of Pennsylvania, six hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-nine cents.

To the State of New Hampshire, one hundred and eight thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-three cents.

To the State of Rhode Island, one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and seventeen dollars and seventy-nine cents.

And the claims of like character arising under the act of Congress of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one (Twelfth Statutes, page two hundred and seventy-six), and joint resolution of March eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two (Twelfth Statutes, page six hundred and fifteen), as interpreted and applied by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the State of New York against the United States decided January sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six (one hundred and sixty United States Reports, page five hundred and ninety-eight), not heretofore allowed, or heretofore disallowed, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, shall be reopened, examined, and allowed, and if deemed necessary shall be transmitted to the Court of Claims for findings of fact or determination of disputed questions of law to aid in the settlement of the claims by the accounting officers.

* * * * *

Approved, February 14, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 44. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1902.

I.--The following proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WHITE HOUSE, April 14, 1902.

Whereas, By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, entitled, "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes," the President was "authorized by proclamation to withhold from sale and grant for public use to the municipal corporation in which the same is situated all or any portion of any abandoned military reservation not exceeding twenty acres in one place;" and

Whereas, By the act of Congress, approved July 8, 1886 (24 Stats., 128), authorizing the sale of the military reservation known as Fort Brady, in the village of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, it is provided that the part of said reservation then occupied as a military cemetery, shall be reserved from sale, which said part has now ceased to be used as a military cemetery by reason of the fact that the bodies formerly interred there have been buried elsewhere; and

Whereas, It is stated that the municipality of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, is desirous that a grant of said parcel of land formerly used as a military cemetery, shall be made to it;

Now therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, by virtue of the authority conferred on me, grant said parcel of land to the municipal corporation of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, for public use.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

WM. CARY SANGER,

Acting Secretary of War.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in stations of troops are ordered:

Twelfth and 125th Companies, Coast Artillery, from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, and Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, respectively.

The departure of these companies from the Department of Texas will be so timed as to cause them to arrive at their stations in the Department of the East on or about July 1, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 45.		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 19, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following information, relative to the allowance of ammunition for target practice with seacoast guns and mortars, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Pending the passage of the appropriation bill for ammunition for target practice for the ensuing fiscal year the allowance of ammunition per company of coast artillery per annum for said practice for the period ending June 30, 1902, will be as prescribed by General Orders, No. 18 of 1897, as modified by Circular, No. 42, and General Orders, No. 129, 1899, all from this office, as follows:

Guns and mortars.	Rounds.	Remarks.
6-pounder rapid-fire guns.....	20	
15-pounder rapid-fire guns.....	15	
4-inch rapid-fire guns.....	5	
4.72-inch rapid-fire guns.....	5	
5-inch rapid-fire guns.....	5	
6-inch rapid-fire guns.....	5	
8-inch breech-loading rifle.....	3	Service projectiles and practice charges brown prismatic powder.
Do	10	Parrott projectiles and hexagonal charges.
10-inch breech-loading rifle...	3	Service projectiles and practice charges brown prismatic powder.
Do	5	Parrott projectiles and spherohexagonal charges.
12-inch breech-loading rifle...	3	Service projectiles and practice charges brown prismatic powder.
12-inch breech-loading mortar	3	Do.
8-inch muzzle-loading rifle ...	10	Chilled shot or shell.

2. The allowance for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, will be prescribed in orders to be issued from this office.

3. Powder charges and projectiles for ballistic tests will not be issued prior to July 1, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 46. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 23, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to issue of nickel-plated curb bits and nickel-plated saber scabbards are published for the information of the service:

1. Upon receipt of this order commanding officers of cavalry troops, field batteries, and mounted detachments are directed to make requisition in accordance with existing regulations for nickel-plated curb bits sufficient for their commands. Upon receipt of the new bits the old bits on hand will be turned in to Rock Island Arsenal for repair and nickel plating.

2. The commanding officers of all organizations in the United States equipped with cavalry or artillery sabers are directed to turn in the scabbards in lots of ten or more as they can be spared to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, or Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, for repair and nickel plating.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, all organized troops *en route* for service in the Division of the Philippines will prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities in San Francisco, California, in determining the necessity of detention and observation there.

No recruits will be sent from San Francisco to the Division of the Philippines until they have been held under observation long enough to develop any infectious disease to which they may have been exposed prior to enlistment.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 47. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment to stations of the 21st and 24th Regiments of Infantry announced in General Orders, No. 87, April 16, 1902, from this office, is changed to read as follows:

Twenty-fourth Infantry, to Forts Harrison, Missoula, and Assinniboine, Montana.

Twenty-first Infantry, to Forts Snelling, Minnesota; Yates, North Dakota, and Keogh, Montana.

II.--The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 29, 1902.

The attention of officers in command of military departments and commands in the field, and of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, is called to the inexpediency of the practice which has recently grown up of printing in full the reports of subordinate commanders, staff officers, and others, as appendices to annual reports. The mass of documents thus collected and printed has become so great that the mere bulk of the reports prevents their being read or consulted and involves very great expense for practically useless printing.

Commanding officers of military departments and commands in the field, and chiefs of bureaus, will be expected hereafter to give in their own reports such resumé of the reports of their subordinates and such expressions on the important features of those reports as they deem wise, and they alone will henceforth be printed, the manuscript reports of subordinate commanders, staff officers, and others, unless of special professional value, being simply filed in the office of the officer making the report for reference and action.

The instructions published in General Orders, No. 89, June 25, 1901, Adjutant General's Office, for the preparation of annual reports are modified accordingly.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 48.	}	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, <i>Washington, May 31, 1902.</i>

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department, modifying General Orders, No. 66, May 31, 1901, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 31, 1902.*

By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," is further modified as follows:

CAVALRY.

12 troops of 75 enlisted men each	900
Regimental and squadron noncommissioned staff	8
Regimental band	28
<hr/>	
Total number of enlisted men in regiment.....	936
Number of regiments	15
<hr/>	
Total number of enlisted in cavalry	14,040

Each troop of cavalry will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	1 saddler.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	1 wagoner.
6 sergeants.	2 trumpeters.
8 corporals.	51 privates.
2 cooks.	—
2 blacksmiths and farriers.	75

Each cavalry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	8 corporals.
1 chief trumpeter.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	11 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade	21
Sergeants major, junior grade	27
10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 28 men each	280
<hr/>	
Total noncommissioned staff and bands	328

COAST ARTILLERY.

126 companies of 109 enlisted men each 13,734

Each company of coast artillery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 mechanics.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
8 sergeants.	81 privates.
12 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	109

FIELD ARTILLERY.

28 batteries (25 light and 3 mountain) of 120 enlisted men each. 3,360

Each battery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	91 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	120
2 cooks.	

2 batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each 320
 ————— 3,680

Each battery (siege) will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	131 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	160
2 cooks.	

Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps 17,742

INFANTRY.

12 companies of 80 enlisted men each 960

Regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff 8

Regimental band 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment 996

Number of regiments 30

Total number of enlisted men in infantry 29,880

Each infantry company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	1 artificer.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
6 sergeants.	57 privates.
10 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	80

Each infantry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	12 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28
8 corporals.	

ENGINEERS.

4 companies of 104 enlisted men each.....	416
Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	2
Total number of enlisted men in battalion.....	418
Number of battalions.....	3
	<u>1,254</u>
Engineer band (organized as provided for infantry).....	28
Total number of enlisted men in engineers.....	<u>1,282</u>

Each engineer company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	40 first-class privates.
8 sergeants.	40 second-class privates.
10 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	104

Total additional strength for cavalry and infantry of the War College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Legation Guard, Pekin, China.....	770
Total enlisted in line of the Army.....	<u>63,714</u>

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

U. S. Military Academy.....	298
Signal Corps.....	760
Ordnance Department.....	700
Post commissary sergeants.....	200
Post quartermaster sergeants.....	150
Electrician sergeants.....	100
Indian scouts.....	75
Recruiting parties and recruits.....	500
Total staff, etc.....	<u>2,783</u>
Total Army.....	<u>66,497</u>

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur through expirations of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 49. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington. June 3, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 113, August 22, 1901, from this office, as amended by General Orders, No. 166, December 30, 1901, and General Orders, No. 14, February 10, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

1. Section 19 of the act "To increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved February 2, 1901, provides as follows:

SEC. 19. That the Nurse Corps (female) shall consist of one superintendent, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall be a graduate of a hospital training school having a course of instruction of not less than two years, whose term of office may be terminated at his discretion, whose compensation shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and of as many chief nurses, nurses, and reserve nurses as may be needed. Reserve nurses may be assigned to active duty when the emergency of the service demands, but shall receive no compensation except when on such duty: *Provided*, That all nurses in the Nurse Corps shall be appointed or removed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of War; that they shall be graduates of hospital training schools, and shall have passed a satisfactory professional, moral, mental, and physical examination: *And provided*, That the superintendent and nurses shall receive transportation and necessary expenses when traveling under orders; that the pay and allowances of nurses, and of reserve nurses, when on active service, shall be forty dollars per month when on duty in the United States, and fifty dollars per month when without the limits of the United States. They shall be entitled to quarters, subsistence, and medical attendance during illness, and they may be granted leaves of absence for thirty days, with pay, for each calendar year; and, when serving as chief nurses, their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month. Payments to the Nurse Corps shall be made by the Pay Department.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

2. The superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army, will have general supervision of the Corps, and her duties and the duties of the chief nurses and nurses shall be as prescribed by the Surgeon General.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT—QUALIFICATIONS.

3. Applications for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps should be made to the Surgeon General, and before being placed on the eligible list the applicant must pass the prescribed examinations, as follows:

(a) *Physical qualifications.*—A statement of her physical condition will be filled out in her own handwriting and sworn to before a notary public. She will also submit a certificate of health from at least one reputable physician personally acquainted with the applicant. Blanks for these purposes will be furnished by the Surgeon General.

(b) *Moral and professional qualifications.*—The date of her graduation, the moral character of the applicant and her professional qualifications during her period of training and at date of graduation, and so far as known at the time of application, will be certified by the superintendent of nurses at the hospital from which she graduated. If she was trained under a former superintendent of nurses the indorsement of the latter is also desirable. Applicants must have graduated from a training school for nurses which gives a thorough professional education, both theoretical and practical, and which requires two years' residence in an acceptable hospital.

(c) *Mental examination.*—Applicants will be required to answer in writing certain practical questions prepared by the Surgeon General.

(d) Approved candidates will be placed on the eligible list for appointment as their services may be required.

(e) An applicant will not be placed on the eligible list unless she agrees to serve in the Army for at least three years.

APPOINTMENT AND DISCHARGE.

4. The appointments and discharges of nurses shall be made by the Surgeon General subject to approval of the Secretary of War.

(a) Nurses may be discharged from the service (1) at any time when their services are no longer needed, (2) at their own request, supported by good and sufficient reasons, provided their services have been faithful and meritorious, (3) on account of illness, and (4) for misconduct. Recommendation for the discharge of a nurse on account of misconduct will be submitted to the Surgeon General with a report of the facts

after a careful investigation, of which she shall have due notice and at which she shall have a fair opportunity to be heard in her own defense, and when so discharged the indorsement on the appointment indicating discharge, as provided in paragraph 4 (c) of this order, will state "for misconduct" and the word "honorably" will be omitted.

(b) The following form will be used in making appointments of nurses to the Army Nurse Corps:

ARMY NURSE CORPS,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 190..

With the approval of the Secretary of War
is hereby appointed nurse in the Nurse Corps (female) for three years,
unless sooner discharged, to date from 190.., and will
enter upon her duties after taking the oath prescribed by section 1757 of
the Revised Statutes of the United States.

.....
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.

(c) Upon honorable discharge from service the following
indorsement will be placed on the appointment of the nurse :

..... 190..
With the approval of the Secretary of War, honorably discharged from
the Army Nurse Corps, 190..
....., U. S. Army.

The authority directing her discharge will be quoted.

(d) Nurses shall be given orders and transportation to their homes prior to completing their three years' term of service, unless their services are needed to meet an emergency.

(e) Nurses who have nearly completed their terms of service and who desire to continue as members of the Army Nurse Corps should make application to the Surgeon General for re-appointment.

ASSIGNMENTS AND DUTIES.

5. Army nurses will be assigned to duty at military hospitals under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army. At hospitals where there are two or more nurses serving one will be assigned to duty as chief. Nurses appointed will be required to serve wherever their services may be needed, at home or abroad.

(a) The tour of duty without the limits of the United States will usually be at least two years.

(b) Nurses can not leave their stations except under orders or when granted a leave of absence.

(c) Nurses traveling under orders on transports will be assigned to duty thereon and under the direction of the transport surgeon will assist in the care of officers and enlisted men.

(d) The families of officers are not entitled to the services of army nurses except as provided in paragraph 11 (e).

(e) A nurse will not receive presents from patients nor from the relatives or friends of patients.

(f) After appointment, unless otherwise ordered by the Surgeon General, a nurse will serve for at least three months in the United States, during which period she will be given special instruction in army nursing.

(g) When female nurses are required for service at a hospital the surgeon in charge will make application to the Surgeon General through the chief surgeon for as many as may be needed, stating the circumstances and the necessities of the case.

(h) Should there be a surplus of nurses at any hospital the officer in charge will immediately report the fact to the chief surgeon, who will forward the report to the Surgeon General and ask for instructions. In the Division of the Philippines the chief surgeon will order surplus nurses to the United States and direct them to report *immediately on arrival* in the States to the chief surgeon of the department, who will place them on temporary duty and request instructions from the Surgeon General.

(i) When a nurse is directed to proceed to her home for discharge she will be instructed to report immediately on arrival by letter to the Surgeon General.

(k) Every change in the status of nurses, such as arrival, departure, leaves of absence granted, orders given, death, etc., will be promptly reported to the Surgeon General through the chief surgeon by the officer in charge, giving Christian names and surnames in each instance. For this purpose information slips may be used.

TRANSFERS.

6. Transfers from one division or department to another will not be made, except by authority of the Surgeon General, but a chief surgeon may transfer nurses, should the exigencies

of the service require it, from one hospital to another within his division or department.

(a) Transfers of nurses will be immediately reported to the Surgeon General, with a full statement of the circumstances in each case and a special efficiency report prepared by the chief nurse.

PAY.

7 The pay and allowances of nurses and reserve nurses when on active service shall be \$40 per month when on duty in the United States, and \$50 per month when without the limits of the United States.

(a) Chief nurses receive the same allowances as nurses. Their pay is regulated as follows: When assigned to duty as chief nurse at any hospital where two or more nurses are stationed they shall receive, in addition to pay as nurse, \$5 per month; where five or more nurses are stationed, the chief nurse shall receive, in addition to pay as nurse, \$10 per month; where ten or more nurses are stationed, the chief nurse shall receive, in addition to pay as nurse, \$25 per month. In no case shall a nurse be paid more than \$75 per month.

(b) Nurses will be paid on monthly pay rolls to be furnished by the Pay Department prepared and properly certified by the officer under whom they may be serving, signed by the nurse and forwarded either to the chief paymaster of the division or department or presented to the paymaster visiting the post for settlement. All payments to a nurse must be noted on her appointment.

(c) Discharged nurses will be paid on pay rolls prepared by the officer under whom they may be serving at the date of discharge. The pay accounts of nurses ordered home for discharge will be prepared in the Surgeon General's Office.

(d) When a nurse is under orders to leave her station or is granted a leave of absence the officer in charge of the hospital will indorse on her appointment the date of her departure with date and source of order, date of last payment, and name of paymaster by whom paid. The date of return to duty will also be indorsed thereon.

TRANSPORTATION.

8. Before starting on a journey at public expense a nurse must receive a written order from proper authority together

with a transportation request for her railway ticket and sleeping car or transport accommodations.

(a) When traveling under orders no delay in starting and no stop-over privileges are allowed.

(b) Nurses traveling under orders will be entitled to transportation with sleeping car accommodations by rail and state-rooms on boats at public expense under the regulations governing transportation for the Army. They will in all cases be entitled to transportation of 150 pounds of personal baggage. Transportation will be procured where practicable from officers of the Quartermaster's Department and in cases where not practicable nurses may pay their own travel fare and include the cost, not to exceed that of first-class limited tickets from initial point to destination without stop-over privileges, in their expense accounts, which must bear certificate that they actually paid the amount as charged and be accompanied by the original or certified copy of orders upon which they were traveling.

(c) A nurse ordered home for discharge from service outside of the United States usually gets transportation to New York or to San Francisco. On arrival in either city she will proceed to the Army Building, where on presentation of her travel order she will be furnished transportation to the point designated as her home, which hereafter must be fixed at the time of appointment.

(d) Travel to and from points beyond the limits of the United States and between island possessions in all cases where practicable will be by an army transport.

(e) Transportation will not be furnished for any journey which a nurse may take while on leave of absence.

(f) Nurses traveling under orders from competent authority will be allowed in addition to transportation reimbursement for necessary expenses not to exceed three dollars per day, to be paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

(g) When expenses are incurred as above an itemized account, in duplicate, with date and place of incurrence of each item, will be prepared and attached to Blank No. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, Quartermaster's Department, which must be properly filled out, signed by the nurse, and sworn to before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths. The receipts on the blanks will also be signed by the nurse. When practicable to obtain them

duplicate receipts for the items charged will be submitted. When it is impracticable to obtain receipts this fact should be so stated in the affidavit.

QUARTERS.

9. Nurses will be furnished quarters according to the accommodations available at each hospital, and where there are several nurses one room or wall tent will be provided as a common sitting room.

(a) Sheets, towels, pillow cases, table linen, and other washable articles will be furnished by the hospital for the nurses' use, to be washed as part of the hospital laundry.

SUBSISTENCE.

10. A nurse will receive one ration in kind per day, and when stationed on duty at places where rations can not be furnished she will receive commutation of rations at 75 cents per day.

(a) When on leave of absence with pay a nurse will receive commutation of rations at 25 cents per day.

(b) On Government transports nurses will be provided meals free of charge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

11. The total duration of leave of absence with pay granted a nurse shall not exceed thirty days for each calendar year.

(a) An additional leave without pay or allowances not to exceed one month may be granted when the service will permit.

(b) The commanding officer of a general hospital, or officer in charge of a hospital, may grant a leave of absence to a nurse when it can be done without detriment to the service. No leave of absence will be granted unless requested by the nurse in writing. The original paper granting the leave will be given to the nurse and the facts reported to the Surgeon General.

(c) Nurses on foreign service can not be granted leave "to take effect after arrival in the United States," but nurses assigned to transport duty may be granted leave after reaching port.

(d) A nurse on leave of absence in the United States will report in writing to the Surgeon General at least one week prior to the expiration of said leave.

(e) At places where the services of trained nurses are not otherwise obtainable a nurse may, if she so desires, and with the approval of the officer in charge of the hospital be granted a special leave without pay or allowances in order to take a private case, such leaves not to exceed sixty days.

(f) An extension of leaves of absence may be granted by the officer granting the original leave or by the Surgeon General, provided that leave with pay shall not exceed thirty days for each year.

ILLNESS.

12. A nurse is entitled to receive medical attendance from an army surgeon and medicines when ill. This will be provided for at the hospital where she may be serving, but when it is reported as desirable the Surgeon General, or chief surgeon within his department, may give orders for a nurse's transfer to and treatment in some other army hospital. Bills contracted by a nurse for medical attendance can not be allowed, nor will extra leave of absence with pay be granted because of illness.

(a) A nurse will not be discharged for disability contracted in line of duty until after reasonable time has been allowed for treatment unless the case requires immediate action and at her request. Full reports in all cases of nurses under treatment in hospital should be promptly forwarded to the Surgeon General for his information.

CHIEF NURSE.

13. A nurse shall not be assigned to duty as chief nurse unless she shall have passed a satisfactory written and oral examination.

(a) At such times as he may deem necessary the Surgeon General shall appoint boards for the examination of nurses for promotion to the grade of chief nurse.

(b) The rules and regulations governing such examinations shall be prepared and promulgated by the Surgeon General.

(c) The examination papers of nurses shall be forwarded to the Surgeon General for his consideration and action.

(d) Lists of those nurses who pass the required examination shall be sent to the chief surgeon of the department in which they are serving, or to the commanding officer of a U. S. General Hospital, who will make assignments therefrom to duty as chief nurse.

(e) Pending the receipt of lists of candidates for promotion to the grade of chief nurse the chief surgeon will make temporary assignments of nurses to that grade, and those nurses now assigned to duty as chief nurse shall hold their present assignments so long as their services are needed and their duties are performed in a satisfactory manner.

(f) A chief nurse whose services are no longer required as such may elect to be discharged or to be assigned to regular duty as nurse.

(g) Nurses who prove themselves possessed of marked executive ability, good judgment, and tact will be recommended by the commanding officer of the hospital at which they are on duty for examination for promotion to the grade of chief nurse.

(h) All assignments or reductions, with the reasons therefor, will be promptly reported to the Surgeon General.

(i) When required by climatic conditions the chief nurse may, with the approval of the officer in charge of the hospital, substitute the eight-hour day for the usual ten or twelve hours of ward duty.

(k) If the hospital is large enough to require it, one or more nurses may be assigned to duty as assistants to the chief nurse without extra pay.

(l) The chief nurse will render efficiency reports of the nurses serving under her on the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year. A special report will be made also when the chief nurse is about to be relieved from duty at a hospital.

(m) Special efficiency reports of an individual nurse will be made whenever she is ordered away from the hospital, and the commanding officer will forward them, under special cover, through the chief surgeon to the Surgeon General. Only matters which relate exclusively to the efficiency of the nurses will appear in these reports. Blanks for efficiency reports will be furnished by the Surgeon General.

REPORTS AND RETURNS.

14. On the last day of each month the officer in charge of a hospital will forward a return of female nurses to the Surgeon General through the chief surgeon on blank form furnished by the Surgeon General. On this should be noted all the

changes, with dates, which have taken place in the status of nurses since the last report. These returns should be carefully prepared and furnish full information of the actual status of the nurses, including leaves of absence.

(a) The officer in charge of a hospital will forward to the Surgeon General through the chief surgeon the quarterly and special efficiency reports prepared by the chief nurse, stating whether or not he concurs in the grading reported by her. He will also indorse thereon his report of the efficiency of the chief nurse, specifying in detail the character of the services rendered by her. (See paragraph 13 (l) and (m).)

UNIFORM.

15. The uniform of the Army Nurse Corps will consist of a waist and skirt of suitable white material, adjustable white cuffs, bishop collar, white apron and cap, according to patterns and specifications in the Surgeon General's Office.

(a) A nurse provides for the laundry of her uniform.

(b) The badge of the corps is the cross of the Medical Department in green enamel with gilt edge. This is pinned on the left side of the collar of the uniform or on a corresponding part of her dress when she is not in uniform.

(c) When a nurse is appointed she will be supplied with detailed instructions on this subject and will immediately procure her uniform. It will invariably be worn during her hours of duty.

(d) *Nurses not in uniform will not be allowed in the wards without special permission of the chief nurse or officer in charge.*

(e) No changes in the prescribed uniform of the Army Nurse Corps will be made without authority of the Surgeon General.

RESERVE NURSES.

16. A nurse who has served faithfully and satisfactorily for at least six months and received an honorable discharge will be placed on the reserve list.

(a) Each reserve nurse must sign an agreement to enter active service in time of war or national emergency, or whenever she may be needed, and to report by letter to the Surgeon General on the 1st of January and the 1st of July of each year. Reserve nurses wear the badge of army nurses, but

are not entitled to pay or allowances except when on active service.

(b) When called into active service they will be subject to all established rules and regulations and will receive the pay and allowances of nurses on the active list. They may be granted leave of absence with pay at the rate of two and one-half days per month of active service, not exceeding thirty days during any calendar year.

(c) A nurse will be dropped from the reserve list upon reaching the age of forty-five years, or if she ceases for five years to practice her profession, or if she becomes permanently incapacitated from ill health, or for other good and sufficient reason; but a nurse shall not be dropped from the reserve list without due notice of the cause for such action and an opportunity to reply to any charges which may be made against her.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 50. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 4, 1902.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, Nos. 69 and 71, Department of North Philippines, Manila, Philippine Islands, March 15 and March 18, 1902, and of which Colonel ALFRED C. MARKLEY, 13th U. S. Infantry, was president, and Major MILLARD F. WALTZ, 1st U. S. Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

First Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE I.—“Embezzlement in violation of the 60th Article of War.”

Specification—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, being on duty as quartermaster of the United States troops at Naic, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, and having on March 1, 1902, at Manila, in said islands, as said quartermaster received from 1st Lieutenant Albert W. Foreman, 12th U. S. Infantry, in charge of the office of the chief quartermaster, Department of North Philippines, public funds of the United States of the amount of three thousand and fifteen dollars of its lawful money, furnished and intended for the military service thereof, and duly entrusted to his, the said Lieutenant *Hagedorn's*, charge for disbursement in and for said service, did wrongfully and in violation of said trust embezzle said public funds, unlawfully, knowingly, and wilfully applying them to his own use and benefit. This at Manila, Philippine Islands, on or about March 1, 1902.”

CHARGE II.—“Drunkenness on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War.”

Specification—“In that 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, being on duty as quartermaster of the United States troops at Naic, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, and having been ordered by proper author-

ity as said quartermaster from Naic, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, to Manila, Philippine Islands, for the purpose of obtaining public funds and conveying them to Naic, and having on March 1, 1902, been entrusted with said public funds, did while on said duty become drunk. This at Manila, Philippine Islands, on or about March 1, 1902."

To which charges and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

Charge I.

To the <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the CHARGE,	"Not guilty."

Charge II.

To the *Specification*, "Guilty, excepting the words 'being on duty as quartermaster of the United States troops at Naic, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, and having been ordered by proper authority as said quartermaster from Naic, Cavite Province, Philippine Islands, to Manila, Philippine Islands, for the purpose of obtaining public funds and conveying them to Naic, and having on March 1, 1902, been entrusted with said public funds, did while on said duty become drunk,' and of the excepted words, not guilty."

To the CHARGE,	"Not guilty."
----------------	---------------

FINDING.

Charge I.

Of the <i>Specification</i> ,	"Guilty."
Of the CHARGE,	"Guilty."

Charge II.

Of the <i>Specification</i> ,	"Guilty."
Of the CHARGE,	"Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, "To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of two (2) years."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *May 29, 1902.*

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th United States Infantry, the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieutenant *Ernst Hagedorn*, 28th U. S. Infantry, will take effect June 15, 1902, from which date Lieutenant *Hagedorn* will cease to be an officer of the Army, and the penitentiary at the Presidio de Manila, Philippine Islands, is designated for the execution of the sentence of confinement.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 51. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 6, 1902.**

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. With a view to establishing systematic instruction in submarine mining in artillery districts and at coast artillery posts commanding generals of departments containing such districts will upon the recommendation of the district commander detail a suitable officer to take charge of such instruction at posts provided with a mine equipment. The officer so recommended and detailed should, if practicable, be one who has had a course of instruction in submarine mining at the former Engineer School at Willets Point, New York, but when this is impracticable he should possess some knowledge of electricity.

This course of instruction will include the care and preservation of the submarine-mine equipment; in the practical details and working of the mining casemate apparatus; in the planting of a single mine and a triple group of mines in shoal water when barges or yawls are available, and when not available laying out the same on land, and in a general testing of the equipment.

This instruction will be given in each district for at least one month annually at every post provided with a mine equipment, and the periods of instruction at the different posts will be so regulated that the district submarine mine officer may visit each during the period of instruction and supervise the same.

On completion of the instruction at a post the district submarine mine officer will submit a confidential report of the result of the instruction and the condition of the mine equipment direct to the district commander. The latter will forward this report, confidentially, to the department commander, who will transmit the same in like manner to the Adjutant General of the Army.

2. The commanding officer of a post provided with a submarine-mine equipment will detail a suitable officer to take

charge of the same, attend to its care and preservation, and give the instruction required by this order. A detail of not less than three noncommissioned officers and twelve privates, especially selected, will be directed to report to the officer in charge of the mine equipment to assist him in its care and preservation at all times and for instruction purposes at such periods as may be designated by the district commander. During the period of practical instruction in submarine mining at a post the officer in charge of a mine equipment and the selected detail will be excused from other drills and parade, and when practicable from guard and police duty.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 No. 52. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, June 11, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following act of The Hague Peace Conference, proclaimed by the President on the 11th day of April, 1902, is published for the information and government of all concerned, in connection with the previous acts of the Conference published in General Orders, No. 4, January 15, 1902, from this office:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CERTAIN POWERS, WITH RESPECT TO THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

Signed at The Hague July 29, 1899.

Ratification advised by the Senate March 14, 1902.

Ratified by the President of the United States March 19, 1902.

Ratifications deposited with the Netherlands Government September 4, 1900.

Proclaimed April 11, 1902.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention with respect to the laws and customs of war on land was concluded and signed on July 29, 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, and Bulgaria, the original of which Convention, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

CONVENTION WITH RESPECT TO THE LAWS
AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany,
King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia etc. and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LES LOIS ET
COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE SUR TERRE.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse; Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc. et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne

Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Highness the Prince of Montenegro; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans and His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria.

Considering that, while seeking means to preserve peace and prevent armed conflicts among nations, it is likewise necessary to have regard to cases where an appeal to arms may be caused by events which their solicitude could not avert;

Animated by the desire to serve, even in this extreme hypothesis, the interests of humanity and the ever increasing requirements of civilization;

Thinking it important, with this object, to revise the laws and general customs of war, either with the view of defining them more precisely, or of laying down certain limits for the purpose of modifying their severity as far as possible;

Inspired by these views which are enjoined at the present day, as they were twenty-five years ago at the time of the Brussels Conference in 1874, by a wise and generous foresight;

Have, in this spirit, adopted a great number of provisions, the object of which is to define and govern the usages of war on land.

et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président des Etats-Unis Mexicains; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Son Altesse Royale le Grand-Duc de Luxembourrg, Duc de Nassau; Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse; Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves etc.; Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies; Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie; Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège; Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie

Considérant que, tout en recherchant les moyens de sauvegarder la paix et de prévenir les conflits armés entre les nations, il importe de se préoccuper également du cas où l'appel aux armes serait amené par des événements que Leur sollicitude n'aurait pu détourner;

Animés du désir de servir encore, dans cette hypothèse extrême, les intérêts de l'humanité et les exigences toujours progressives de la civilisation;

Estimant qu'il importe, à cette fin, de réviser les lois et coutumes générales de la guerre, soit dans le but de les définir avec plus de précision, soit afin d'y tracer certaines limites destinées à en restreindre autant que possible les rigueurs;

S'inspirant de ces vues recommandées aujourd'hui, comme il y a vingt-cinq ans, lors de la Conférence de Bruxelles de 1874, par une sage et généreuse prévoyance;

Ont, dans cet esprit, adopté un grand nombre de dispositions qui ont pour objet de définir et de régler les usages de la guerre sur terre.

In view of the High Contracting Parties, these provisions, the wording of which has been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war so far as military necessities permit, are destined to serve as general rules of conduct for belligerents in their relations with each other and with populations.

It has not, however, been possible to agree forthwith on provisions embracing all the circumstances which occur in practice.

On the other hand, it could not be intended by the High Contracting Parties that the cases not provided for should, for want of a written provision, be left to the arbitrary judgment of the military Commanders.

Until a more complete code of the laws of war is issued, the High Contracting Parties think it right to declare that in cases not included in the Regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under the protection and empire of the principles of international law, as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience ;

They declare that it is in this sense especially that Articles I and II of the Regulations adopted must be understood;

The High Contracting Parties, desiring to conclude a Convention to this effect, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit :

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia : His Excellency Count de Munster, Prince of Derneburg, His Ambassador at Paris.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary : His Excellency Count R. de Welsersheimb, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary ; Mr. Alexander Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians : His Excellency Mr. Auguste Beernaert,

Selon les vues des Hautes Parties contractantes, ces dispositions, dont la rédaction a été inspirée par le désir de diminuer les maux de la guerre, autant que les nécessités militaires le permettent, sont destinées à servir de règle générale de conduite aux belligérants, dans leurs rapports entre eux et avec les populations.

Il n'a pas été possible toutefois de concorder dès maintenant des stipulations s'étendant à toutes les circonstances qui se présentent dans la pratique.

D'autre part, il ne pouvait entrer dans les intentions des Hautes Parties Contractantes que les cas non prévus fussent, faute de stipulation écrite, laissées à l'appréciation arbitraire de ceux qui dirigent les armées.

En attendant qu'un code plus complet des lois de la guerre puisse être édicté, les Hautes Parties Contractantes jugent opportun de constater que, dans les cas non compris dans les dispositions réglementaires adoptées par Elles, les populations et les belligérants restent sous la sauvegarde et sous l'empire des principes du droit des gens, tels qu'ils résultent des usages établis entre nations civilisées, des lois de l'humanité et des exigences de la conscience publique.

Elles déclarent que c'est dans ce sens que doivent s'entendre notamment les articles un et deux du Règlement adopté :

Les Hautes Parties contractantes désirant conclure une Convention à cet effet ont nommé pour Leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir :

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse : Son Excellence le Comte de Münster, Prince de Derneburg, Son Ambassadeur à Paris.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie : Son Excellence le Comte R. de Welsersheimb, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire. M. Alexandre Okolicsanyi d'Okolicsna, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges : Son Excellence M. Auguste Beernaert, Son

His Minister of State, President of the Chamber of Representatives; Count de Grelle Rogier, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Chevalier Descamps, Senator.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: His Chamberlain Fr. E. de Bille, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London.

His Majesty the King of Spain and in His Name, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom: His Excellency the Duke of Tetuan, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels; Mr. Arthur de Baguer, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United States of America: Mr. Stanford Newel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

The President of the United Mexican States: Mr. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. Zenil, Minister Resident at Brussels.

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Léon Bourgeois, former President of the Council, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Georges Bihourd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Minister Plenipotentiary, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: His Excellency the Right Honorable Baron Pauncefoot of Preston, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington; Sir Henry Howard, Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Mr. N. Delyanni, former President of the Council, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris.

Ministre d'Etat, Président de la Chambre des Représentants. M. le Comte De Grelle Rogier, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Chevalier Descamps, Sénateur.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark: Son Chambellan Fr. E. de Bille, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom, Sa Majesté la Reine-Régente du Royaume: Son Excellence le Duc de Tetuan, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangères. M. W. Ramirez de Villa Urrutia, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles. M. Arthur de Baguer, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique: M. Stanford Newel, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Le Président des États-Unis Mexicains: M. de Mier, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris. M. Zenil, Ministre-Résident à Bruxelles.

Le Président de la République Française: M. Léon Bourgeois, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Chambre des Députés. M. Georges Bihourd, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Ministre plénipotentiaire, Membre de la Chambre des Députés.

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes: Son Excellence le Très Honorable Baron Pauncefoot de Preston, Membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Washington. Sir Henry Howard, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes: M. N. Delyanni, Ancien Président du Conseil, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris.

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency Count Nigra, His Ambassador at Vienna, Senator of the Kingdom; Count A. Zannini, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague; Commander Guido Pompilj, Deputy in the Italian Parliament.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan: Mr. I. Motono, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau: His Excellency Mr. Eyschen, His Minister of State, President of the Grand Ducal Government.

His Highness the Prince of Montenegro: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, Ambassador of Russia at London.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands: the Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States General; General J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, former Minister of War, Member of the Council of State; Mr. T. M. C. Asser, Member of the Council of State; Mr. E. N. Rahusen, Member of the First Chamber of the States General.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia: His Aide-de-camp General Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Stockholm.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.: Count de Macedo, Peer of the Kingdom, former Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid; Mr. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Peer of the Kingdom, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg; Count de Selir, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Roumania: Mr. Alexander Beldiman, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin; Mr. Jean N. Papiniu,

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie: Son Excellence le Comte Nigra, Son Ambassadeur à Vienne, Sénateur du Royaume. M. le Comte A. Zannini, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye. M. le Commandeur Guido Pompilj, Député au Parlement Italien.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon: M. I. Motono, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Bruxelles.

Son Altesse Royale le Grand Duc de Luxembour, Duc de Nassau: Son Excellence M. Eyschen, Son Ministre d'État, Président du Gouvernement Grand-Ducal.

Son Altesse le Prince de Monténégro: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Ambassadeur de Russie à Londres.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas: M. le Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de la Seconde Chambre des États-Généraux. M. le Général J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Ancien Ministre de la Guerre, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. T. M. C. Asser, Membre du Conseil d'État. M. E. N. Rahusen, Membre de la Première Chambre des États-Généraux.

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schah de Perse: Son Aide de Camp Général Mirza Riza Khan, Arfa-ud-Dovleh, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Stockholm.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc.: M. le Comte de Macedo, Pair du Royaume, Ancien Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Madrid. M. d'Ornellas et Vasconcellos, Pair du Royaume, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Comte de Selir, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie: M. Alexandre Beldiman, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Berlin. M. Jean N. Papiniu, Son

His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: His Excellency Mr. de Staal, Privy Councillor, His Ambassador at London; Mr. de Martens, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, His Privy Councillor; Mr. de Basily, His Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Director of the First Department of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Servia: Mr. Miyatovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and at The Hague.

His Majesty the King of Siam: M. Phya Suriya Nuvatr, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg and at Paris; M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and at London.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway: the Baron de Bildt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of His Council of State; Noury Bey, Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria: Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Diplomatic Agent at St. Petersburg; Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Military Attaché at Belgrade.

Who, after communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties shall issue instructions to their armed land forces, which shall be in conformity with the "Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land" annexed to the present Convention.

Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies: Son Excellence M. le Conseiller Privé Actuel de Staal, Son Ambassadeur à Londres. M. de Martens, Membre Permanent du Conseil du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères, Son Conseiller Privé. Son Conseiller d'État Actuel de Basily, Chambellan, Directeur du Premier Département du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Étrangères.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie: M. Miyatovitch, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Londres et à la Haye.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam: M. Phya Suriya Nuvatr, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à St. Pétersbourg et à Paris. M. Phya Visuddha Suriyasakti, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à la Haye et à Londres.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège: M. le Baron de Bildt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Rome.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans: Son Excellence Turkhan-Pacha, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, Membre de Son Conseil d'État. Noury Bey, Secrétaire-Général au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.

Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Bulgarie: M. le Dr. Dimitri Stancioff, Agent Diplomatique à St. Pétersbourg. M. le Major Christo Hessaptchieff, Attaché Militaire à Belgrade.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

ARTICLE I.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes donneront à leurs forces armées de terre des instructions qui seront conformes au *Règlement concernant les lois et coutumes de la guerre sur terre*, annexé à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE II.

The provisions contained in the Regulations mentioned in Article I are only binding on the Contracting Powers, in case of war between two or more of them.

These provisions shall cease to be binding from the time when, in a war between Contracting Powers, a non-Contracting Power joins one of the belligerents.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified as speedily as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at the Hague.

A *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up recording the receipt of each ratification, and a copy, duly certified, shall be sent through the diplomatic channel, to all the Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE IV.

Non-Signatory Powers are allowed to adhere to the present Convention.

For this purpose they must make their adhesion known to the Contracting Powers by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherland Government, and by it communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

ARTICLE V.

In the event of one of the High Contracting Parties denouncing the present Convention, such denunciation would not take effect until a year after the written notification made to the Netherland Government, and by it at once communicated to all the other Contracting Powers.

This denunciation shall affect only the notifying Power.

In faith of which the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at the Hague the 29th July, 1899, in a single copy, which shall be kept in

ARTICLE 2.

Les dispositions contenues dans le Règlement visé à l'article premier ne sont obligatoires que pour les Puissances contractantes, en cas de guerre entre deux ou plusieurs d'entre elles.

Ces dispositions cesseront d'être obligatoires du moment où, dans une guerre entre des Puissances contractantes, une Puissance non contractante se joindrait à l'un des belligérants.

ARTICLE 3.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans le plus bref délai possible.

Les ratifications seront déposées à la Haye.

Il sera dressé du dépôt de chaque ratification un *procès-verbal*, dont une copie, certifiée conforme, sera remise par la voie diplomatique à toutes les Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 4.

Les Puissances non signataires sont admises à adhérer à la présente Convention.

Elles auront, à cet effet, à faire connaître leur adhésion aux Puissances contractantes, au moyen d'une notification écrite, adressée au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

ARTICLE 5.

S'il arrivait qu'une des Hautes Parties contractantes dénonçât la présente Convention, cette dénonciation ne produirait ses effets qu'un an après la notification faite par écrit au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et communiquée immédiatement par celui-ci à toutes les autres Puissances contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne produira ses effets qu'à l'égard de la Puissance qui l'aura notifiée.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires ont signé la présente Convention et l'ont revêtue de leurs cachets.

Fait à la Haye, le vingt neuf juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt dix-neuf, en

the archives of the Netherland Government, and copies of which, duly certified, shall be delivered to the Contracting Powers through the diplomatic channel.

For Germany:

(Signed) MÜNSTER DERNEBURG.

For Austria-Hungary:

(Signed) WELSERSHEIMB.

(Signed) OKOLICSANYI.

For Belgium:

(Signed) A. BEERNAERT.

(Signed) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(Signed) CHR. DESCAMPS.

For Denmark:

(Signed) F. BILLE.

For Spain:

(Signed) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.

(Signed) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(Signed) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

For the United States of America:

(Signed) STANFORD NEWEL.

For the United Mexican States:

(Signed) M. DE MIER.

(Signed) J. ZENIL.

For France:

(Signed) LÉON BOURGEOIS.

(Signed) G. BINOUD.

(Signed) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

For Great Britain and Ireland:

(Signed) PAUNCEFOTE.

(Signed) HENRY HOWARD.

For Greece:

(Signed) N. DELYANNI.

For Italy:

(Signed) NIGRA.

(Signed) A. ZANNINI.

(Signed) G. POMPILJ.

For Japan:

(Signed) I. MOTONO.

For Luxemburg:

(Signed) EYSCHEN.

For Montenegro:

(Signed) STAAL.

For the Netherlands:

(Signed) V. KARNEBEEK.

(Signed) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(Signed) T. M. C. ASSER.

(Signed) E. N. RAHUSEN.

un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux Puissances contractantes.

Pour l'Allemagne:

(L. S.) MÜNSTER DERNEBURG.

Pour l'Autriche-Hongrie:

(L. S.) WELSERSHEIMB.

(L. S.) OKOLICSANYI.

Pour la Belgique:

(L. S.) A. BEERNAERT.

(L. S.) CTE. DE GRELLE ROGIER.

(L. S.) CHR. DESCAMPS.

Pour le Danemark:

(L. S.) F. BILLE.

Pour l'Espagne:

(L. S.) EL DUQUE DE TETUAN.

(L. S.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.

(L. S.) ARTURO DE BAGUER.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

(L. S.) STANFORD NEWEL.

Pour les Etats-Unis Mexicains:

(L. S.) M. DE MIER.

(L. S.) J. ZENIL.

Pour la France:

(L. S.) LÉON BOURGEOIS.

(L. S.) G. BINOUD.

(L. S.) D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT.

Pour la Grande Bretagne et l'Irlande:

(L. S.) PAUNCEFOTE.

(L. S.) HENRY HOWARD.

Pour la Grèce:

(L. S.) N. DELYANNI.

Pour l'Italie:

(L. S.) NIGRA.

(L. S.) A. ZANNINI.

(L. S.) G. POMPILJ.

Pour le Japon:

(L. S.) I. MOTONO.

Pour le Luxembourg:

(L. S.) EYSCHEN.

Pour le Monténégro:

(L. S.) STAAL.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

(L. S.) V. KARNEBEEK.

(L. S.) DEN BEER POORTUGAEL.

(L. S.) T. M. C. ASSER.

(L. S.) E. N. RAHUSEN.

For Persia :
(Signed) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arta-ud-Dovleh.

For Portugal :
(Signed) CONDE DE MACEDO.
(Signed) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(Signed) CONDE DE SELIR.

For Roumania :
(Signed) A. BELDIMAN.
(Signed) J. N. PAPINIU.

For Russia :
(Signed) STAAL.
(Signed) MARTENS.
(Signed) A. BASILY.

For Servia :
(Signed) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

For Siam :
(Signed) PHYA SURIA NUVATH.
(Signed) VISUDDHA.

For the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway :
(Signed) BILDT.

For Turkey :
(Signed) TURKHAN.
(Signed) MEHEMED NOURY.

For Bulgaria :
(Signed) D. STANCIOFF.
(Signed) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Pour la Perse :
(L. S.) MIRZA RIZA KHAN, Arta-ud-Dovleh.

Pour le Portugal :
(L. S.) CONDE DE MACEDO.
(L. S.) AGOSTINHO D'ORNELLAS DE VASCONCELLOS.

(L. S.) CONDE DE SELIR.

Pour la Roumanie :
(L. S.) A. BELDIMAN.
(L. S.) J. N. PAPINIU.

Pour la Russie :
(L. S.) STAAL.
(L. S.) MARTENS.
(L. S.) A. BASILY.

Pour la Serbie :
(L. S.) CHEDO MIYATOVITCH.

Pour le Siam :
(L. S.) PHYA SURIA NUVATH.
(L. S.) VISUDDHA.

Pour les Royaumes Unis de Suède et de Norvège :
(L. S.) BILDT.

Pour la Turquie :
(L. S.) TURKHAN.
(L. S.) MEHEMED NOURY.

Pour la Bulgarie :
(L. S.) D. STANCIOFF.
(L. S.) MAJOR HESSAPTCHIEFF.

Certifié pour copie conforme,
Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires Etrangères,
L. H. RUYSSENAERZ.
LA HAYE, le 31 janvier 1900.

[Translation.]

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

SECTION I.—ON BELLIGERENTS.

CHAPTER I.—*On the Qualifications of Belligerents.*

ARTICLE I.

The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps, fulfilling the following conditions:

1. To be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;

ANNEXE.

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT LES LOIS ET COUTUMES DE LA GUERRE SUR TERRE.

SECTION I.—DES BELLIGÉRANTS.

CHAPITRE I.—*De la qualité de belligérant.*

ARTICLE I.

Les lois, les droits et les devoirs de la guerre ne s'appliquent pas seulement à l'armée, mais encore aux milices et aux corps de volontaires réunissant les conditions suivantes:

1. d'avoir à leur tête une personne responsable pour ses subordonnés;

2. To have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;

3. To carry arms openly; and

4. To conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination "army."

ARTICLE II.

The population of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the enemy's approach, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops, without having time to organize themselves in accordance with Article I, shall be regarded as belligerent, if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ARTICLE III.

The armed forces of the belligerent parties may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In case of capture by the enemy both have a right to be treated as prisoners of war.

CHAPTER II.—*On Prisoners of War.*

ARTICLE IV.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not in that of the individuals or corps who captured them.

They must be humanely treated.

All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers remain their property.

ARTICLE V.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or any other locality, and bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits; but they can only be confined as an indispensable measure of safety.

2. d'avoir un signe distinctif fixe et reconnaissable à distance;

3. de porter les armes ouvertement et

4. de se conformer dans leurs opérations aux lois et coutumes de la guerre.

Dans les pays où les milices ou des corps de volontaires constituent l'armée ou en font partie, ils sont compris sous la dénomination d'armée.

ARTICLE 2.

La population d'un territoire non occupé qui, à l'approche de l'ennemi, prend spontanément les armes pour combattre les troupes d'invasion sans avoir eu le temps de s'organiser conformément à l'article premier, sera considérée comme belligérante si elle respecte les lois et coutumes de la guerre.

ARTICLE 3.

Les forces armées des parties belligérantes peuvent se composer de combattants et de non-combattants. En cas de capture par l'ennemi, les uns et les autres ont droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre.

CHAPITRE II.—*Des prisonniers de guerre.*

ARTICLE 4.

Les prisonniers de guerre sont au pouvoir du Gouvernement ennemi, mais non des individus ou des corps qui les ont capturés.

Ils doivent être traités avec humanité.

Tout ce qui leur appartient personnellement, excepté les armes, les chevaux et les papiers militaires, reste leur propriété.

ARTICLE 5.

Les prisonniers de guerre peuvent être assujettis à l'internement dans une ville, forteresse, camp ou localité quelconque, avec obligation de ne pas s'en éloigner au delà de certaines limites déterminées; mais ils ne peuvent être enfermés que par mesure de sûreté indispensable.

ARTICLE VI.

The State may utilize the labor of prisoners of war according to their rank and aptitude. Their tasks shall not be excessive, and shall have nothing to do with the military operations.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the Public Service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State shall be paid for according to the tariffs in force for soldiers of the national army employed on similar tasks.

When the work is for other branches of the Public Service or for private persons, the conditions shall be settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them at the time of their release, after deducting the cost of their maintenance.

ARTICLE VII.

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is bound to maintain them.

Failing a special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards food, quarters, and clothing, on the same footing as the troops of the Government which has captured them.

ARTICLE VIII.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State into whose hands they have fallen. Any act of insubordination warrants the adoption, as regards them, of such measures of severity as may be necessary.

Escaped prisoners, recaptured before they have succeeded in rejoining their army, or before quitting the territory occupied by the army that captured them, are liable to disciplinary punishment.

ARTICLE 6.

L'Etat peut employer, comme travailleurs, les prisonniers de guerre, selon leur grade et leurs aptitudes. Ces travaux ne seront pas excessifs et n'auront aucun rapport avec les opérations de la guerre.

Les prisonniers peuvent être autorisés à travailler pour le compte d'administrations publiques ou de particuliers, ou pour leur propre compte.

Les travaux faits pour l'Etat sont payés d'après les tarifs en vigueur pour les militaires de l'armée nationale exécutant les mêmes travaux.

Lorsque les travaux ont lieu pour le compte d'autres administrations publiques ou pour des particuliers, les conditions en sont réglées d'accord avec l'autorité militaire.

Le salaire des prisonniers contribuera à adoucir leur position, et le surplus leur sera compté au moment de leur libération, sauf défalcation des frais d'entretien.

ARTICLE 7.

Le Gouvernement au pouvoir duquel se trouvent les prisonniers de guerre est chargé de leur entretien.

A défaut d'une entente spéciale entre les belligérants, les prisonniers de guerre seront traités, pour la nourriture, le couchage et l'habillement, sur le même pied que les troupes du Gouvernement qui les aura capturés.

ARTICLE 8.

Les prisonniers de guerre seront soumis aux lois, règlements, et ordres en vigueur dans l'armée de l'Etat au pouvoir duquel ils se trouvent. Tout acte d'insubordination autorise, à leur égard, les mesures de rigueur nécessaires.

Les prisonniers évadés, qui seraient repris avant d'avoir pu rejoindre leur armée ou avant de quitter le territoire occupé par l'armée qui les aura capturés, sont passibles de peines disciplinaires.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment for the previous flight.

ARTICLE IX.

Every prisoner of war, if questioned, is bound to declare his true name and rank, and if he disregards this rule, he is liable to a curtailment of the advantages accorded to the prisoners of war of his class.

ARTICLE X.

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country authorize it, and, in such a case, they are bound, on their personal honour, scrupulously to fulfill, both as regards their own Government and the Government by whom they were made prisoners, the engagements they have contracted.

In such cases, their own Government shall not require of nor accept from them any service incompatible with the parole given.

ARTICLE XI.

A prisoner of war can not be forced to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to assent to the prisoner's request to be set at liberty on parole.

ARTICLE XII.

Any prisoner of war, who is liberated on parole and recaptured, bearing arms against the Government to whom he had pledged his honor, or against the allies of that Government, forfeits his right to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can be brought before the Courts.

ARTICLE XIII.

Individuals who follow an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents and reporters, sutlers, contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands, and whom the latter think fit to detain, have a right to be treated as pris-

Les prisonniers qui, après avoir réussi à s'évader, sont de nouveau faits prisonniers, ne sont passibles d'aucune peine pour la fuite antérieure.

ARTICLE 9.

Chaque prisonnier de guerre est tenu de déclarer, s'il est interrogé à ce sujet, ses véritables noms et grade et, dans le cas où il enfreindrait cette règle, il s'exposerait à une restriction des avantages accordés aux prisonniers de guerre de sa catégorie.

ARTICLE 10.

Les prisonniers de guerre peuvent être mis en liberté sur parole, si les lois de leur pays les y autorisent, et, en pareil cas, ils sont obligés, sous la garantie de leur honneur personnel, de remplir scrupuleusement, tant vis-à-vis de leur propre Gouvernement que vis-à-vis de celui qui les a faits prisonniers, les engagements qu'ils auraient contractés.

Dans le même cas, leur propre Gouvernement est tenu de n'exiger ni accepter d'eux aucun service contraire à la parole donnée.

ARTICLE 11.

Un prisonnier de guerre ne peut être contraint d'accepter sa liberté sur parole; de même le Gouvernement ennemi n'est pas obligé d'accéder à la demande du prisonnier réclamant sa mise en liberté sur parole.

ARTICLE 12.

Tout prisonnier de guerre, libéré sur parole et repris portant les armes contre le Gouvernement envers lequel il s'était engagé d'honneur, ou contre les alliés de celui-ci, perd le droit au traitement des prisonniers de guerre et peut être traduit devant les tribunaux.

ARTICLE 13.

Les individus qui suivent une armée sans en faire directement partie, tels que les correspondants et les reporters de journaux, les vivandiers, les fournisseurs, qui tombent au pouvoir de l'ennemi et que celui-ci juge utile de détenir, ont droit au

oners of war, provided they can produce a certificate from the military authorities of the army they were accompanying.

ARTICLE XIV.

A Bureau for information relative to prisoners of war is instituted, on the commencement of hostilities, in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in the neutral countries on whose territory belligerents have been received. This Bureau is intended to answer all inquiries about prisoners of war, and is furnished by the various services concerned with all the necessary information to enable it to keep an individual return for each prisoner of war. It is kept informed of internments and changes, as well as of admissions into hospital and deaths.

It is also the duty of the Information Bureau to receive and collect all objects of personal use, valuables, letters, &c., found on the battlefields or left by prisoners who have died in hospital or ambulance, and to transmit them to those interested.

ARTICLE XV.

Relief Societies for prisoners of war, which are regularly constituted in accordance with the law of the country with the object of serving as the intermediary for charity, shall receive from the belligerents for themselves and their duly accredited agents every facility, within the bounds of military requirements and Administrative Regulations, for the effective accomplishment of their humane task. Delegates of these Societies may be admitted to the places of internment for the distribution of relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners, if furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, and on giving an engagement in writing to comply with all their Regulations for order and police.

traitement des prisonniers de guerre, à condition qu'ils soient munis d'une légitimation de l'autorité militaire de l'armée qu'ils accompagnaient.

ARTICLE 14.

Il est constitué, dès le début des hostilités, dans chacun des Etats belligérants et, le cas échéant, dans les pays neutres qui auront recueilli des belligérants sur leur territoire, un Bureau de renseignements sur les prisonniers de guerre. Ce bureau, chargé de répondre à toutes les demandes qui les concernent, reçoit des divers services compétents toutes les indications nécessaires pour lui permettre d'établir une fiche individuelle pour chaque prisonnier de guerre. Il est tenu au courant des internements et des mutations, ainsi que des entrées dans les hôpitaux et des décès.

Le Bureau de renseignements est également chargé de recueillir et de centraliser tous les objets d'un usage personnel, valeurs, lettres, etc., qui seront trouvés sur les champs de bataille ou délaissés par des prisonniers décédés dans les hôpitaux et ambulances, et de les transmettre aux intéressés.

ARTICLE 15.

Les sociétés de secours pour les prisonniers de guerre, régulièrement constituées selon la loi de leur pays et ayant pour objet d'être les intermédiaires de l'action charitable, recevront, de la part des belligérants, pour elles et pour leurs agents dûment accrédités, toute facilité, dans les limites tracées par les nécessités militaires et les règles administratives, pour accomplir efficacement leur tâche d'humanité. Les délégués de ces sociétés pourront être admis à distribuer des secours dans les dépôts d'internement, ainsi qu'aux lieux d'étape des prisonniers rapatriés, moyennant une permission personnelle délivrée par l'autorité militaire, et en prenant l'engagement par écrit de se soumettre à toutes les mesures d'ordre et de police que celle-ci prescrirait.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Information Bureau shall have the privilege of free postage. Letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as postal parcels destined for the prisoners of war or dispatched by them, shall be free of all postal duties both in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in those they pass through.

Gifts and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all duties of entry and others, as well as of payments for carriage by the Government railways.

ARTICLE XVII.

Officers taken prisoners may receive, if necessary, the full pay allowed them in this position by their country's regulations, the amount to be repaid by their Government.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy every latitude in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at their own church services, provided only they comply with the regulations for order and police issued by the military authorities.

ARTICLE XIX.

The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up on the same conditions as for soldiers of the National Army.

The same rules shall be observed regarding death certificates, as well as for the burial of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

ARTICLE XX.

After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall take place as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE 16.

Les Bureaux de renseignements jouissent de la franchise de port. Les lettres, mandats et articles d'argent, ainsi que les colis postaux destinés aux prisonniers de guerre ou expédiés par eux, seront affranchis de toutes taxes postales, aussi bien dans les pays d'origine et de destination que dans les pays intermédiaires.

Les dons et secours en nature destinés aux prisonniers de guerre seront admis en franchise de tous droits d'entrée et autres, ainsi que des taxes de transport sur les chemins de fer exploités par l'Etat.

ARTICLE 17.

Les officiers prisonniers pourront recevoir le complément, s'il y a lieu, de la solde qui leur est attribuée dans cette situation par les règlements de leur pays, à charge de remboursement par leur Gouvernement.

ARTICLE 18.

Toute latitude est laissée aux prisonniers de guerre pour l'exercice de leur religion, y compris l'assistance aux offices de leur culte, à la seule condition de se conformer aux mesures d'ordre et de police prescrites par l'autorité militaire.

ARTICLE 19.

Les testaments des prisonniers de guerre sont reçus ou dressés dans les mêmes conditions que pour les militaires de l'armée nationale.

On suivra également les mêmes règles en ce qui concerne les pièces relatives à la constatation des décès, ainsi que pour l'inhumation des prisonniers de guerre, en tenant compte de leur grade et de leur rang.

ARTICLE 20.

Après la conclusion de la paix, le rapatriement des prisonniers de guerre s'effectuera dans le plus bref délai possible.

CHAPTER III.—*On the Sick and Wounded.* CHAPITRE III.—*Des malades et des blessés.*

ARTICLE XXI.

The obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention of the 22nd August, 1864, subject to any modifications which may be introduced into it.

SECTION II.—ON HOSTILITIES.

CHAPTER I.—*On means of injuring the Enemy, Sieges, and Bombardments.*

ARTICLE XXII.

The right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Besides the prohibitions provided by special conventions, it is especially prohibited—

- (a.) To employ poison or poisoned arms;
- (b.) To kill or wound treacherously individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
- (c.) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
- (d.) To declare that no quarter will be given;
- (e.) To employ arms, projectiles, or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury;
- (f.) To make improper use of a flag of truce, the national flag, or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of the Geneva Convention;
- (g.) To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Ruses of war and the employment of methods necessary to obtain information about the enemy and the country, are considered allowable.

ARTICLE 21.

Les obligations des belligérants concernant le service des malades et des blessés sont régies par la Convention de Genève du 22 août 1864, sauf les modifications dont celle-ci pourra être l'objet.

SECTION II.—DES HOSTILITÉS.

CHAPITRE I.—*Des moyens de nuire à l'ennemi, des sièges et des bombardements.*

ARTICLE 22.

Les belligérants n'ont pas un droit illimité quant au choix des moyens de nuire à l'ennemi.

ARTICLE 23.

Outre les prohibitions établies par des conventions spéciales, il est notamment interdit :

- a. d'employer du poison ou des armes empoisonnées;
- b. de tuer ou de blesser par trahison des individus appartenant à la nation ou à l'armée ennemie;
- c. de tuer ou de blesser un ennemi qui, ayant mis bas les armes ou n'ayant plus les moyens de se défendre, s'est rendu à discrétion;
- d. de déclarer qu'il ne sera pas fait de quartier;
- e. d'employer des armes, des projectiles ou des matières propres à causer des maux superflus;
- f. d'user indûment du pavillon parlementaire, du pavillon national ou des insignes militaires et de l'uniforme de l'ennemi, ainsi que des signes distinctifs de la Convention de Genève;
- g. de détruire ou de saisir des propriétés ennemies, sauf les cas où ces destructions ou ces saisies seraient impérieusement commandées par les nécessités de la guerre.

ARTICLE 24.

Les ruses de guerre et l'emploi des moyens nécessaires pour se procurer des renseignements sur l'ennemi et sur le terrain sont considérés comme licites.

ARTICLE XXV.

The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, habitations or buildings which are not defended, is prohibited.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The Commander of an attacking force, before commencing a bombardment, except in the case of an assault, should do all he can to warn the authorities.

ARTICLE XXVII.

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps should be taken to spare, as far as possible, edifices devoted to religion, art, science, and charity, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not used at the same time for military purposes.

The besieged should indicate these buildings or places by some particular and visible signs, which should previously be notified to the assailants.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is prohibited.

CHAPTER II.—*On Spies.*

ARTICLE XXIX.

An individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Thus, soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information are not considered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: Soldiers or civilians carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of despatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy. To this

ARTICLE 25.

Il est interdit d'attaquer ou de bombarder des villes, villages, habitations ou bâtiments qui ne sont pas défendus.

ARTICLE 26.

Le commandant des troupes assaillantes, avant d'entreprendre le bombardement, et sauf le cas d'attaque de vive force, devra faire tout ce qui dépend de lui pour en avertir les autorités.

ARTICLE 27.

Dans les sièges et bombardements, toutes les mesures nécessaires doivent être prises pour épargner, autant que possible, les édifices consacrés aux cultes, aux arts, aux sciences et à la bienfaisance, les hôpitaux et les lieux de rassemblement de malades et de blessés, à condition qu'ils ne soient pas employés en même temps à un but militaire.

Le devoir des assiégés est de désigner ces édifices ou lieux de rassemblement par des signes visibles spéciaux qui seront notifiés d'avance à l'assiégeant.

ARTICLE 28.

Il est interdit de livrer au pillage même une ville ou localité prise d'assaut.

CHAPITRE II.—*Des espions.*

ARTICLE 29.

Ne peut être considéré comme espion que l'individu qui, agissant clandestinement ou sous de faux prétextes, recueille ou cherche à recueillir des informations dans la zone d'opérations d'un belligérant, avec l'intention de les communiquer à la partie adverse.

Ainsi les militaires non déguisés qui ont pénétré dans la zone d'opérations de l'armée ennemie, à l'effet de recueillir des informations, ne sont pas considérés comme espions. De même, ne sont pas considérés comme espions: les militaires et les non-militaires, accomplissant ouvertement leur mission, chargés de transmettre de dépêches destinées soit à

class belong likewise the individuals sent in balloons to deliver despatches, and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory.

ARTICLE XXX.

A spy taken in the act can not be punished without previous trial.

ARTICLE XXXI.

A spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is treated as a prisoner of war, and incurs no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

CHAPTER III.—*On Flags of Truce.*

ARTICLE XXXII.

An individual is considered as bearing a flag of truce who is authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into communication with the other, and who carries a white flag. He has a right to inviolability, as well as the trumpeter, bugler, or drummer, the flag bearer, and the interpreter who may accompany him.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The Chief to whom a flag of truce is sent is not obliged to receive it in all circumstances.

He can take all steps necessary to prevent the envoy taking advantage of his mission to obtain information.

In case of abuse, he has the right to detain the envoy temporarily.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The envoy loses his rights of inviolability if it is proved beyond doubt that he has taken advantage of his privileged position to provoke or commit an act of treachery.

leur propre armée, soit à l'armée ennemie. A cette catégorie appartiennent également les individus envoyés en ballon pour transmettre les dépêches, et, en général, pour entretenir les communications entre les diverses parties d'une armée ou d'un territoire.

ARTICLE 30.

L'espion pris sur le fait ne pourra être puni sans jugement préalable.

ARTICLE 31.

L'espion qui, ayant rejoint l'armée à laquelle il appartient, est capturé plus tard par l'ennemi, est traité comme prisonnier de guerre et n'encourt aucune responsabilité pour ses actes d'espionnage antérieurs.

CHAPITRE III.—*Des parlementaires.*

ARTICLE 32.

Est considéré comme parlementaire l'individu autorisé par l'un des belligérants à entrer en pourparlers avec l'autre et se présentant avec le drapeau blanc. Il a droit à l'inviolabilité ainsi que la trompette, clairon ou tambour, le portedrapeau et l'interprète qui l'accompagneraient.

ARTICLE 33.

Le Chef auquel un parlementaire est expédié n'est pas obligé de le recevoir en toutes circonstances.

Il peut prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'empêcher le parlementaire de profiter de sa mission pour se renseigner.

Il a le droit, en cas d'abus, de retenir temporairement le parlementaire.

ARTICLE 34.

Le parlementaire perd ses droits d'inviolabilité, s'il est prouvé, d'une manière positive et irrécusable, qu'il a profité de sa position privilégiée pour provoquer ou commettre un acte de trahison.

CHAPTER IV.—*On capitulations.*

ARTICLE XXXV.

Capitulations agreed on between the Contracting Parties must be in accordance with the rules of military honour.

When once settled, they must be scrupulously observed by both the parties.

CHAPTER V.—*On Armistices.*

ARTICLE XXXVI.

An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not fixed, the belligerent parties can resume operations at any time, provided always the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends all military operations of the belligerent States; the second, only those between certain fractions of the belligerent armies and in a fixed radius.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

An armistice must be notified officially, and in good time, to the competent authorities and the troops. Hostilities are suspended immediately after the notification, or at a fixed date.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

It is for the Contracting Parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, what communications may be held, on the theatre of war, with the population and with each other.

ARTICLE XL.

Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it, and even, in case of urgency, to recommence hostilities at once.

CHAPITRE IV.—*Des capitulations.*

ARTICLE 35.

Les capitulations arrêtées entre les parties contractantes doivent tenir compte des règles de l'honneur militaire.

Une fois fixées, elles doivent être scrupuleusement observées par les deux parties.

CHAPITRE V.—*De l'armistice.*

ARTICLE 36.

L'armistice suspend les opérations de guerre par un accord mutuel des parties belligérantes. Si la durée n'en est pas déterminée, les parties belligérantes peuvent reprendre en tout temps les opérations, pourvu toutefois que l'ennemi soit averti en temps convenu, conformément aux conditions de l'armistice.

ARTICLE 37.

L'armistice peut être général ou local. Le premier suspend partout les opérations de guerre des Etats belligérants; le second, seulement entre certaines fractions des armées belligérantes et dans un rayon déterminé.

ARTICLE 38.

L'armistice doit être notifié officiellement et en temps utile aux autorités compétentes et aux troupes. Les hostilités sont suspendues immédiatement après la notification ou au terme fixé.

ARTICLE 39.

Il dépend des parties contractantes de fixer, dans les clauses de l'armistice, les rapports qui pourraient avoir lieu, sur le théâtre de la guerre, avec les populations et entre elles.

ARTICLE 40.

Toute violation grave de l'armistice, par l'une des parties, donne à l'autre le droit de le dénoncer et même, en cas d'urgence, de reprendre immédiatement les hostilités.

ARTICLE XLI.

A violation of the terms of the armistice by private individuals acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of the offenders, and, if necessary, indemnity for the losses sustained.

SECTION III.—ON MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY.

ARTICLE XLII.

Territory is considered occupied when it is actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

The occupation applies only to the territory where such authority is established, and in a position to assert itself.

ARTICLE XLIII.

The authority of the legitimate power having actually passed into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall take all steps in his power to re-establish and insure, as far as possible, public order and safety, while respecting, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

ARTICLE XLIV.

Any compulsion of the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country is prohibited.

ARTICLE XLV.

Any pressure on the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile Power is prohibited.

ARTICLE XLVI.

Family honours and rights, individual lives and private property, as well as religious convictions and liberty, must be respected.

Private property can not be confiscated.

ARTICLE 41.

La violation des clauses de l'armistice, par des particuliers agissant de leur propre initiative, donne droit seulement à réclamer la punition des coupables et, s'il y a lieu, une indemnité pour les pertes éprouvées.

SECTION III.—DE L'AUTORITÉ MILITAIRE SUR LE TERRITOIRE DE L'ÉTAT ENNEMI.

ARTICLE 42.

Un territoire est considéré comme occupé lorsqu'il se trouve placé de fait sous l'autorité de l'armée ennemie.

L'occupation ne s'étend qu'aux territoires où cette autorité est établie et en mesure de s'exercer.

ARTICLE 43.

L'autorité du pouvoir légal ayant passé de fait entre les mains de l'occupant, celui-ci prendra toutes les mesures qui dépendent de lui en vue de rétablir et d'assurer, autant qu'il est possible, l'ordre et la vie publiques en respectant, sauf empêchement absolu, les lois en vigueur dans le pays.

ARTICLE 44.

Il est interdit de forcer la population d'un territoire occupé à prendre part aux opérations militaires contre son propre pays.

ARTICLE 45.

Il est interdit de contraindre la population d'un territoire occupé à prêter serment à la puissance ennemie.

ARTICLE 46.

L'honneur et les droits de la famille, la vie des individus et la propriété privée, ainsi que les convictions religieuses et l'exercice des cultes, doivent être respectés.

La propriété privée ne peut pas être confisquée.

ARTICLE XLVII.

Pillage is formally prohibited.

ARTICLE XLVIII.

If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls imposed for the benefit of the State, he shall do it, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment in force, and will in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory on the same scale as that by which the legitimate Government was bound.

ARTICLE XLIX.

If, besides the taxes mentioned in the preceding Article, the occupant levies other money taxes in the occupied territory, this can only be for military necessities or the administration of such territory.

ARTICLE L.

No general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, can be inflicted on the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it can not be regarded as collectively responsible.

ARTICLE LI.

No tax shall be collected except under a written order and on the responsibility of a Commander-in-Chief.

This collection shall only take place, as far as possible, in accordance with the rules in existence and the assessment of taxes in force.

For every payment a receipt shall be given to the taxpayer.

ARTICLE LII.

Neither requisition in kind nor services can be demanded from communes or inhabitants except for the necessities of the army of occupation. They must be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the

ARTICLE 47.

Le pillage est formellement interdit.

ARTICLE 48.

Si l'occupant prélève, dans le territoire occupé, les impôts, droits et péages établis au profit de l'Etat, il le fera, autant que possible, d'après les règles de l'assiette et de la répartition en vigueur, et il en résultera pour lui l'obligation de pourvoir aux frais de l'administration du territoire occupé dans la mesure où le Gouvernement légal y était tenu.

ARTICLE 49.

Si, en dehors des impôts visés à l'article précédent, l'occupant prélève d'autres contributions en argent dans le territoire occupé, ce ne pourra être que pour les besoins de l'armée ou de l'administration de ce territoire.

ARTICLE 50.

Aucune peine collective, pécuniaire ou autre, ne pourra être édictée contre les populations à raison de faits individuels dont elles ne pourraient être considérées comme solidairement responsables.

ARTICLE 51.

Aucune contribution ne sera perçue qu'en vertu d'un ordre écrit et sous la responsabilité d'un général en chef.

Il ne sera procédé, autant que possible, à cette perception que d'après les règles de l'assiette et de la répartition des impôts en vigueur.

Pour toute contribution un reçu sera délivré aux contribuables.

ARTICLE 52.

Des réquisitions en nature et des services ne pourront être réclamés des communes ou des habitants, que pour les besoins de l'armée d'occupation. Ils seront en rapport avec les ressources du pays et de telle nature qu'ils n'impliquent

population in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their country.

These requisitions and services shall only be demanded on the authority of the Commander in the locality occupied.

The contributions in kind shall, as far as possible, be paid for in ready money; if not, their receipt shall be acknowledged.

ARTICLE LIII.

An army of occupation can only take possession of the cash, funds, and property liable to requisition belonging strictly to the State, depôts of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property of the State which may be used for military operations.

Railway plant, land telegraphs, telephones, steamers and other ships, apart from cases governed by maritime law, as well as depôts of arms and, generally, all kinds of war material, even though belonging to Companies or to private persons, are likewise material which may serve for military operations, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities paid for them.

ARTICLE LIV.

The plant of railways coming from neutral States, whether the property of those States, or of Companies, or of private persons, shall be sent back to them as soon as possible.

ARTICLE LV.

The occupying State shall only be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of the public buildings, real property, forests, and agricultural works belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must protect the capital of these properties, and administer it according to the rules of usufruct.

pas pour les populations l'obligation de prendre part aux opérations de la guerre contre leur patrie.

Ces réquisitions et ces services ne seront réclamés qu'avec l'autorisation du commandant dans la localité occupée.

Les prestations en nature seront, autant que possible, payées au comptant; sinon, elles seront constatées par des reçus.

ARTICLE 53.

L'armée qui occupe un territoire ne pourra saisir que le numéraire, les fonds et les valeurs exigibles appartenant en propre à l'Etat, les dépôts d'armes, moyens de transport, magasins et approvisionnements et, en général, toute propriété mobilière de l'Etat de nature à servir aux opérations de la guerre.

Le matériel des chemins de fer, les télégraphes de terre, les téléphones, les bateaux à vapeur et autres navires, en dehors des cas régis par la loi maritime, de même que les dépôts d'armes et en général toute espèce de munitions de guerre, même appartenant à des sociétés ou à des personnes privées, sont également des moyens de nature à servir aux opérations de la guerre, mais devront être restitués, et les indemnités seront réglées à la paix.

ARTICLE 54.

Le matériel des chemins de fer provenant d'Etats neutres, qu'il appartienne à ces Etats ou à des sociétés ou personnes privées, leur sera renvoyé aussitôt que possible.

ARTICLE 55.

L'Etat occupant ne se considérera que comme administrateur et usufruitier des édifices publics, immeubles, forêts et exploitations agricoles appartenant à l'Etat ennemi et se trouvant dans le pays occupé. Il devra sauvegarder le fond de ces propriétés et les administrer conformément aux règles de l'usufruit.

ARTICLE LVI.

The property of the communes, that of religious, charitable, and educational institutions, and those of arts and science, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

All seizure of, and destruction, or intentional damage done to such institutions, to historical monuments, works of art or science, is prohibited, and should be made the subject of proceedings.

SECTION IV.—ON THE INTERNMENT OF BELLIGERENTS AND THE CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

ARTICLE LVII.

A neutral State which receives in its territory troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theater of war.

It can keep them in camps, and even confine them in fortresses or locations assigned for this purpose.

It shall decide whether officers may be left at liberty on giving their parole that they will not leave the neutral territory without authorization.

ARTICLE LVIII.

Failing a special Convention, the neutral State shall supply the interned with the food, clothing, and relief required by humanity.

At the conclusion of peace, the expenses caused by the internment shall be made good.

ARTICLE LIX.

A neutral State may authorize the passage through its territory of wounded or sick belonging to the belligerent armies, on condition that the trains bringing them shall carry neither combatants nor war material. In such a case, the neutral State is bound to adopt such measures of safety and control as may be necessary for the purpose.

ARTICLE 56.

Les biens des communes, ceux des établissements consacrés aux cultes, à la charité et à l'instruction, aux arts et aux sciences, même appartenant à l'Etat, seront traités comme la propriété privée.

Toute saisie, destruction ou dégradation intentionnelle de semblables établissements, de monuments historiques, d'œuvres d'art et de science, est interdite et doit être poursuivie.

SECTION IV.—DES BELLIGÉRANTS INTERNÉS ET DES BLESSÉS SOIGNÉS CHEZ LES NEUTRES.

ARTICLE 57.

L'Etat neutre qui reçoit sur son territoire des troupes appartenant aux armées belligérantes, les internera, autant que possible, loin du théâtre de la guerre.

Il pourra les garder dans des camps, et même les enfermer dans les fortresses ou dans des lieux appropriés à cet effet.

Il décidera si les officiers peuvent être laissés libres en prenant l'engagement sur parole de ne pas quitter le territoire neutre sans autorisation.

ARTICLE 58

A défaut de convention spéciale, l'Etat neutre fournira aux internés les vivres, les habillements et les secours commandés par l'humanité.

Bonification sera faite, à la paix, des frais occasionnés par l'internement.

ARTICLE 59.

L'Etat neutre pourra autoriser le passage sur son territoire des blessés ou malades appartenant aux armées belligérantes, sous la réserve que les trains qui les amèneront ne transporteront ni personnel ni matériel de guerre. En pareil cas, l'Etat neutre est tenu de prendre les mesures de sûreté et de contrôle nécessaires à cet effet.

Wounded and sick brought under these conditions into neutral territory by one of the belligerents, and belonging to the hostile party, must be guarded by the neutral State, so as to insure their not taking part again in the military operations. The same duty shall devolve on the neutral State with regard to wounded or sick of the other army who may be committed to its care.

ARTICLE LX.

The Geneva Convention applies to sick and wounded interned in neutral territory.

And whereas the said Convention was duly ratified by the Government of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Governments of the other Powers aforesaid, with the exception of Sweden and Norway, and Turkey;

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article III of the said Convention, the ratifications of the said Convention were deposited at The Hague on the 4th day of September, 1900, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, and Bulgaria; on the 6th day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Japan; on the 16th day of October, 1900, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Montenegro; on the 4th day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Greece; on the 17th day of April, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Mexico; on the 11th day of May, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Servia, and on the 12th day of July, 1901, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Luxemburg, and on the 5th day of April, 1902, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the United States of America:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord
[SEAL.] one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the
United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,

Acting Secretary of State.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES:

GEO. ANDREWS,

Acting Adjutant General.

Les blessés ou malades amenés dans ces conditions sur le territoire neutre par un des belligérants, et qui appartiendraient à la partie adverse, devront être gardés par l'Etat neutre, de manière qu'ils ne puissent de nouveau prendre part aux opérations de la guerre. Celui-ci aura les mêmes devoirs quant aux blessés ou malades de l'autre armée qui lui seraient confiés.

ARTICLE 60.

La Convention de Genève s'applique aux malades et aux blessés internés sur territoire neutre.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 53. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations of coast artillery companies are ordered:

The 64th Company, from Alcatraz Island to Fort Miley, California.

The 63d and 71st Companies, from Alcatraz Island, California, to Fort Casey, Washington, there to go into camp until barracks and quarters are provided. The companies will be fully supplied with tentage and other camp equipage before leaving their present station.

The department commanders concerned will arrange the details of these movements and report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

GEO. ANDREWS,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 54.		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 12, 1902.

The following acts and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

	Page.
I-- <i>Act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, etc., approved June 6, 1902</i>	1
II-- <i>Act providing for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Maryland, approved May 7, 1902</i>	9
III-- <i>Act to construct a road to the National Cemetery at Dover, Tennessee, approved May 28, 1902.</i> ...	10
IV-- <i>Act authorizing erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations on military reservations of the United States, approved May 31, 1902.</i>	10
V-- <i>Joint Resolution authorizing the use and improvement of Governors Island, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts, approved June 5, 1902.</i>	10

I..An Act Making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sums of money herein provided for be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until expended, namely:

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER WORKS OF DEFENSE.

For construction of gun batteries, two million dollars.

For installation of range and position finders, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and installation of search lights for the defenses of our most important harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the procurement of land, or right pertaining thereto, needed for the site, location, construction, or prosecution of works for fortifications and coast defenses, two hundred thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, and if in his judgment it will be for the best interests of the Government, to purchase all land on Cushing's Island, Portland Harbor, Maine, necessary to be used to erect additional batteries and for buildings for the troops, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended until a valid title to said land and property shall have been acquired by the United States.

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications for which there may be no special appropriation available, three hundred thousand dollars.

There is hereby granted to the State of Connecticut the right to occupy, improve, and control, for the purposes of a public park for the use and benefit of citizens of the United States and for no other purposes whatever, the tract of land owned by the United States which is situated on the east shore of New London Harbor, in said State of Connecticut, known as the Fort Griswold tract, and partly occupied by an abandoned fort and earthwork of that name, said tract being bounded northerly by the Fort Griswold monument reservation and by the land of various private parties, easterly and southerly by the land of various private parties, and westerly by New London Harbor and by the land of various private parties. The provisions of this grant are that the State of Connecticut shall have and exercise power to make and enforce police regulations concerning said tract and shall protect it from injury and defacement; that before beginning any use or improvement of said tract the State of Connecticut shall present to the Secretary of War detailed plans of any improvement and shall have received his approval thereof; that the United States reserves to itself the fee in said tract and the right to resume possession and occupy any portion thereof whenever, in the judgment of the President, the exigency arises that should require the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense or otherwise, without any claim for compensation to the State of Connecticut for improvements which may have been made thereon or damages on account thereof.

For preparation of plans for fortifications, five thousand dollars.

For tools, electrical and engine supplies and appliances, to be furnished by the Engineer Department, for the use of the troops for maintaining and operating electric light and power plants in gun and mortar batteries, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For construction of sea walls and embankments, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the construction of mining casements, cable galleries, torpedo storehouses, cable tanks, and other structures necessary for the operation, preservation, and care of submarine mines and their accessories, thirty-three thousand dollars, to be expended by the Engineer Department.

For the purchase of submarine mines and necessary appliances to operate them for closing the channels leading to our principal seaports, and continuing torpedo experiments, seventeen thousand dollars, to be expended by the Artillery Corps.

School of submarine defense at Fort Totten, New York: Incidental expenses of school and depot, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers, repairs of and for materials to repair public buildings, boats used in connection with the school, office furniture and fixtures, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, ten thousand dollars.

Purchase of materials for use in instruction of artillery troops at Fort Totten, New York, in their special duties in connection with loading and planting of submarine mines, one thousand dollars.

Purchase of special apparatus and for experimental purposes of the department of electricity, mines, and mechanism, two thousand dollars.

Purchase of special apparatus and for experimental purposes of the department of chemistry and explosives, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Purchase of special apparatus for electrician sergeants' division, one thousand dollars.

Purchase and binding of professional books of recent date treating of military and scientific subjects for library of school of submarine defense and use of school, one thousand dollars.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the money herein appropriated under the heading "Fortifications and other works of defense," in carrying on the various works, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the Government. Where said works are done by contract, such contract shall be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals, in such manner and form as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders, accompanied by such securities as the Secretary of War shall require, conditioned for the faithful prosecution and completion of the work according to such contract.

ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS.

For finishing and assembling eight inch, ten inch, and twelve-inch guns at the Army Gun Factory, including any new tools or machinery necessary, eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast-defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch caliber, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no contract for oil tempered and annealed steel for high-power coast-defense guns and mortars shall be made at a price exceeding twenty-one cents per pound: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary of War a portion of this money may be used for the purchase of material for a limited number of steel wire seacoast guns.

For purchase, manufacture, alteration, and issue of carriages for mounting seacoast guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibers, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended for disappearing carriages or emplacements or magazines therefor until a thorough test has been made by a disinterested board of officers of high rank and at least one mechanical engineer of high standing, with not less than thirty shots from a ten-inch gun, with full charges of smokeless powder and full weight of shot, under all the conditions of actual service, the whole time elapsing between

the firing of the first shot and the firing of the last shot being reported, and also the time elapsing between the firing of each shot in succession, the cost of such test to be paid out of this appropriation.

For alterations and improvements of twelve inch mortar carriages, fifty thousand dollars.

For powders, projectiles, and explosives for reserve supply for cannon, three hundred thousand dollars.

For rapid-fire guns, including their mounts, sights, implements, ammunition, and so forth, to be procured by the Secretary of War by contract or otherwise, including any new tools or machinery necessary for their manufacture at arsenals, one million two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For eight, ten, and twelve inch guns manufactured by contract under the provisions of the Fortifications Acts, approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, three hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For proof of eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch guns, nine thousand one hundred dollars.

For armor plates and deck plates, including backing and cost of erection, for testing armor-piercing and deck-piercing projectiles, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ammunition for artillery practice, including components thereof, and tools, etc., for reloading the fired cases, two hundred and ninety thousand and fifty eight dollars.

For machine guns, including metallic carriages, with limbers and protective shields, complete, and also automatic and semiautomatic guns, with their mounts, ammunition, and so forth, fifty-five thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

For range finders, including instruments for fire control and azimuth instruments for coast defense, and for instruments for field batteries, one hundred thousand dollars.

For implements and equipments for service, and also for mounting, repairs, care, and preservation of armament and of range finders, fifty thousand dollars.

For material, power lathes, machinist tools, and tools and implements for the use of battery mechanics at the fortifications, fifty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For mountain guns, with their carriages, packing outfits, accessories, and ammunition, eighty-two thousand dollars.

For field howitzers, eleven thousand dollars.

For carriages for field howitzers, fifty thousand dollars.

For breech-loading rifles, siege, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For carriages for breech-loading rifles, siege, including implements, equipments, platforms, and ammunition wagons, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For breech-loading howitzers, siege, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For carriages for breech-loading howitzers, siege, including implements, equipments, platforms, and ammunition wagons, fourteen thousand dollars.

For sights for cannon, twenty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuses and primers for cannon, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

For inspecting instruments, gauges, and templets for the manufacture of cannon, projectiles, and carriages, five thousand dollars.

For subcaliber tubes, fittings, and ammunition for artillery practice, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

All contracts of the Bethlehem Iron Company, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, heretofore made between it and the United States, except the contract of November seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, for one hundred eight, ten, and twelve-inch guns, shall be completed by its successor, the Bethlehem Steel Company, or its successor, which has acquired or may acquire all of its assets and has assumed or may assume all of its liabilities under the said contracts; and the said Bethlehem Steel Company, or its lawful successor, upon giving good security in same form and amount, conditioned for the performance by it of the said contracts, shall be substituted therein for the said Bethlehem Iron Company and be entitled to exercise all rights thereunder which the said Bethlehem Iron Company had or would have had if it had continued in existence.

The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to accept the proposition of the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Company contained in its letter of August ninth, nineteen hundred and one, addressed to the president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, for settlement of its contract dated Novem-

ber fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, to furnish the Department with a ten-inch disappearing gun carriage.

PROVING GROUND, SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.

For current expenses and maintenance of the ordnance proving ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, including expenses incident to the transportation of men and material therefor, general repairs and alterations and accessories incidental to testing and proving ordnance, including hire of assistants for the Ordnance Board, skilled mechanical labor, purchase of instruments and other supplies, building and repairing butts and targets, clearing and grading ranges, thirty-seven thousand dollars.

For the necessary expenses of officers while temporarily employed on ordnance duties at the proving ground and absent from their proper stations, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per diem while so employed, and the compensation of draftsmen while employed in the Army Ordnance Bureau on ordnance construction, eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For repairs of railroad tracks connecting the proving ground with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, four thousand dollars.

For one locomotive crane, eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs to dock, thirteen thousand dollars.

For adding to the wing of the brick house for accommodations of officers temporarily at the proving grounds, including heating, lighting, and plumbing, eleven thousand dollars.

For one water tower, with connecting pipes, joints, and so forth, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For replacing plank roads by macadam, five thousand dollars.

For storehouse, eight thousand dollars.

For barracks for enlisted men, forty thousand dollars.

For enlarging and furnishing the office and instrument house at Sandy Hook proving ground, ten thousand dollars.

For completing and equipping the chemical laboratory, ten thousand dollars.

For structure for refrigeration and heat tests of smokeless powders, with its equipment, including the necessary boiler and engine, six thousand dollars.

SEA-WALL AT SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY.

For construction of a riprap or stone wall and causeway for the protection of the eastern beach of the United States lands at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and the Government railroad thereon, seventy-five thousand dollars.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

For establishment of a power plant for the artillery ammunition factory, and the removal thereto of engines and boilers on hand, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For box-making and packing shop for small arms' cartridge factory, twenty-eight thousand dollars.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

For completion of erectings hop and new gun-carriage storehouse, by completing basement and providing the necessary floors, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

For improvement and maintenance of gun carriage plant, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

For machines for an increased output of the field and siege gun shops, twenty-five thousand dollars.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

To enable the board to make all needful and proper purchases, experiments, and tests to ascertain, with a view to their utilization by the Government, the most effective guns, small arms, cartridges, projectiles, fuses, explosives, torpedoes, armor plates, and other implements and engines of war, and to purchase or cause to be manufactured, under authority of the Secretary of War, such guns, carriages, armor plates, and other war material as may, in the judgment of the board, be necessary in the proper discharge of the duty devolved upon it by the Act approved September twenty-second, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; to pay the salary of the civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification provided by the Act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and for the necessary traveling expenses of said member when traveling on duty as contemplated in said Act; for the payment of the necessary expenses of the board, including a per diem allowance to each officer detailed to serve

thereon, when employed on duty away from his permanent station, of two dollars and fifty cents a day; and for the test of experimental guns, carriages, and other devices procured in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, one hundred thousand dollars, the expenditure of which shall be made by the several bureaus of the War Department heretofore having jurisdiction of the same, or by the board itself, as the Secretary of War may direct: *Provided*, That before any money shall be expended in the construction or test of any gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements under the supervision of the said board, the board shall be satisfied, after due inquiry, that the Government of the United States has a lawful right to use the inventions involved in the construction of such gun, gun carriage, ammunition, or implements, or that the construction or test is made at the request of a person either having such lawful right or authorized to convey the same to the Government.

That all material purchased under the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be of American manufacture, except in cases when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it is to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

Approved, June 6, 1902.

II..An Act Providing for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Maryland.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase such additional land as may be necessary for the extension of the Loudon Park National Cemetery, near Baltimore, Maryland, to provide burial for such soldiers, sailors, and marines as are by law entitled to interment in said cemetery; and to provide for the purchase of said land and for the necessary improvement of same the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, May 7, 1903.

III...An Act To construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of constructing, under the direction of the Secretary of War, a macadamized road, or a road partly of gravel and partly of stone, from the river landing or its vicinity, in the town of Dover, Tennessee, to the national cemetery near Old Fort Donaldson: Provided, That the right of way, not less than fifty feet in width, shall first be secured to the United States to any part of the ground over which said road shall run not now owned by the United States.

Approved May 28, 1902.

IV...An Act For the authorization of the erection of buildings by the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations on military reservations of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That authority is hereby given to the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to grant permission by revocable license to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America to erect and maintain, on the military reservations within the United States or its island possessions, such buildings as their work for the promotion of the social, physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the garrisons may require, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may impose.

Approved, May 31, 1902.

V...Joint Resolution Authorizing the use and improvement of Governors Island, Boston Harbor.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to permit the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, to improve and beautify Governors Island, or a portion thereof, situated in said city

and belonging to the United States, in connection with mooring berths to be built adjoining said island, and to make such excavations and fillings and erect and maintain such structures as may be considered proper for the purpose; all upon plans to be previously approved by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the permission given pursuant to this resolution shall not pass any right or title in said island, but shall be revocable at will by the Secretary of War, and the ownership of said island shall remain entirely in the United States, and it shall be subject to such uses for military or other purposes as the Secretary of War may at any time direct.

Approved, June 5, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

GEO. ANDREWS,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 55.		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
		Washington, June 13, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the allowance of public animals for troops of cavalry and batteries of field artillery for purposes of instruction is announced as follows:

For each troop of cavalry, 70 horses.

In addition to the foregoing an extra allowance of cavalry horses is authorized as follows: For four troops, 15 horses each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for twelve troops, 10 horses each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

For each of the twenty-five batteries of light artillery: One hundred horses distributed as follows:

1 captain.....	1	1 guidon	1
3 lieutenants	3	6 guns.....	36
3 staff sergeants.....	3	6 caissons.....	36
6 sergeants.....	6	Miscellaneous	12
2 musicians	2		
			<hr/>
			Total.....
			100

For each of the three mountain batteries: Sixteen saddle horses and 84 pack mules distributed as follows:

1 captain.....	1	1 private	1
3 lieutenants	3		
3 staff sergeants.....	3	Total horses	16
6 sergeants	6	Pack mules.....	84
2 musicians	2		
			<hr/>
			Total public animals.....
			100

For each of the two batteries of siege artillery: One hundred and four horses distributed as follows:

1 captain.....	1	4 guns or howitzers	32
3 lieutenants	3	4 ammunition wagons.....	32
3 staff sergeants.....	3	2 implement wagons	12
6 sergeants	6	Miscellaneous	12
2 musicians	2		
1 guidon	1		
			<hr/>
			Total.....
			104

When additional animals for field artillery are authorized by the Secretary of War for field service, annual maneuvers, and emergencies the Quartermaster's Department will supply them from those on hand or by hiring under the regulations applicable thereto.

Public animals on hand in an organization in excess of the allowance herein fixed will be transferred or otherwise disposed of as may be directed hereafter.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 56. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 17, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying tables of the price of clothing and equipage, and of tableware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day; the price of clothing and special clothing money allowance for troops stationed in Alaska; the money allowance of clothing of Philippine Scouts; also of the allowance of equipage and of tableware and kitchen utensils, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned, to take effect July 1, 1902, and to remain in force until further orders.

Clothing and equipage purchased in Manila for service in the Philippine Islands will be charged at invoice or cost prices.

A table showing existing relations between the *commercial* sizes of clothing and those furnished by the Quartermaster's Department is also published for the information of officers making requisitions.

Should this order not be received at posts on July 1, 1902, then the same will take effect on the date of actual receipt, in which case the provisions of General Orders, No. 106, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1901, will govern until the date of receipt.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

Statement of the prices at which Clothing for the Army of the United States will be issued from July 1, 1902, until further orders.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Bandages, abdominal ----- each	\$0.28
Blankets, woollen:	
Standard ----- each	3.21
Light-weight (cotton warp) ----- each	1.74
Blouses:	
Drum majors', made ----- each	5.67
Lined, made ----- each	3.90
Lined, unmade ----- each	3.15
Unlined, made ----- each	2.65
Unlined, unmade ----- each	2.05
Boots, sewed ----- per pair	3.82
Canvas fatigue clothing:	
Coats ----- each	.94
Trousers ----- per pair	.87
Caps, canvas, blanket-lined ----- each	1.49
Caps, forage ----- each	.64
Caps, forage, ornaments ----- each	.09
Caps, fur ----- each	.86
Chevrons:	
Cloth (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.19
Cloth, service, peace or war, Hospital Corps ----- per pair	.06
Cloth devices, privates, Hospital Corps ----- per pair	.07
Cloth devices, Signal Corps ----- per pair	.59
Cloth, candidates' stripes ----- per pair	.08
Cloth, 1st class gunners' insignia ----- each	.08
For field or khaki uniforms (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	.11
For field or khaki uniforms, devices, privates, Hospital Corps ----- per pair	.04
For field or khaki uniforms, devices, privates, Signal Corps ----- per pair	.47
Gold lace (for all arms and grades) ----- per pair	1.71
Gold lace, service, peace or war ----- per pair	.44
Gold lace, candidates' stripes ----- per pair	.75
Coats, uniform dress:	
Drum majors', made ----- each	7.91
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, made ----- each	5.81
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', foot, unmade ----- each	4.39
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, made ----- each	5.64
Noncommissioned officers' and privates', mounted, unmade ----- each	4.22
Musicians', foot, made ----- each	6.34
Musicians', foot, unmade ----- each	4.59
Musicians', mounted, made ----- each	6.17
Musicians', mounted, unmade ----- each	4.42
Facings for, including silk ----- per set	.53
Collars, linen ----- each	.04
Drawers:	
Canton flannel ----- per pair	.53
Jean ----- per pair	.26
Nainsook ----- per pair	.29
Nankeen ----- per pair	.26
Summer, cotton, knit * ----- per pair	.27
Wool, knit, heavy ----- per pair	.61
Field uniform (khaki):	
Coats, foot or mounted ----- each	1.43
Coats, shoulder straps for, extra ----- per pair	.10
Trousers, foot ----- per pair	1.11
Trousers, mounted ----- per pair	1.33
Gauntlets:	
Asbestos, horsehide ----- per pair	.93
Fur, muskrat ----- per pair	1.60
Leather, muskrat ----- per pair	2.10

* Until exhausted.

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Gloves :	
Berlin, white.....per pair.....	\$0. 14
Woolen.....per pair.....	. 21
Hats, campaign.....each.....	. 76
Hats, campaign, cords.....each.....	. 05
Hats, campaign, letters.....each.....	. 01
Hats, campaign, numbers.....each.....	. 01
Hats, campaign, ornaments for Indian scouts.....each.....	. 25
Helmets :	
Cork, khaki color.....each.....	1. 85
Cork, white.....each.....	1. 25
Felt, without trimmings.....each.....	. 96
Cord and band.....each.....	. 57
Device for shield of eagle.....each.....	. 03
Eagle.....each.....	. 04
Hair plume.....each.....	. 42
Lyre.....each.....	. 02
Number (white metal).....each.....	. 01
Scrolls and rings.....per pair.....	. 01
Side buttons.....per pair.....	. 01
Socket for plume.....each.....	. 15
Spike.....each.....	. 06
Top piece or base.....each.....	. 02
Leggings, canvas.....per pair.....	. 37
Mittens :	
Canvas.....per pair.....	. 19
Woolen.....per pair.....	. 30
Neckties, black silk.....each.....	. 11
Overalls.....per pair.....	. 63
Overcoats, kersey :	
Made.....each.....	8. 59
Unmade.....each.....	7. 79
Cape linings.....each.....	1. 02
Overshoes, arctic :	
High (2 buckles).....per pair.....	1. 91
Low (1 buckle).....per pair.....	1. 00
Ponchos, rubber :	
Small size* (72 by 60 inches).....each.....	1. 45
Large size with grommets or glove fasteners (90 by 66 inches).....each.....	2. 47
Shirts :	
Chambray.....each.....	. 41
Dark-blue flannel.....each.....	2. 04
Khaki, cotton (when issued).....each.....	. 60
Muslin.....each.....	. 30
Muslin, bone studs for.....each.....	. 01
Shoes :	
Barrack.....per pair.....	. 81
Calfskin, black.....per pair.....	2. 09
Calfskin, russet.....per pair.....	2. 20
Dressing.....per package.....	. 04
Stable frocks.....each.....	. 72
Stockings :	
Cotton, heavy.....per pair.....	. 06
Cotton, light.....per pair.....	. 03
Woolen, heavy.....per pair.....	. 23
Woolen, light.....per pair.....	. 19
Summer clothing :	
Sack coats.....each.....	. 94
Sack coats, collar devices for.....each.....	. 06
Sack coats, collar numbers for.....each.....	. 02
Trousers.....per pair.....	. 81
Suspenders.....per pair.....	. 18

* Until exhausted.

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

CLOTHING.	PRICE.
Trousers, kersey :	
Foot, made, 22-oz ----- per pair	\$2.57
Foot, unmade, 22-oz ----- per pair	1.82
Mounted, made, 22-oz ----- per pair	3.28
Mounted, unmade, 22-oz ----- per pair	2.28
Foot, made, 16-oz ----- per pair	2.16
Foot, unmade, 16-oz ----- per pair	1.41
Mounted, made, 16-oz ----- per pair	2.76
Mounted, unmade, 16-oz ----- per pair	1.76
Trouser stripes (cloth), for all arms and grades ----- per pair	.20
Undershirts :	
Cotton, knit ----- each	.22
Nainsook ----- each	.27
Nankeen ----- each	.22
Wool, knit, heavy ----- each	.68
Wool, knit, light ----- each	.41
Waist belts, leather ----- each	.22

For clothing manufactured by the Quartermaster's Department in accordance with special measurements furnished, as provided by paragraph 1297 of the Regulations, the following additional charges will be made :

CLOTHING, ETC.	PRICE.
Blouses ----- each	\$0.25
Dress coats, foot ----- each	.42
Dress coats, mounted ----- each	.42
Overcoats, canvas, blanket-lined ----- each	.35
Overcoats, kersey ----- each	.25
Trousers ----- per pair	.25
For sewing chevrons upon garments, irrespective of rank ----- per pair	.25
For sewing stripes upon trousers, irrespective of rank ----- per pair	.75

CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ISSUED EXCLUSIVELY TO BANDSMEN.

CLOTHING, ETC.	PRICE.
Aiguillettes for drum majors ----- each	\$2.00
Batons for drum majors ----- each	8.00
Epaulettes for drum majors ----- per pair	3.00
Shakos (lynx skin) for drum majors ----- each	35.00
Sword belts, for drum majors (except engineers) ----- each	2.50
Sword belts, for drum majors (engineers) ----- each	3.50
Aiguillettes and shoulder knots ----- per set	1.49
Music pouches, large or small ----- each	3.37

Statement of prices for Clothing, etc.—Continued.

MATERIALS.	PRICE.
Cloth, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	\$1.75
Flannel, blouse, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	.98
Flannel, blouse lining, dark blue, $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	.34
Flannel, canton-----per yard	.07
Flannel, shirting, dark blue, 10-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	.73
Kersey, dark blue, 22-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	1.31
Kersey, dark blue, 16-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	.87
Kersey, sky blue, 22-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	1.20
Kersey, sky blue, 16-oz., $\frac{3}{4}$ -----per yard	.87
Uniform dress-coat buttons, line, large-----per dozen	.20
Uniform dress-coat buttons, line, small-----per dozen	.12
Uniform dress-coat buttons, staff, large-----per dozen	.29
Uniform dress-coat buttons, staff, small-----per dozen	.15
Worsted braid, for musicians' coats-----per yard	.01 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—Under G. O., No. 140, H. Q. A., Nov. 2, 1901, officers, contract and dental surgeons, and veterinarians may purchase such articles of uniform clothing, materials, and equipage as they need (provided the property is available) at the prices given in this order. They will certify that the articles are for their personal use. Purchases may also be made by officers for their servants, under paragraph 1322 of the Regulations, of the articles therein named.

Prices at which Clothing specially provided for troops stationed in Alaska should be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Boots, rubber, hip-----per pair	\$2.73
Boots, rubber, knee-----per pair	2.06
Cap, fur, improved-----	2.55
Coat, oilskin-----	1.40
German socks-----per pair	1.00
Gloves, buckskin-----per pair	1.10
Hat, southwester-----	.18
Mittens, buckskin-----per pair	1.08
Mittens, fur-----per pair	2.55
Moccasins-----per pair	3.00
Peajacket, canvas, blanket-lined-----	8.00
Trousers, canvas, blanket-lined-----per pair	2.50
Trousers, oilskin-----per pair	.80
	<hr/> 28.95

The enlisted men serving in Alaska will be credited with the sum of \$28.95 in addition to their regular clothing allowance established by this order.

Allowance of Clothing for Philippine Scouts, as per G. O., No. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., March 12, 1902.

The allowance of clothing will be at the rate of 9 cents per day or \$2.70 per month for each month of enlistment irrespective of grade. The articles of uniform clothing allowed for issue will be designated by the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

Table showing the relation existing between the sizes of Clothing issued by the Quartermaster's Department and the commercial sizes.

Quartermaster's Department size numbers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Blouses, lined and unlined:												
Size of neck	16	16½	16½	17½	18½	19½						
Size of breast	34	35	36	38	40	42						
Caps:												
Canvas	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½						
Forage	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½						
Fur	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½						
Coats:												
Canvas fatigue, size of neck	17	17½	18	19	20	20½						
Canvas fatigue, size of breast	36	37	39	41	42	44						
Field uniform (khaki), size of neck	16	16	16½	16½	16	16½		17	17½			
Field uniform (khaki), breast measure	34	35	36	37	38	40		42	44			
Summer sack, length of collar	15½	16	17	17½	18½	19½						
Summer sack, breast measure	35	36	38	40	42	44						
Uniform dress, foot and mounted, size of neck	15½	15½	16	17	17½	18½						
Uniform dress, foot and mounted, breast measure	35	36½	38	40	41	43						
Drawers												
Jeans (linenum come in three sizes, 29, 31, and 33 inches), waist	32	34	36	38	40	42						
Canvas flannel, waist	31	32	34	36	38							
Canvas flannel, measure	29	30	31	32	33							
Wood, knit, heavy weight (linenums come in four sizes, 27, 29, 31, and 33), waist	33	34	36	38	40	42		44	46			
Hats, campaign	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½						
Helmets, khaki and white	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½		7½	7½			
Leggings, top around calf	15½	15½	16									
Overalls												
Jacket, collar	17	18	18½	19	20							
Jacket, breast	36	39	41	43	45							
Trousers, waist	32	34	36	38	40							
Trousers, measure	31	32	33	34	35							

Overcoats.										
Collar	inches	17	17½	18½	19½	20	20½			
Breast	inches	36	36	41	44	45	46			
Shirts.										
Chambray, collar	inches	14½	15	16½	16	16½	17	17½	18	
Chambray, breast	inches	43	45	47	49	51	53	54	55	
D R flannel, collar	inches	15	16½	16½	17	17½	19			
Khaki, collar	inches	14½	16	16½	16	16½	17	17½	18	
Khaki, breast	inches	43	45	47	49	51	53	54	55	
Muslin, collar	inches	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	18
Muslin, breast	inches	39	40	41	43	44	46	48	50	53
Stable frocks:										
Collar	inches	17	18	19	20					
Breast	inches	38	39	40	42					
Trousers:										
Field uniform (khaki), waist	inches	31	32	33	34	34	36	38	40	
Field uniform (khaki), inseam	inches	31	32	33	33	34	34	35½	36	
Kersey, waist	inches	31	32	32	33	33	33	34	35	38
Kersey, inseam	inches	31	30	33	32	31	34	33	32	34
Summer, waist	inches	32	33	34	35	36	38	40	42	43
Summer, inseam	inches	33	33	34	35	34	32	32½	33	34
Canvas, fatigue, waist	inches	31	32	33	34	36	40			
Canvas, fatigue, inseam	inches	30½	31	32	33	34	36			
Underhirts:										
Cotton, light weight, breast	inches	36	38	40	42	44	46			
Wool, knit, heavy weight, breast	inches	36	38	40	42	44	46			

Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage or otherwise.

ARTICLES.	PRICE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
Ax	\$0.43	Flag, hospital, field	\$1.85
Ax helve	.09	Flag, hospital, general	2.69
Ax sling	1.25	Flag, post	7.65
Barrack bag	.69	Flag, storm and recruiting	2.09
Bedsack	.91	Flag halyards, garrison and post	2.94
Bedsheet	.27	Flag halyard, recruiting	.19
Bedstead, iron, with woven-wire bottom	2.97	Guidon, ambulance, including staff	1.70
Books, Co. council	.87	Guidon, artillery, service	3.50
Books, Co. letters received	.81	Guidon, artillery, silk	16.75
Books, Co. letters rec'd, index	.52	Guidon, cavalry, service	2.25
Books, Co. letters sent	.74	Guidon, cavalry, silk	8.00
Books, Co. letters sent, index	.52	Guidon, Indian scouts, service	10.00
Books, Co. order	.56	Guidon, Indian scouts, silk	27.00
Books, Post council of administration	1.47	Guidon, staff	2.40
Books, Post letters received	1.50	Hammock	.86
Books, Post letters received, index	.51	Hand litter	3.62
Books, Post letters sent	1.38	Hatchet	.28
Books, Post letters sent, index	.48	Hatchet helve	.03
Books, Post order	1.44	Hatchet sling	.90
Books, Regimental fund	1.28	Kettle, camp	.25
Books, Reg'l letters received	1.42	Mattress	1.40
Books, Reg'l letters received, index	.49	Mattress cover	.57
Books, Reg'l letters sent	1.31	Mess pan	.12
Books, Reg'l letters sent, index	.49	Mosquito bar	.97
Books, Reg'l order	1.30	Mosquito head net	.31
Broom, corn	.21	Overcoat, buffalo	25.00
Brush, scrubbing	.06	Overcoat, canvas, blanket-lined	8.00
Bugle, field artillery	1.85	Pickax	.25
Bunk bottom, woven wire	1.05	Pickax helve	.08
Bunk, iron, without slats or bunk bottoms	3.58	Pillow	.21
Card holders for bunks	.01	Pillowcase	.08
Chair, barrack	.64	Pillow sack	.20
Color belt and sling	2.40	Pot, iron	1.06
Color, camp, with staff	3.00	Shovel, long-handled	.59
Color, engineer, bat'l'n, silk	135.00	Shovel, short-handled	.89
Color, engineer, nat'l, service	26.00	Spade	.55
Color, engineer, nat'l, silk	50.00	Standard, cavalry, national, service	18.00
Color, infantry, nat'l, service	18.00	Standard, cavalry, national, silk	30.00
Color, infantry, nat'l, silk	45.00	Standard, cavalry, regimental, silk	72.00
Color, infantry, reg'l, silk	117.00	Standard staff	2.75
Color staff	2.75	Stencil plates	.80
Company marking stamp	3.00	Tent, common, with wall	9.69
Cot	1.61	Tent, common, with wall, complete	10.74
Drum, complete	4.32	Tent, conical wall	26.11
Drum case	.40	Tent, conical wall, complete	28.61
Drumhead, batter	.46	Tent, conical wall, improved, complete with stove and other appurtenances	29.71
Drumhead, snare	.46	Tent, hospital	32.58
Drum rod	.20	Tent, hospital, complete	46.59
Drum sling	.72	Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, each half	2.03
Drum snares	.18	Tent, shelter, and clothing roll combined, complete	4.26
Drumsticks	.35	Tent, wall	15.55
Drumstick carriages	.23		
Fife	.18		
Flag, garrison	23.10		

Prices at which articles of Equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage or otherwise—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Price.	ARTICLES.	Price.
Tent, wall, complete.....	\$22. 12	Tent chains.....set.....	\$0. 55
Tent fly, hospital.....	10. 58	Tent-pole sockets.....each.....	. 38
Tent fly, wall.....	5. 27	Tent rings, 7".....each.....	. 05
Tent pins, common*.....set.....	. 24	Tent rings, 18".....each.....	. 21
Tent pins, conical wall*.....set.....	. 48	Tent slips, metal, all kinds.....each.....	. 03
Tent pins, hospital*.....set.....	. 55	Tent stoves.....each.....	. 97
Tent pins, shelter*.....set.....	. 12	Tent stovepipe.....joint.....	. 07
Tent pins, wall*.....set.....	. 33	Tent straps.....each.....	. 10
Tent pins, large.....each.....	. 01½	Tent tripods.....each.....	1. 30
Tent pins, small.....each.....	. 01	Trumpet "G," with "F" slide	
Tent pins, shelter.....each.....	. 01½	and extra mouthpiece.....each.....	2. 24
Tent poles, common.....set.....	. 81	Trumpet cord and tassel.....each.....	. 34
Tent poles, conical wall.....each.....	. 63	Trumpet crook.....each.....	. 21
Tent poles, hospital.....set.....	2. 88	Trumpet mouthpiece, extra,	
Tent poles, shelter.....set.....	. 08	each.....	. 25
Tent poles, wall.....set.....	. 97	Whistle.....each.....	. 13

- { Hospital tents and flies require 18 large and 28 small pins.
 { Wall tents and flies require 10 large and 18 small pins.
 * { Conical wall tents require 48 small pins.
 { Common tents require 24 small pins.
 { Shelter tents require 10 pins.

Allowance of Clothing in kind (the aggregate cost of same constituting the annual money allowance of the enlisted men).

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	FIRST.				
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.	Second.	Third.	
Blankets, woolen	no.	2			2
Blouses, lined	no.	1		1	2
Blouses, unlined	no.	1		1	2
Boots for mounted troops	pairs	1		1	2
Caps, forage	no.	1	1	1	4
Caps, forage, ornaments for	no.	1	1	1	4
Chevrons, cloth	pairs	3		2	5
Chevrons, gold lace	pairs	1			1
Coats, canvas fatigue	no.	1		1	2
Coats, uniform dress	no.	1			1
Collars, linen	no.	8	4	12	24
Drawers	pairs	2	1	3	6
Gauntlets, leather	pairs	1		1	2
Gloves, Berlin, for foot troops	pairs	4	4	8	16
Gloves, Berlin, for mounted troops	pairs	2	2	4	8
Hats, campaign, with cord, letter, and numbers	no.	1	1	1	3
Helmets and trimmings, complete	no.	1			1
Leggings	pairs	1	1	2	4
Overalls for engineers and mounted troops	pairs	1		1	2
Overcoats	no.	1			1
Shirts, dark-blue flannel	no.	2	1	2	5
Shirts, wool knit under	no.	2	1	3	6
Shoes, barrack	pairs	1		1	2
Shoes, calfskin, for foot troops	pairs	2	1	2	5
Shoes, calfskin, for mounted troops	pairs	1	1	1	3
Stable frocks, for mounted troops	no.	1		1	2
Stockings, cotton	pairs	3	3	6	12
Stockings, woolen	pairs	3	1	4	8
Suspenders	pairs	1		1	2
Trousers, canvas fatigue	pairs	1		1	2
Trousers, kersey	pairs	2	1	2	5
Trousers stripes	pairs	2	1	2	5
BAND MUSICIANS authorized by law are entitled to mounted helmets, and, in addition to the foregoing, to the following articles:					
Aligullette and shoulder knots	no.	1			1
Music pouch	no.	1			1
Trousers, white	pairs	2	1	2	5

The following articles will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department upon approval by the post commanders. They do not form part of the annual money allowance of clothing:

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	First.				
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.	Second.	Third.	
Caps, canvas*.....no.....	1	—	1	1	3
Caps, fur†.....no.....	1	—	1	1	3
Gauntlets, muskrat†.....pairs.....	1	—	1	1	3
Mittens, canvas*.....pairs.....	1	—	1	1	3
Mittens, wool†.....pairs.....	1	—	2	2	5
Overshoes, arctic†.....pairs.....	1	—	—	1	2

*To be charged only in case of loss or damage.

†To be charged at cost price at time of issue.

Whenever required, the following articles will be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department and charged to the enlisted men at cost price. They do not form part of the annual money allowance:

ARTICLES.	YEAR.				Total for 3 years.
	First.		Second.	Third.	
	1st 6 mos.	2d 6 mos.			
Cravats.....no.....	2	2	2	6	
Cork helmets (in lieu of campaign hats).....no.....	1		1	2	
Ponchos, rubber.....no.....	1		1	2	

White cotton undershirts, white muslin shirts, summer coats and trousers, and knit wool drawers will be supplied upon application to the Quartermaster's Department. They will be charged at cost price, but are not computed in the soldier's annual money allowance.

The insignia for first-class gunners as well as service chevrons (peace or war) are issued without charge.

Overcoats made of fur or other suitable warm material will be issued and accounted for in the manner prescribed by paragraph 1315 of the Regulations.

The money allowance for clothing for the first year of each enlistment is allotted by half years, and the allowance for the second and third year's enlistment should be divided by two to obtain the semiannual allowance. There is no monthly allowance. The money-allowance tables give the daily proportion, estimating 365 days to the year, which should be used only for fractional periods less than the half year.

Each enlisted man is allowed, for the first year of every enlistment, the sum of five dollars for the purpose of having his clothing altered and fitted to his person. This sum is included in the first six months of the first year's allowance as published in the accompanying tables.

Aiguillettes and shoulder knots and music pouches do not form part of the annual clothing allowance of bandmen. When issued they will not be charged to the men. They will remain the property of the United States and be charged only in case of loss or damage.

The special uniform for drum majors of Engineers, Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry (aiguillettes, epaulettes, batons, sword belts, and shakos) do not form part of the annual clothing money allowance and will be issued but not charged, except in case of loss or damage. They will, however, remain the property of the United States.

A soldier may, when necessary, be relieved from ordinary military duty to make, repair, or alter uniforms. The post council will fix the rates to be charged, which will not exceed the cost of doing such work at the clothing depot, and company commanders will cause to be deducted from the pay of enlisted men and turned over to the proper party the amount properly due therefor. (Paragraph 253 of the Regulations.)

Enlisted men who, upon their enlistment, are furnished with overcoats having different cape linings than the arm of service to which they are finally assigned, will be furnished, without cost, with new linings, and the sum of \$1 each for inserting said linings will be defrayed by the Quartermaster's Department upon receipt of estimate of funds.

In no case should the Quartermaster's Department be put to the expense of changing any part of the uniform by reason of *voluntary* transfer of men from one arm of the service to another.

The issue of overcoat capes to enlisted men, separately from the overcoat, is not authorized. (Decision Sec. War. Letter Dec. 3, 1885.)

Each prisoner, upon his release from confinement under a court-martial sentence, involving dishonorable discharge, is entitled to a suit of citizen's outer clothing, at a cost of not to exceed ten dollars. (Act of Congress approved March 16, 1896.)

Allowance of Equipage.

IN CAMP OR GARRISON.

	TENTS. *			Axes.	Hatchets.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Camp kettles.	Mess pans.
	Conical wall.	Wall.	Common						
A general officer		3		1	1				
Field and staff officer above rank of captain		2		1	1				
Other staff officers, or captains		1		1	1				
Subalterns of companies, to every two		1		1	1				
To every 3 foot or 3 mounted men			1						
To every 15 foot or 13 mounted men				2	2	2	2	2	5
To every 20 foot or 17 mounted men	1								
For storage of subsistence stores :									
For each battery, troop, or company			1						
For each corps, division, or brigade headquarters, 1 hospital tent or its equivalent.									
For each regimental headquarters		1							

* See also G. O., No. 54, H. Q. A., May 25, 1898 ; G. O., No. 70, H. Q. A., June 22, 1898, and G. O., No. 98, H. Q. A., May 26, 1899.

Tents for the Sick, their Attendants, and Hospital Supplies.

	TENTS.	
	Hospital.	Common.
For 1 company	1	1
For 2 companies	1	1
For 3 companies	2	1
For 4 companies	2	1
For 5 companies	3	1
For 6 companies	3	1
For 7 companies	3	1
For 8 companies	3	1
For 9 companies	4	1
For 10 companies	4	1
For 12 companies	5	1

Flags.

	Post.	Storm.	Field or Gen- eral hospital.	Halyarda.
For each post or garrison -----per annum-----	2	2	-----	2
For each recruiting station -----per annum-----	-----	2	-----	2
For each fortification in charge of an ordnance ser- geant -----per annum-----	-----	2	-----	2
For all hospitals and field hospitals -----per annum-----	-----	2	2	2

Where the allowance of post flags for any reason is not drawn the issue of an equal number of storm flags in lieu thereof is authorized.

Under the provisions of paragraph 237 of the Regulations, the following posts are designated to display the garrison flag, provided the flagstaff is seventy feet or more in height, viz :

Adams, Fort, R. I. ; Alcatraz Island, Cal. ; Assiniboine, Fort, Mont. ; Barrancas, Fort, Fla. ; Bliss, Fort, Tex. ; Brady, Fort, Mich. ; Brown, Fort, Tex. ; Canby, Fort, Wash. ; Caswell, Fort, N. C. ; Clark, Fort, Tex. ; Columbus Barracks, Ohio ; Columbus, Fort, N. Y. ; Crook, Fort, Nebr. ; D. A. Russell, Fort, Wyo. ; Douglas, Fort, Utah ; Ethan Allen, Fort, Vt. ; Fort Getty, S. C. ; Hamilton, Fort, N. Y. ; Hancock, Fort, N. J. ; Fort Howard, Md. ; Jackson Barracks, La. ; Jefferson Barracks, Mo. ; Keogh, Fort, Mont. ; Key West Barracks, Fla. ; Leavenworth, Fort, Kana. ; Logan, Fort, Colo. ; Madison Barracks, N. Y. ; McDowell, Fort, Cal. ; McHenry, Fort, Md. ; McPherson, Fort, Ga. ; Manila, P. I. ; Mason, Fort, Cal. ; Monroe, Fort, Va. ; Myer, Fort, Va. ; Niagara, Fort, N. Y. ; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. ; Porter, Fort, N. Y. ; Preble, Fort, Me. ; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. ; Riley, Fort, Kana. ; Robinson, Fort, Nebr. ; Sam Houston, Fort, Tex. ; Schuyler, Fort, N. Y. ; Sheridan, Fort, Ill. ; Slocum, Fort, N. Y. ; Snelling, Fort, Minn. ; Thomas, Fort, Ky. ; Totten, Fort, N. Y. ; Trumbull, Fort, Conn. ; Vancouver Barracks, Wash. ; Wadsworth, Fort, N. Y. ; Warren, Fort, Mass. ; Washington Barracks, D. C. ; Wayne, Fort, Mich. ; West Point, N. Y. ; Wingate, Fort, N. Mex. ; Yellowstone, Fort, Wyo. ; Frankford Arsenal, Pa. ; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. ; Springfield Armory, Mass. ; Watertown Arsenal, Mass. ; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

Barrack Chairs.

Barracks will be supplied with chairs, at a rate not exceeding one for each non-commissioned officer and one for every two of the other enlisted men quartered therein. (Paragraph 1086 of the Regulations.)

Corn Brooms and Scrubbing Brushes.

The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows :

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each noncommissioned staff officer, including those of posts, regiments, squadrons, battalions, and the Artillery Corps.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

Twelve brooms and eight brushes per annum to each city recruiting station.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit can not be given in another. (See paragraph 1328 of the Regulations.)

Table specifying the Money Allowance for Clothing to Enlisted Men of the U. S. Army from July 1, 1902.

	FOOT.				MOUNTED.							
	TOTAL.				TOTAL.				PER DAY.			
	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	For 3 years.	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	For 3 years.	First year. months.	Second 6 months.	Third year.	For 3 years.
Sergeant majors, regimental ordnance sergeants, post commissary and post quartermaster sergeants, first class signal sergeants, regimental quartermaster and commissary sergeants, squadron and battalion sergeant majors, chief trumpeters, principal musicians, battalion quartermaster sergeants engineers, first sergeants, sergeants (except band), troop quartermaster sergeants, company quartermaster sergeants infantry, stable sergeants field artillery, sergeants (except band), corporals and lance corporals and sergeants and corporals.	\$53.40 62.06	\$10.95 12.77	\$32.85 32.85	\$135.05 140.52	\$0.32 .34	\$0.08 .07	\$0.09 .09	\$142.35 153.29	\$0.36 .37	\$0.06 .07	\$0.10 .11	\$0.08 .09

Farriers and blacksmiths, saddlers and artificers -----	56.57	10.95	32.85	32.85	133.22	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.50	29.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08
Field musicians and trumpeters -----	56.57	10.95	32.85	32.85	133.22	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.50	29.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08
Band privates -----	60.22	12.77	32.85	32.85	138.69	.33	.07	.09	63.87	12.77	40.15	32.85	149.64	.35	.07	.11	.09
Privates (except band) -----	56.57	10.95	32.85	29.20	129.57	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.50	29.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08

Sergeant majors, senior grade, artillery -----	Same as regimental sergeant majors, infantry. (See G. O. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)																
Electrician sergeants -----	Same as ordnance sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)																
Hospital stewards -----	Same as ordnance sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 1, 1887.)																
Chief musicians (except artillery) -----	Same as regimental quartermaster-sergeants. (See section 1279, Revised Statutes.)																
Chief musicians, artillery -----	Same as sergeant majors, senior grade. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and G. O., No. 16, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)																
Sergeant majors, junior grade, artillery -----	Same as battalion sergeant majors, infantry. (See G. O., No. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)																
Color sergeants -----	Same as squadron and battalion sergeant majors. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901.)																
Drum majors -----	Same as first sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)																
Company quartermaster sergeants, engineers and coast artillery, and battery quartermaster sergeants field artillery. -----	Same as sergeants. (See acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and Feb. 2, 1901.)																
Cooks (except Signal Corps) -----	Same as sergeants, infantry. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)																
Cooks, Signal Corps -----	Same as corporals, Signal Corps. (See decision of Judge-Advocate General, United States Army, approved by Assistant Secretary of War, Dec. 27, 1899.)																
Acting hospital stewards -----	Same as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty. (See act of Congress approved March 1, 1887, and Cir. No. 14, H. Q. A., 1898.)																
Mechanics, coast artillery -----	Same as sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)																
West Point band -----	Same as cavalry bandmen. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, amending section 1111, Revised Statutes, and decision of Judge-Advocate General, United States Army, approved by Assistant Secretary of War, May 1, 1901.)																
Indian scouts -----	While in service Indians employed as scouts will receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers. (See paragraph 553 of the Regulations.)																

*Prices at which articles of Tableware and Kitchen Utensils
will be charged in case of loss, damage, etc.*

Dinner plates.....each	\$0.10	Teaspoons.....each	\$0.11
Soup plates.....each	.11	Tablespoons.....each	.21
Meat plates.....each	1.06	Table forks.....each	.21
Cups.....each	.10	Table knives.....each	.16
Saucers.....each	.10	Bread knives.....each	.09
Water pitchers.....each	.83	Butcher knives.....each	.14
Vegetable dishes.....each	.39	Chopping bowls.....each	.34
Saltcellars.....each	.05	Coffee mills.....each	4.48
Pepper boxes.....each	.06	Meat saws.....each	.82
Sirup pitchers.....each	.50	Scales and weights.....each	3.07
Bowls.....each	.13	Frying pans.....each	.38
Pickle dishes.....each	.21	Meat forks.....each	.07
Vinegar cruets.....each	.20	Meat choppers.....each	5.56
Sugar bowls.....each	.16	Meat cutters.....each	2.93
Gravy boats.....each	.13	Carving sets.....each	1.29
Mustard pots.....each	.13	Carving knives.....each	.58
Tumblers.....each	.05	Carving forks.....each	.53
Dippers.....each	.08	Carving steels.....each	.21
Soup ladles.....each	.11	Cleavers.....each	.59
Skimmers.....each	.08	Mustard spoons.....each	.01
Dish pans.....each	.38	Flour sieves.....each	.34
Basting spoons.....each	.05	Can openers.....each	.04
Graters.....each	.14		

Statement showing allowance of China and Glass Ware, under General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and Circular, No. 3, A. G. O., 1895, based on maximum strength of organizations.

	Price each.	28 Men.	60 Men.	75 Men.	85 Men.	100 Men.	104 Men.	109 Men.	160 Men.
Dinner plates	\$0.10	25	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Soup plates	.11	28	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Meat plates	1.06	3	6	7	8	10	10	11	16
Cups	.10	28	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Saucers	.10	28	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Water pitchers	.83	3	6	7	8	10	10	11	16
Vegetable dishes	.39	14	30	37	42	50	52	54	80
Saltcellars	.05	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Pepper boxes	.06	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Syrup pitchers	.50	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Bowls	.13	28	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Pickle dishes	.21	4	8	10	11	13	14	14	21
Vinegar cruets	.20	3	7	9	10	12	13	13	20
Sugar bowls	.16	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Gravy boats	.13	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Mustard pots	.13	6	12	15	17	20	21	22	32
Tumblers	.05	28	60	75	85	100	104	109	160
Total value		\$35.27	\$73.68	\$91.26	\$103.47	\$122.53	\$127.71	\$134.36	\$190.41
Annual allowance, 20 per cent		7.05	14.76	18.25	20.69	25.50	25.55	26.87	39.55
Quarterly allowance, 5 per cent		1.76	3.69	4.56	5.14	6.37	6.38	6.70	9.89
Quarterly allowance per man		.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06

Equipment of Tableware and Kitchen Utensils, based on General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1895, and under provisions of paragraph 315 of the Regulations.

	ALLOWANCE FOR ORGANIZATIONS OF VARIOUS STRENGTHS.						
	28 Men.	60 Men.	75 Men.	100 Men.	104 Men.	109 Men.	160 Men.
Dippers	3	6	7	10	10	11	16
Soup ladles	3	6	7	10	10	11	16
Skimmers	1	2	3	3	4	4	5
Dish pans	2	4	5	7	7	7	11
Basting spoons	3	6	7	10	10	11	16
Teaspoons	28	60	75	100	104	109	160
Tablespoons	28	60	75	100	104	109	160
Table forks	28	60	75	100	104	109	160
Table knives	28	60	75	100	104	109	160
Bread knives	2	4	5	7	7	7	11
Butcher knives	2	4	5	7	7	7	11
Chopping bowls	2	4	5	7	7	7	11
Coffee mills	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meat saws	1	2	3	3	4	4	5
Scales and weights	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Frying pans	2	4	5	7	7	7	11
Meat forks	3	6	7	10	10	11	16
Meat choppers or cutters	1	2	3	3	4	4	5
Carving sets	1	2	3	3	4	4	5
Cleavers	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Mustard spoons	6	12	15	20	21	22	32
Flour sieves	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Can openers	3	6	7	10	10	11	16
Graters	1	2	3	3	4	4	5

Interpolations.

For any number of men not given in the foregoing tables, calculate the allowance by simple proportion, taking the allowance of 160 men as a basis. When such proportion results in the fraction of an article, $\frac{1}{2}$ or less is disregarded, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ is counted as 1; except that a final $\frac{1}{2}$ is counted as 1 in cases where only one article is allowed 30 or 60 men—i. e., skimmers, meat saws, meat choppers or cutters, carving sets, cleavers, sieves, and graters.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 57. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 18, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph II, General Orders, No. 41, May 5, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, a class of gunnery specialists to consist of one first-class gunner from each artillery district in the United States, one from Porto Rico, and one from Hawaii (total twenty-one) will be formed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, under the provisions of section V, General Orders, No. 86, March 19, 1901, from this office, and ordered to report to the commandant of the school on or about October 20, 1902.

The members of the class will be selected by the respective artillery district commanders from such first-class gunners of good habits as may be serving in the first year of their second or subsequent enlistments, and who have signified in writing their intention to reenlist, and after a successful examination in competition in each artillery district in spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, and signaling with the flag and torch.

These examinations will be conducted in the manner prescribed for the preliminary examination for admission to the class of electrician sergeants at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, and the artillery district commander will after the final selection of the candidate for the class of gunnery specialists return the examination papers of questions and answers of all candidates examined in his district to the commandant of the Artillery School.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 58. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in order to fix more definitely the accountability for certain classes of tools issued to artillery seacoast defense posts by the Engineer, the Ordnance and the Quartermaster's Departments the property referred to will be transferred and hereafter issued and accounted for as follows:

All bench and hand tools and appliances for working metal (except special tools, fixtures, and spare parts for oil engines, steam engines, and electrical machinery which are habitually supplied by the makers with such machinery) now on hand at seacoast fortifications and borne on Engineer Department property returns will be transferred to the Ordnance Department, and in future such tools will be issued only by that Department.

All coal handling and fire tools and appliances, all grasscutting tools, and all carpenters' tools now on hand at seacoast fortifications and borne on Engineer Department property returns will be invoiced to the Quartermaster's Department, and in future such tools will be issued only by that Department.

Post commanders will cause their engineer officers, ordnance officers, and quartermasters to make these transfers on regular invoices and receipts and to be governed by the foregoing instructions in making requisitions for tools.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 59 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1902.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Granting the right of way to the Alafia, Manatee and Gulf Coast Railway Company through the United States light-house and military reservations on Gasparilla Island, in the State of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Alafia, Manatee and Gulf Coast Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, is hereby granted the right of way, one hundred feet in width, through the reservations lying on Gasparilla Island, in the State of Florida, known as the light-house and military reservations.

SEC. 2. That the line and location of the right of way to the said the Alafia, Manatee and Gulf Coast Railway Company through the light-house and military reservations lying on Gasparilla Island, in the State of Florida, shall be subject to the approval and under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War: *Provided*, That the said railway company, on notification by the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, construct, maintain, and operate, at its own expense, a spur, track, or tracks, to enter into and be located at such place or places within the present limits of the light-house inclosure on said reservation, and also on the military reservation, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, respectively: *And provided further*, That the Secretaries of the Treasury and War be, and are hereby, authorized to allow the use by the said company, in the accommodation of its general traffic and maintenance of a coaling station and for terminal facilities, of so much of the land and water front of said reservation lying at a point on the eastern shore of Gasparilla Island, Charlotte Harbor, distant about one thousand feet in a northeasterly direction from Gasparilla Island light and about four hundred feet in a northerly direction from the State quarantine dock, as in their judgment will not be required for light-house or army purposes, and as will not be a hindrance to the public defense nor prejudicial to the health of those residing on the Government reservation, the

Farmers and blacksmiths, saddlery and artificers	56.57	10.95	32.85	32.85	133.22	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.80	30.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08
Field musicians and trumpeters	56.57	10.95	32.85	32.85	133.22	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.80	30.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08
Band privates	80.22	12.77	32.85	32.85	138.69	.33	.07	.09	63.87	12.77	40.15	32.45	149.64	.35	.07	.11	.09
Privates (except band)	56.57	10.95	32.85	32.85	133.22	.31	.06	.09	63.87	10.95	36.80	30.20	140.52	.35	.06	.10	.08

Sergeant major, senior grade, artillery. Same as regimental sergeant major, infantry. (See G. O. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)

Electrician sergeants. Same as ordnance sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)

Hospital stewards. Same as ordinance sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 1, 1887.)

Chief musicians (except artillery). Same as regimental quartermaster-sergeants. (See section 1279, Revised Statutes.)

Chief musicians, artillery. Same as sergeant major, senior grade. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and G. O. No. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)

Sergeant major, junior grade, artillery. Same as battalion sergeant major, infantry. (See G. O., No. 15, A. G. O., Feb. 13, 1901.)

Color sergeants. Same as squadron and battalion sergeant majors. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901.)

Drum majors. Same as first sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)

Company quartermaster sergeants, engineers and coast artillery, and battery quartermaster sergeants field artillery. Same as first sergeants. (See acts of Congress approved March 2, 1899, and Feb. 2, 1901.)

Cooks (except Signal Corps). Same as sergeants, infantry. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)

Cooks, Signal Corps. Same as corporals, Signal Corps. See decision of Judge-Advocate General, United States Army, approved by Assistant Secretary of War, Dec. 27, 1899.)

Acting hospital stewards. Same as a corporal of the arm of service with which on duty. (See act of Congress approved March 1, 1887, and G. O. No. 14, H. Q. A., 1898.)

Mechanics, coast artillery. Same as sergeants. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.)

Went Point land. Same as company land. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, amending section 111, Revised Statutes, and decision of Judge-Advocate General, United States Army, approved by Assistant Secretary of War, May 1, 1901.)

Ladies courts. While in service of the army, the pay and allowances of artillery soldiers. (See paragraph 568 of the Regulations.)

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 61. } Washington, June 30, 1902.**

I.--The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, June 26, 1902.

It appearing from a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated May 28, 1902, that at the time of the issue of Executive Order of February 11, 1897 (General Orders, No. 7, A. G. O., 1897), purporting to reserve *inter alia*—

all the unsurveyed land on Key West, Monroe County, Florida, that lies in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, T. 68 S., R. 25 E. of the principal meridian.

no part of the lands herein described were public lands subject to reservation, it is hereby announced that no part of said lands is regarded as reserved by said order for military purposes.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

II.--The following act and joint resolution of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

1. An Act Providing for the appointment of James W. Long, late a captain, United States Army, a captain of infantry, and for placing his name on the retired list.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint James W. Long, late captain in the United States Army, a captain of infantry, and to thereupon place his name upon the unlimited retired list of the Army, in the class whose disabilities result from wounds received in battle.

Approved, June 23, 1902.

2. Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for an equestrian statue of the late Major General William J. Sewell, United States Volunteers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver to the governor of the State of New Jersey, at Trenton, New Jersey, if the same can be done without detriment to the pub-

lic service, such condemned bronze cannon as he may deem proper, not to exceed fifteen thousand pounds in weight, to be used in the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of the late Major General William J. Sewell, United States Volunteers.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 62. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1902.

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the target year for all arms of the service will commence July 1, and terminate June 30.

II.—In compliance with paragraphs 413 and 418, Army Regulations, the annual allowance of ammunition for the instruction of companies of coast artillery, batteries of field artillery, and cavalry, infantry, and engineer troops, and the charges for blank firing, are until further orders fixed by the Secretary of War as follows:

Seacoast artillery table of annual allowance of ammunition for target practice and instruction per company per annum.

Class.	Guns.	Full service charges.		Practice charges.		Subcaliber.		Additional primers for drill.
		Br. pris.	Smoke-less.	Br. pris.	Smoke-less.	1-pounder rounds.	0.30-caliber rounds.	
(a)	6-pounder R. F.		20				2,000	
(b)	15-pounder R. F.		20				2,000	
	4-inch R. F.		10			1,000		
(c)	4.72-inch Armstrong R. F.		10			1,000		Percussion for 4-inch R. F.
	5-inch R. F.		10					Percussion for Armstrong guns.
(d)	6-inch Armstrong R. F.		10					Electric for Armstrong guns.
	6-inch Ordnance Department R. F.		10			1,000		Friction common axial with adapter.
			10			1,000		Combination electric and friction.
								Same as for 4.72-inch R. F.
						1,000		Same as for 5-inch R. F.
(f)	8-inch B. L. R.	5	*1		10	300		Modified friction for subcaliber with adapter.
(g)	10-inch B. L. R.							Friction obturating.
(h)	12-inch B. L. R.	5	*1		10	300		Electric.
		5	*1		10	300		Same as for 8-inch B. L. R.
(i)	12-inch B. L. M.	10 rounds, varying charges						do.
(e)	8-inch M. L. R.	†10						Friction obturating.
								Electric obturating.
								Friction common radial.

All projectiles will be full service weight and form.

All subcaliber ammunition will be fixed ammunition.

* This charge to be fired for information rather than for practice; to be carefully observed, but not necessarily fired at a target.

† Hexagonal or spheru-hexagonal powder.

1. The Commandants of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., are authorized to expend ammunition at such times and in such quantities as they may deem necessary for the purposes of the schools, provided the ammunition so expended is not in excess of 50 per cent of the amount allowed the respective posts where the schools are located.

2. The reserve supply of ammunition to be kept on hand at posts will be as follows:

Ten rounds per gun for 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch B. L. rifles and 12-inch B. L. mortars.

One hundred rounds per gun for 4-inch, 4.7-inch, 5-inch, and 6-inch R. F. guns.

Two hundred rounds per gun for 6 and 15 pounder R. F. guns.

This ammunition will be required for only at posts where suitable magazines or other proper storage places are provided.

3. Owing to the deterioration of brown powders in store, it is necessary to use the supply on hand as soon as possible. For this reason service charges of this powder are still prescribed for target practice, as also for the reason that powder of this class is not well adapted for use with reduced charges. When the supply of this powder for any caliber is exhausted, it will be replaced by smokeless powder.

4. Service and practice charges of the necessary weight to give the initial velocities required by the range tables for the various seacoast guns will be issued by the Ordnance Department, ready for immediate use, except for 12-inch B. L. mortars, for which charges will be issued corresponding to velocities given in table on page 7 of this order. If it should be found necessary to increase or reduce the weight of any of the charges as issued, the instructions given in the pamphlet, "Instructions for Regulating Powder Charges of Coast Artillery in Target Practice," issued by the Ordnance Department, will be followed.

5. The assignment of companies of coast artillery to the different caliber guns and mortars for target practice for the next target year will be reported to the Chief of Ordnance as soon as possible after the close of the present target year, to insure the preparation of the necessary estimates.

6. The practice charge of smokeless powder with the service projectile gives the same energy of recoil with the 8 and

10 inch rifles as the Parrott projectile with its practice charge; hence the instructions contained in G. O., No. 80, A. G. O., June 12, 1901, with reference to recoil cylinders and counterweights, are applicable.

7. After the expenditure of ammunition in target practice with rapid-fire guns using metallic cartridge cases, the empty cases will be taken up on the property returns of post as "Empty metallic cartridge cases," under the heading provided for that purpose. Immediately after firing, the cases will be decapped, well cleaned by washing inside and out, and dried, prior to storage. These cases are to be turned in to Frankford Arsenal to be reloaded.

8. An adapter or bushing, made to permit the use of the common friction primer with any caliber of the modern sea-coast guns, Ordnance Department pattern, for drill purposes and subcaliber practice, has been devised, and will be furnished by the Ordnance Department upon application.

9. All obturating electric and friction primer cases should be cleaned immediately after firing and turned in to the post ordnance officer for shipment to Frankford Arsenal, as provided for 0.30-caliber shells.

MACHINE GUNS, MOUNTAIN, FIELD, AND SIEGE ARTILLERY.

III.—For each battery of mountain, field, and siege artillery and for machine guns, the allowance of ammunition per annum will be as follows:

Table of annual allowance of ammunition for target practice and instruction for batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery, and for machine guns.

Gun.	Service projectiles and charges.		Subcaliber ammunition, caliber 0.30, rounds per gun.	Blank cartridges per gun.	Additional primers (friction) per gun for drill.	Additional percussion primers for drill.
	Rounds per gun.	Kinds of projectiles.				
		C. I. shell. Shrapnel.*				
1. 455-inch (37-millimeter, 1-pounder) automatic gun.	100	100				
1. 50-inch revolving cannon	100	100				
1. 65-inch B. L. mountain gun	30	30				
2. 95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	20	15	6	80		200
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	20	15	5	80		200
3. 2-inch B. L. rifle	20	5	15	500	200	
3. 6-inch B. L. rifle	15	8	7	500	150	
3. 6-inch B. L. mortar	15	8	+ 7	500	+ 150	
5-inch B. L. siege rifle	20	17	3	500	+ 125	
7-inch B. L. howitzer	20	17	+ 3	500	+ 125	
7-inch B. L. mortar	20	17	+ 3		125	
Machine and automatic guns	1,000					

For batteries of mountain, field, and siege artillery stationed at Cavalry and Light Artillery School.

2. 95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun	100	75	25	1,000	140	300
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun	100	75	25		140	300
3. 2-inch B. L. rifle	100	25	75	1,000	140	
5-inch B. L. rifle	50	40	10	1,000	35	
7-inch B. L. howitzer	50	40	10	1,000	35	
Machine and automatic guns	2,000					

* Allowance of shrapnel to be furnished only when it can be used with safety, otherwise shell will be used exclusively.
† With 28-second fuses. ‡ Old models of these guns use obturating (screw) friction primers.

1. Each battery of field artillery will be allowed such charges and primers as may be necessary for firing authorized salutes. These will be made a separate item of expenditure.

IV. An addition of 50 per cent to the allowance given in the tables will be made for each company of coast artillery and each battery of field artillery which may have been, from any cause, deprived of target practice in the preceding year, but no additional allowance beyond the 50 per cent will be made in case the period during which the battery may have been deprived of target practice shall exceed one year.

BLANK CHARGES.

V.—For instruction, salutes, and for morning and evening gun, the following will be the charges:

Gun.	Charge.
6-pounder (2.24-inch) rapid-fire gun.....	2 pounds saluting powder.
2.95-inch Vickers-Maxim mountain gun.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds saluting powder.
15-pounder (3-inch) rapid-fire gun.....	2 pounds saluting powder.
3-inch Hotchkiss mountain gun.....	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds saluting powder.
3-inch rifle (M. L.).....	1 pound mortar or saluting powder.
3.2-inch B. L. rifle.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds I. K. powder or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds saluting powder.
3.6-inch B. L. rifle.....	2 pounds saluting powder.
6-pounder (3.67-inch) bronze.....	1 pound mortar or saluting powder.
4-inch rapid-fire gun.....	4 pounds saluting powder.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch siege rifle.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds cannon powder or 2 pounds saluting powder.
Light 12-pounder (4.62-inch) bronze.....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds mortar or saluting powder.
4.72-inch rapid-fire gun, Armstrong.....	5 pounds saluting powder.
5-inch siege rifle.....	3 pounds I. K. or saluting powder.
5-inch rapid-fire gun (Ord. Dept.).....	5 pounds saluting powder.
6-inch rapid-fire gun Armstrong.....	5 pounds saluting powder.
6-inch rapid-fire gun (Ord. Dept.).....	8 pounds saluting powder.
7-inch siege howitzer.....	3 pounds I. K. or saluting powder.
8-inch converted rifle.....	7 pounds saluting powder.
8-inch smooth-bore gun.....	7 pounds saluting powder.
10-inch smooth-bore gun.....	10 pounds saluting powder.

Smokeless powder will not be used in blank charges.

1. Salutes with cannon will be fired under the charge of a commissioned officer, who shall be present at the firing and direct it.

2. Guns using metallic case ammunition will be employed whenever practicable in firing salutes; in their absence breech-loading guns should preferably be used. Muzzle-loaders will be used only when breech loaders are not available. When using muzzle-loading guns a sufficient number should be employed, if practicable, to avoid the necessity of firing the same gun a second time.

TABLE A.—Weights of powder charges.

	6-pound American Ordn. Co.	B. L. Ordn.	Service projectiles, practice charges.		
			8-inch B. L. R.	10-inch B. L. R.	12-inch B. L. R.
Weight of projectiles, pounds		1,000	300	575	1,000
Weight of charge (pounds):					
Smokeless	1.1	*50 †57	12½	30	49
Cordite					
Brown prismatic		105	104	218	372
Sphero-hexagonal					
Pebble					
Muzzle velocity (f. s.):					
Smokeless	2.1	1,150	†1,030	†1,050	†1,050
Cordite					
Brown prismatic		1,020	1,725	1,725	1,725
Sphero-hexagonal					
Pebble					
Maximum pressure (pounds per square inch)	34.0	18,000			

NOTE.—The weights of powder charges are average.
 * Nitroglycerin. † Nitrocellulose.
 ‡ With 1,050 f. s. and the service projectile the weight of the propellant
 which is prescribed in General Orders, No. 80, of 1901.
 § For the target year 1902-1903 the charges of 12½ lbs., velocity 2,250 f. s.

TABLE B.—Weights of powder charge.

		Sieve guns.	
		7-inch B. L. H.	7-inch B. L. M.
Weights of projectiles (pounds)			
Weight of charge (pounds):			
Smokeless—			
Nitroglycerin		105	125
Nitrocellulose	1.5		
Cordite		4	1.75
Black			
Sphero-hexagonal			
Muzzle velocity (f. s.):			
Smokeless	10	10.5	6
Cordite		1,100	1,100
Black			
Sphero-hexagonal			
Maximum pressure (pounds per square inch)	10	1,100 28,000	710

NOTE.—The weight of

3. For breech-loading guns with separate loading, or for muzzle-loading guns, cartridge bags for saluting purposes will be made of silk. The cartridges for muzzle-loading guns will be made to measure in length at least one and one-half times the diameter. Care will be taken that the sponges are not worn, and that they thoroughly fill the chamber or bore of the gun, and when the same gun is fired more than once, the intervals between discharges will be sufficient to allow the chamber or bore to be thoroughly sponged and examined. Unless all of these conditions be fulfilled, salutes will not be fired with these classes of guns.

4. Metallic ammunition saluting charges will be assembled at the posts. For this purpose there are issued saluting charges in bags, felt wads, primers, adapters, etc. In assembling, the case is first properly primed, and the bag containing the saluting charge is then placed in the case and the felt wad inserted and pressed down against the bag to hold it in place against the primer.

VI.—The average powder charges, velocities, and pressures for rapid-fire, mountain, field, siege, and seacoast guns are shown in Tables A and B.

VII.—The charges, kinds of powder and corresponding velocities for the 800-pound projectile in the 12-inch B. L. mortars are as follows:

Velocity.	12-inch B. L. M., cast iron steel-hooped.			12-inch B. L. M., steel.		
	Sph. hex.	Br. pris.	Smokeless.	Sph. hex.	Br. pris.	Smokeless.
<i>f. s.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
450	15.2			17.60		
500	18.5			21.00		
550	21.6			25.25		
600	25.5			29.50		
660	30.0			34.75		
730		44.0		41.50		
800		50.5		49.00		
890		60.0			65.5	35.00
1,000		73.0			79.5	40.75
1,130					97.0	47.25

All smokeless powder charges for mortars will be issued made up, ready for use, as the charge varies with each lot of powder.

SMALL-ARMS TARGET PRACTICE.

VIII.—The annual allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice for officers and enlisted men of cavalry, infantry, engineers, and artillery will hereafter be as follows:

Table of allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice.

Officers and troops.	Rounds per man.			
	Ball cartridges.		Blank cartridges.	
	Rifle and carbine, caliber 0.30.	Revolver, caliber 0.38 or 0.45.	Rifle and carbine, caliber 0.30.	Revolver, caliber 0.38 or 0.45.
Infantry troops	250		75	
Cavalry troops	250	250	80	160
Coast artillery troops	100		55	
Field artillery troops		250		75
Engineer troops, mounted	250	250	80	160
Engineer troops	250		60	
Infantry officers		250		75
Cavalry officers		250		75
Coast artillery officers		250		75
Field artillery officers		250		75
Bands (infantry, cavalry, etc., if mounted)	250	250	80	160
Bands, not mounted for arms with which equipped	250	250	75	75

*Schools of instruction, allowance per annum.**

Infantry and Cavalry School			100,000	
Cavalry and Light Artillery School			32,000	

* In addition to regular allowance.

1. The necessary ammunition for the authorized department competitions will be furnished by the Ordnance Department in addition to the regular allowances.

2. If it is desirable to fire caliber 0.30 rifle or carbine ammunition, ball or blank, in lieu of revolver ball or blank ammunition, or vice versa, such exchange may be made on the following basis:

1,000 rounds of rifle or carbine ball, caliber 0.30, for every 3,000 revolver ball, caliber 0.38.

445 rounds of rifle or carbine blank, caliber 0.30, for every 1,000 revolver blank, caliber 0.38.

3. Caliber 0.30 service ammunition will not be reloaded at posts, and reloading tools for this purpose are not issued to the service.

4. Each company or troop will be given, in addition to the allowance in table, 110 rounds of caliber 0.30 rifle or carbine ball cartridges for each 1,000 empty shells caliber 0.30, and 115 rounds of caliber 0.38 revolver ball cartridges for each 1,000 empty shells caliber 0.38, turned in.

5. All empty shells will be promptly turned in to the acting ordnance officer of the nearest post immediately upon completion of target practice, first carrying out the following instructions as to the treatment of the shells:

As soon as practicable after firing, decap the shells and throw them into water. The cleaning will be much facilitated if the shells can be thrown into water immediately after firing. Then clean the inside thoroughly with a brush wiper or piece of rag on the end of a wiping stick; dry and place loosely in empty ammunition boxes.

6. The acting ordnance officer of the post will, upon the accumulation of convenient lots of such shells, pack them in ammunition boxes and ship to the commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, in time to reach that arsenal before the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, if possible; at which time report will be made to the Chief of Ordnance from the arsenal of the number of shells to be credited to each company or troop. Upon receipt of this report the company or troop commander will be notified of the additional allowance of ammunition due him, which allowance will be available for the next target year.

The post ordnance officer will notify the commanding officer Frankford Arsenal, at the time of shipment, of the name of company or troop turning in shells, and this name will be clearly marked on the inside of the lid of the ammunition box containing the shells.

7. The dropping from returns of any ball or blank ammunition, until the same has been actually expended, is prohibited.

GALLERY PRACTICE.

IX.—Special caliber 0.30 shells and reloading materials are issued upon requisition for gallery practice. These shells will bear about 100 firings without resizing. After firing 100 times they may be sent in lots to the Frankford Arsenal for inspection and resizing, and will then, if serviceable, be returned to the commanding officers of the companies or troops.

1. Reloading tools for gallery practice ammunition are issued, one set to a company or troop. The set of reloading tools comprises the following articles:

- (a) Priming tool without spindles.
- (b) Primer extracting spindle with 5 extra pins.
- (c) Primer inserting spindle.
- (d) Charger, hand reloading (capacity 5 grains black powder).
- (e) Loading anvil.
- (f) Loading die.
- (g) Loading punch.
- (h) Ball mold (5 balls).
- (i) Melting ladle (for lead alloy or lubricant).
- (j) Pouring ladle (for filling ball mold).
- (k) Strainer (for lubricating balls by dipping in melted Japan wax).
- (l) Brush wiper.
- (m) Brass wiping rod (cleaning fired cases, dies, etc.).
- (n) Brass mouthpiece or funnel (for use with brush wiper and charger).

Tools (b), (l), (m), and (n) constitute, when necessary, a separate set for decapping and cleaning service caliber 0.30 fired cases before turning them into Frankford Arsenal. If necessary, the case can be decapped by inserting the spindle in it and striking the butt of the latter on a bench or block, but when the priming tool is available the decapping is done with it and the spindle.

2. The annual allowance per company or troop of caliber 0.30 reloading ammunition will be sufficient to load 10,000 rounds of ammunition for gallery practice, as follows:

- 1,000 gallery cartridge cases, unprimed.
- 10,000 cartridge primers.
- 10,000 round balls, lubricated.
- 7½ pounds small-arms powder.

X.—Shotguns will be issued only to troops stationed west of the Mississippi River, for hunting purposes. The annual allowance of ammunition will be 500 loaded cartridges per company or troop.

XI.—For use in guarding prisons, the Springfield carbine, caliber 0.45, with the necessary supply of multi-ball cartridges will be issued upon requisition.

XII.—The allowance of ammunition for all target practice under this order will commence July 1, 1902, and will be for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, instead of continuing through the calendar year as now provided.

XIII.—All orders or circulars heretofore issued relative to allowance of ammunition, or information therein published, in conflict with this order are hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 63		Washington, July 1, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 1, 1902.*

By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," modified by War Department Orders of May 31, 1902, and published in General Orders. No. 48. May 31, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, is in connection with the acts approved June 28, 1902, "making appropriations for the support of the Army," and "for the support of the Military Academy," further modified as follows:

CAVALRY.

12 troops of 75 enlisted men each	900
Regimental and squadron noncommissioned staff	8
Regimental band.....	28
<hr/>	
Total number of enlisted men in regiment	936
Number of regiments	15
<hr/>	
Total number of enlisted men in cavalry.....	14,040
<hr/>	

Each troop of cavalry will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	1 saddler.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	1 wagoner.
6 sergeants.	2 trumpeters.
8 corporals.	51 privates.
2 cooks.	—
2 blacksmiths and farriers.	75

Each cavalry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	8 corporals.
1 chief trumpeter.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	11 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade.....	21
Sergeants major, junior grade.....	27
10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 28 men each.....	280
<hr/>	
Total noncommissioned staff and bands.....	328

COAST ARTILLERY.

126 companies of 109 enlisted men each 13,734

Each company of coast artillery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 mechanics.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
8 sergeants.	81 privates.
12 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	109

FIELD ARTILLERY.

28 batteries (25 light and 3 mountain) of 120 enlisted men each. 3,360

Each battery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	91 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	120
2 cooks.	

2 batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each 320

— 3,680.

Each battery (siege) will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	131 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	160
2 cooks.	

Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps 17,743

INFANTRY.

12 companies of 80 enlisted men each 960

Regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff 8

Regimental band 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment 996

Number of regiments 30

Total number of enlisted men in infantry 29,880

Each infantry company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	1 artificer.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
6 sergeants.	57 privates.
10 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	80

Each infantry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	12 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28
8 corporals.	

ENGINEERS.

4 companies of 104 enlisted men each	416
Battalion noncommissioned staff	2
	<hr/>
Total number of enlisted men in battalion	418
Number of battalions	3
	<hr/>
	1,254
Engineer band (organized as provided for infantry)	28
	<hr/>
Total number of enlisted men in engineers	1,282
	<hr/>

Each engineer company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	40 first-class privates.
8 sergeants.	40 second-class privates.
10 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	104

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, 25 privates each, and 12 companies of infantry, 50 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for twelve troops of cavalry, 10 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for the company on duty as Legation Guard, Pekin, China, 70 privates; total	890
	<hr/>
Total enlisted in line of the Army	63,834

STAFF DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

U. S. Military Academy	342
Signal Corps	810
Ordnance Department (including ordnance sergeants)	700
Post commissary sergeants	200
Post quartermaster sergeants	150
Electrician sergeants	100
Indian scouts	75
Recruiting parties and recruits	500
	<hr/>
Total staff, etc.	2,877
	<hr/>
Total Army	66,711

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur through expirations of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 64. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1902.

1. The General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will be opened September 1, 1902. The course of instruction will be arranged under the supervision of the War College Board and announced in general orders.

Brigadier General *J. Franklin Bell* is detailed as commandant of the college and post of Fort Leavenworth. He will be relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines on July 4, 1902, and will assume his duties under the foregoing detail at Fort Leavenworth at his convenience.

2. The following officers are detailed as members of the War College Board:

Major General *Samuel B. M. Young*;

Brigadier General *William H. Carter*;

Brigadier General *Tasker H. Bliss*;

Major *Henry A. Greene*, U. S. Infantry, assistant adjutant general;

Major *William D. Beach*, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

The board composed of the above-named officers and Brigadier General *George L. Gillespie*, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier General *J. Franklin Bell*, commandant of the General Service and Staff College; Colonel *Wallace F. Randolph*, Chief of Artillery, and Colonel *Albert L. Mills*, Superintendent of the Military Academy, ex officio members, will convene in this city on the 21st day of July, 1902.

The board will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 155, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, November 27, 1901, and such other instructions as may from time to time be communicated to it.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 65. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1902.**

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 2, 1902.*

Whereas, The act entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, provides that the treasury of the Philippine Islands shall be a depository of public money of the United States, subject to the provisions of existing law governing such depositories in the United States: " *Provided*, That the treasury of the government of said islands shall not be required to deposit bonds in the Treasury of the United States, or to give other specific securities for the safe-keeping of public money except as prescribed, in his discretion, by the Secretary of War."

Now, in the exercise of such discretion, I direct that the said treasury act as depository of the public money of the United States without being required to deposit bonds in the Treasury of the United States or to give any other specific securities for the safe-keeping of public money until the further direction of the Secretary of War.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN, .
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 60. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1902,**

The following has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 4, 1902.

To the Army of the United States:

The President upon this anniversary of national independence wishes to express to the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army his deep appreciation of the service they have rendered to the country in the great and difficult undertakings which they have brought to a successful conclusion during the past year.

He thanks the officers and the enlisted men who have been maintaining order and carrying on the military government in Cuba, because they have faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. They have with sincere kindness helped the Cuban people to take all the successive steps necessary to the establishment of their own constitutional government. During the time required for that process they have governed Cuba wisely, regarding justice and respecting individual liberty; have honestly collected and expended for the best interests of the Cuban people the revenues, amounting to over sixty millions of dollars; have carried out practical and thorough sanitary measures, greatly improving the health and lowering the death rate of the island. By patient, scientific research they have ascertained the causes of yellow fever, and by good administration have put an end to that most dreadful disease which has long destroyed the lives and hindered the commercial prosperity of the Cubans. They have expedited justice and secured protection for the rights of the innocent, while they have cleansed the prisons and established sound discipline and healthful conditions for the punishment of the guilty. They have reestablished and renovated and put upon a substantial basis adequate hospitals and asylums for the care of the unfortunate. They have established a general system of free common schools throughout the island, in which over two hundred thousand children are in actual attendance. They have constructed great and necessary public works. They have gradually trained the Cubans themselves in all branches of administration, so that the new government upon assuming power has begun its work with an experienced force of Cuban civil service employees competent to execute its orders. They have borne themselves with dignity and self-control, so that nearly four years of military occupation have passed unmarred by injury or insult to man or woman. They have transferred the government of Cuba to the Cuban people amid universal expressions of friendship and good will, and have left a record of ordered justice and liberty, of rapid improvement in material and moral conditions, and progress in the art of government which reflects great credit upon the people of the United States.

The President thanks the officers and enlisted men of the Army in the Philippines, both regulars and volunteers, for the courage and fortitude, the indomitable spirit and loyal devotion with which they have put down and ended the great insurrection which has raged throughout the archipelago against the lawful sovereignty and just authority of the United States. The task was peculiarly difficult and trying. They were required at first to overcome organized resistance of superior numbers, well equipped with modern arms of precision, intrenched in an unknown country of mountain defiles, jungles, and swamps, apparently capable of interminable defense. When this resistance had been overcome they were required to crush out a general system of guerrilla warfare conducted among a people speaking unknown tongues, from whom it was almost im-

possible to obtain the information necessary for successful pursuit or to guard against surprise and ambush.

The enemies by whom they were surrounded were regardless of all obligations of good faith and of all the limitations which humanity has imposed upon civilized warfare. Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to contemplate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed, while punishing armed resistance, to conciliate the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush and assassination. They were obliged to deal with problems of communication and transportation in a country without roads and frequently made impassable by torrential rains. They were weakened by tropical heat and tropical disease. Widely scattered over a great archipelago, extending a thousand miles from north to south, the gravest responsibilities, involving the life or death of their commands, frequently devolved upon young and inexperienced officers beyond the reach of specific orders or advice.

Under all these adverse circumstances the Army of the Philippines has accomplished its task rapidly and completely. In more than two thousand combats, great and small, within three years, it has exhibited unvarying courage and resolution. Utilizing the lessons of the Indian wars it has relentlessly followed the guerrilla bands to their fastnesses in mountain and jungle and crushed them. It has put an end to the vast system of intimidation and secret assassination by which the peaceful natives were prevented from taking a genuine part in government under American authority. It has captured or forced to surrender substantially all the leaders of the insurrection. It has submitted to no discouragement and halted at no obstacle. Its officers have shown high qualities of command, and its men have shown devotion and discipline. Its splendid virile energy has been accompanied by self-control, patience, and magnanimity. With surprisingly few individual exceptions its course has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and the noncombatant. With admirable good temper, sympathy, and loyalty to American ideals its commanding generals have joined with the civilian agents of the Government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity. Individual liberty, protection of personal rights, civil order, public instruction, and religious freedom have followed its footsteps. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace.

The President feels that he expresses the sentiments of all the loyal people of the United States in doing honor to the whole Army which has joined in the performance and shares in the credit of these honorable services.

This General Order will be read aloud at parade in every military post on the 4th day of July, 1902, or on the first day after it shall have been received.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 67. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1902.**

The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 4, 1902.

The insurrection against the sovereign authority of the United States in the Philippine Archipelago having ended, and provincial civil governments having been established throughout the entire territory of the archipelago not inhabited by Moro tribes, under the instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission, dated April 7, 1900, now ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," the general commanding the Division of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the further performance of the duties of military governor, and the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated. The general commanding the Division of the Philippines and all military officers in authority therein will continue to observe the direction, contained in the aforesaid instructions of the President, that the military forces in the Division of the Philippines shall be at all times subject, under the orders of the military commander, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 68. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1902.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three:

COMMANDING GENERAL'S OFFICE.

To defray the contingent expenses of the Commanding General's Office in his discretion, three thousand dollars.

CONTINGENCIES OF THE ARMY: For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, seventy-five thousand dollars.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders.

For contingent expenses of the military information division, Adjutant-General's Office, including the purchase of law books, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, and of the military attachés at the United States embassies and legations abroad, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, six thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

UNITED STATES SERVICE SCHOOLS: To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the school of submarine defense at Willets Point, New York; the general service and staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the cavalry and field artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, twenty-five thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

SIGNAL SERVICE OF THE ARMY: For expenses of the Signal Service of the Army, as follows: Purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraphs, signal equipments and stores, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges; war balloons; telephone apparatus (excluding exchange service) and maintenance of the same; electrical installations and maintenance at military posts; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines and cables, including salaries of civilian employees, supplies, and general repairs, and other expenses connected with the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army, by telegraph or otherwise, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of the necessary lines and means of electrical communication, including telephones, dial and other telegraphs, wiring, and all special instruments, apparatus, and materials connected with the use of coast artillery, two hundred and fifty-nine thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That so much of the appropriation of four hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, made by the army appropriation act approved May twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred (Thirty-first Statutes, page two hundred and six), for the purpose of connecting headquarters, Department of Alaska, at Saint Michael, by military telegraph and cable lines with other military stations in Alaska, as shall remain unexpended on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, be continued and made available

for the same purpose during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

For pay of officers of the line, five million dollars.

For pay of officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one million sixty-five thousand four hundred and twenty dollars: *Provided*, That officers appointed to the Regular Army from the volunteer service, whose service has been continuous, shall, in the computation of leaves of absence after their appointment in the Regular Army, be entitled to the leave credits which accrued to them as volunteer officers where such leave credits were not availed of during their volunteer service.

PAY OF ENLISTED MEN.

For pay of enlisted men of all grades, including recruits, eleven million five hundred thousand dollars.

For additional pay for length of service for all enlisted men, exclusive of Hospital Corps, nine hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars.

THREE ENGINEER BATTALIONS.

Two hundred and seventy-one thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, twenty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-four dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

One hundred and seventy-one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, thirty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF (UNATTACHED TO REGIMENTS).

One hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Two hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Provided, That hereafter second class privates of the Signal Corps shall be designated as privates, with the same pay and allowances as now allowed by law to second-class privates: *And provided further*, That fifty first-class sergeants may be temporarily added to the Signal Corps for service in the Philippine Islands and Alaska; such additional force, or part thereof, to be continued only as long as in the opinion of the Secretary of War (or the President) it may be necessary for the efficiency of the Army.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Nine hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars.

Additional pay for length of service, fifty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars.

PAY TO CLERKS AND MESSENGERS AT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS AND AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

One chief clerk, at two thousand dollars per annum, at headquarters of the Army, two thousand dollars.

Four clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum.

Ten clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each per annum.

Twenty-five clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each per annum.

Sixty-five clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum.

Eighty-six clerks, at one thousand dollars each per annum.

Sixty-eight messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each per annum.

In all, two hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

And said clerks and messengers shall be employed and assigned by the Secretary of War to the offices and positions in which they are to serve.

FOR PAY OF THE STAFF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department, eighty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-five thousand and fifty dollars.

In all, one hundred and eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Inspector-General's Department, fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, fifteen thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no officer hereafter detailed or appointed under the provisions of section twenty-six of the act of February second, nineteen hundred and one, who has less than four years to serve from the date of his detail or appointment to the date of his retirement shall serve under such detail or appointment or be paid as if on the active list beyond the date of his retirement.

THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS: For pay of officers in the Corps of Engineers, three hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, ninety-nine thousand five hundred and seventy dollars.

In all, four hundred and thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Ordnance Department, one hundred and fifty-ix thousand four hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

In all, two hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, sixty-seven thousand and fifty dollars.

In all, two hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Subsistence Department, one hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, one hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Medical Department, six hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, one hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, eight hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Pay Department, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, thirty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

In all, one hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers in the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, forty thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twelve thousand dollars.

In all, fifty-two thousand dollars.

SIGNAL CORPS: For pay of the officers of the Signal Corps, seventy two thousand four hundred dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, twenty-one thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

In all, ninety-four thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE: For pay of officers of the Record and Pension Office, eight thousand dollars.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to

be paid with their current monthly pay, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In all, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

For pay of officers on the retired list, and for officers who may be placed thereon during the current year, one million six hundred and forty three thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and seven cents: *Provided*, That the military storekeeper now on duty at the White House as doorkeeper to the President may be continued in that employment and shall receive the full pay and allowances of his grade from the date of his retirement until relieved by the President; and when the ordnance storekeeper with the rank of major now on duty as disbursing officer and assistant to the Chief of Ordnance is retired he shall be retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

For additional pay to such officers for length of service, to be paid with their current monthly pay, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used for payment of further increase of longevity pay to officers now on the retired list and officers hereafter retired from active service shall not be therefrom allowed or paid any increase of longevity pay above the sum allowed and paid to such officers at the date of retirement, unless retired on account of wounds received in battle.

In all, two million sixty eight thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and seven cents.

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list, seven hundred thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For pay of not exceeding one hundred hospital matrons, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of one Superintendent Nurse Corps, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For one hundred and ninety nine nurses, one hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of forty two veterinarians, at one thousand five hundred dollars, sixty-three thousand dollars.

For pay of translator and librarian of the military informa-

tion division, Adjutant-General's Office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For thirty dental surgeons, at one hundred and fifty dollars per month, fifty-six thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of ninety paymasters' clerks, one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

For paymasters' clerks for length of service, eight thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For pay of paymasters' messengers, ten thousand dollars.

For traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks and expert accountant of the Inspector-General's Department, twenty-five thousand dollars; *Provided*, That hereafter actual expenses only shall be paid to paymasters' clerks and the expert accountant of the Inspector-General's Department for sea travel when traveling on duty to, from, or between our island possessions.

For expenses of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, military commissions, and compensation of reporters and witnesses attending the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand dollars.

For commutation of quarters to commissioned officers on duty, without troops, at stations where there are no public quarters, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, one million dollars.

For clothing not drawn due to enlisted men on discharge, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For interest on soldiers' deposits, fifty thousand dollars, and so much as may be necessary to pay back such deposits.

For pay of expert accountant for the Inspector-General's Department, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, when authorized by law, four hundred thousand dollars.

For three hundred contract surgeons, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For additional twenty per centum increase on pay of enlisted men, one million seven hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and thirty-four cents.

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commis-

sioned officers serving at foreign stations, four hundred and fifty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto.

For the continuance of the Army War College, having for its object the direction and coordination of the instruction in the various service schools, extension of the opportunities for investigation and study in the Army and militia of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the unexpended balance of the emergency fund appropriated in the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, for the erection of the necessary buildings for the Army War College, established at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for the instruction of officers of the Army and militia of the United States.

For Porto Rico provisional regiment of infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each:

Pay of officers of the line, fifty-three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Pay of enlisted men, one hundred and forty-five thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Fifty first lieutenants, eighty thousand dollars.

Fifty second lieutenants, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Noncommissioned officers and privates, fifty companies, five hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty dollars: *Provided*. That all enlisted men of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers of United States Volunteers organized in eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, or who have served or may be now serving as such in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment or in

the Philippine Scouts, who, upon their muster out, have returned or may return to the ranks of the Regular Army, shall have such period of service counted as if it had been rendered as enlisted men, and that they be entitled to all continuous-service pay and to count, in computing the time necessary to enable them to retire, as enlisted men.

OFFICERS—VOLUNTEERS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: Fifty majors, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

One hundred and fifty captains (mounted), three hundred thousand dollars.

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for pay of the Army and miscellaneous shall be disbursed and accounted for by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY: Purchase of subsistence supplies: For issue, as rations to troops, civil employees when entitled thereto, hospital matrons and nurses, general prisoners of war (including Indians held by the Army as prisoners, but for whose subsistence appropriation is not otherwise made), and to military prisoners at posts; for sales to officers and enlisted men of the Army; for authorized issues of candles; of toilet articles, barbers', laundry, and tailors' materials, for use of general prisoners confined at military posts without pay or allowances, and recruits at recruiting stations; of matches for lighting public fires and lights at posts and stations and in the field; of flour used for paste in target practice; of salt and vinegar for public animals; of issues to Indians employed with the Army, without pay, as guides and scouts, and for toilet paper for use by enlisted men at posts, camps, rendezvous, and offices where water-closets are provided with sewer connections. For payments: For meals for recruiting parties and recruits; for hot coffee, canned meats, and baked beans for troops traveling, when it is impracticable to cook their rations; for scales, weights, measures, utensils, tools, stationery, blank books and forms, printing, advertising, commercial newspapers, use of telephones, office furniture; for temporary buildings, cellars, and other means of protecting subsistence supplies (when not provided by the Quartermaster's Department); for coffee roasters; for commissary chests, complete,

and for renewal of their outfits; for field desks of commissaries; for extra pay to enlisted men employed on extra duty in the Subsistence Department for periods of not less than ten days, at rates fixed by law; for compensation of civilians employed in the Subsistence Department, and for other necessary expenses incident to the purchase, care, preservation, issue, sale, and accounting for subsistence supplies for the Army. For the payment of the regulation allowances of commutation in lieu of rations: To enlisted men on furlough; to ordnance sergeants on duty at ungarrisoned posts; to enlisted men and male and female nurses when stationed at places where rations in kind can not be economically issued, and when traveling on detached duty where it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind; to enlisted men selected to contest for places or prizes in department and army rifle competitions while traveling to and from places of contest; and to male and female nurses on leaves of absence. For subsistence of the masters, officers, crews, and employees of the vessels of the army transport service; for difference between the cost of the ration at thirty cents per day and the amount of forty cents per day to be expended by commissaries on request of medical officers for special diet to enlisted patients in hospital who are too sick to be subsisted on the army ration; for difference between the cost of the ration at thirty cents and the cost of the rations differing in whole or in part from the ordinary ration, to be issued to enlisted men in camp in the United States during periods of recovery from low conditions of health consequent upon service in unhealthy regions or in debilitating climates (to be expended only under special authority of the Secretary of War); and for ice to organizations of enlisted men stationed in island possessions; in all, eleven million dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, and accounted for as "Subsistence of the Army," and for that purpose to constitute one fund.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR SUPPLIES: Regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, including their care and protection, consisting of stoves and heating apparatus required for heating offices, hospitals, barracks, and quarters, and recruiting stations; also ranges and stoves and appliances for cooking and serving food, and repair and maintenance of such heating and

cooking appliances; of fuel and lights for enlisted men, including recruits, guards, hospitals, storehouses, and offices, and for sale to officers; and including also fuel and engine supplies required in the operation of modern batteries at established posts; for post bakeries; for ice machines and their maintenance where required for the health and comfort of the troops in the insular possessions; for the necessary furniture, textbooks, paper, and equipment for the post schools and libraries; for the tableware and mess furniture for kitchens and mess halls, each and all for the enlisted men, including recruits; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several posts and stations and with the armies in the field, and for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the Quartermaster's Department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for printing department orders and reports, five million five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice of competition; and in cases where it is impracticable to have the necessary printing done by contract the same may be done, with the approval of the Secretary of War, by the hire of the necessary labor for the purpose: *Provided further*, That hereafter, except in cases of emergency or where it is impracticable to secure competition, the purchase of all supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the Army and of the branches of the Army service shall only be made after advertisement, and shall be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the Government considered; but every open-market emergency purchase made in the manner common among business men which exceeds in amount two hundred dollars shall be reported for approval to the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES: Postage, cost of telegrams on official business received and sent by officers of the Army; extra pay to soldiers employed on extra duty, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, and storehouses, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor for periods of not less than ten days, and as clerks for post quartermasters at military posts, and for prison overseers at posts designated by the War Department for the confinement of general prisoners; for expenses of expresses to and from frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts can not be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; and in all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the case of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men not exceeding the amount now allowed in their cases may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act, and the disbursing officers shall be credited with such reimbursement heretofore made; but hereafter no reimbursement shall be made of such expenses incurred prior to the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, or guides for the Army; compensation of clerks and other employees to the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, and incidental expenses of recruiting; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters, including escaped military prisoners and the expenses incident to their pursuit, and no greater sum than fifty dollars for each deserter or escaped military prisoner, shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be paid to any civil officer or citizen for such services and expenses; for a donation of five dollars to each dishonorably discharged prisoner upon his release from confinement under court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; for the following

expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the trains, to wit, hire of veterinary surgeons, purchase of medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, blacksmiths' tools and materials, horseshoes and blacksmiths' tools for the cavalry service, and for the shoeing of horses and mules, and such additional expenditures as are necessary and authorized by law in the movements and operations of the Army and at military posts, and not expressly assigned to any other department, two million three hundred thousand dollars.

HORSES FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY: For the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry and members of the Hospital Corps in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto, six hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the number of horses purchased under this appropriation, added to the number now on hand, shall be limited to the actual needs of the mounted service, and unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of War, no part of this appropriation shall be paid out for horses not purchased by contract after competition duly invited by the Quartermaster's Department, and an inspection under the direction and authority of the Secretary of War.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS: For barracks and quarters for troops, storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, for offices, recruiting stations, and for the hire of buildings and grounds for summer cantonments, and for temporary buildings at frontier stations, for the construction of temporary buildings and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, three million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and whenever in the opinion of the President the lands and improvements, or any portion of them, of the military posts or reservations at Indianapolis, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, have become undesirable for military purposes he may, in his discretion, cause the same to be appraised and sold at public sale at not less than the appraised value, either as a whole or in subdivisions, under such regulations as to public notice and terms and con-

ditions of sale as he may prescribe, and the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury. And a sum of money not exceeding the proceeds of such sale or sales at each of such places respectively is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of such land at or in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, respectively, as may be required for military purposes, and for building barracks or quarters on such lands to be devoted to military purposes; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such purchases of lands for the establishment of military posts at or in the vicinity of such places, respectively: *Provided*, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation of fuel or for quarters to officers or enlisted men: *Provided further*, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those paid from the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, army transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive a salary of more than one hundred and fifty dollars per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

POST EXCHANGES: For the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement rooms, and gymnasium, to be expended in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites where necessary, to be expended in the discretion of the President, and to be immediately available, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the President is directed to report a detailed statement of the expenditure of this sum to each session of Congress until the entire appropriation is expended.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE ARMY AND ITS SUPPLIES: Transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, and including also the trans-

portation of recruits and recruiting parties heretofore paid from the appropriation for "Expenses for recruiting;" of supplies to the militia furnished by the War Department; of the necessary agents and employees; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other quartermaster stores, from army depots or places of purchase or delivery to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; the purchase and hire of draft and pack animals and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other vessels and boats required for the transportation of troops and supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters and other employees; extra-duty pay of enlisted men driving teams, repairing means of transportation, and employed as trainmasters and in opening roads and building wharves; transportation of funds of the Army; the expenses of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; for procuring water, and introducing the same to buildings, at such posts as from their situation require it to be brought from a distance, and for the disposal of sewage and drainage, and for constructing roads and wharves; for the payment of army transportation lawfully due such land-grant railroads as have not received aid in Government bonds (to be adjusted in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases decided under such land-grant acts), but in no case shall more than fifty per centum of full amount of service be paid: *Provided*, That such compensation shall be computed upon the basis of the tariff or lower special rates for like transportation performed for the public at large, and shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service: *Provided further*, That in expending the money appropriated by this act a railroad company which has not received aid in bonds of the United States and which obtained a grant of public land to aid in the construction of its railroad on condition that such railroad should

be a post route and military road, subject to the use of the United States for postal, military, naval, and other Government services, and also subject to such regulations as Congress may impose restricting the charge for such Government transportation, having claims against the United States for transportation of troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property over such aided railroads, shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the foregoing provision only on the basis of such rate for the transportation of such troops and munitions of war and military supplies and property as the Secretary of War shall deem just and reasonable under the foregoing provision, such rate not to exceed fifty per centum of the compensation for such Government transportation as shall at that time be charged to and paid by private parties to any such company for like and similar transportation; and the amount so fixed to be paid shall be accepted as in full for all demands for such service, twenty-five million dollars: *Provided*, That the balance of the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars made by the act of May twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred, for construction of military roads and bridges in Alaska remaining unexpended on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby reappropriated and made available for such construction: *Provided further*, That the number of draft animals purchased from this appropriation, added to those now on hand, shall be limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service.

CLOTHING, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE: For cloth, woollens, materials, and for the manufacture of clothing for the Army, for issue and for sale at cost price according to the Army Regulations; for altering and fitting clothing and washing and cleaning, when necessary; for equipage, and for expenses of packing and handling, and similar necessities; for a suit of citizen's outer clothing, to cost not exceeding ten dollars, to be issued upon release from confinement to each prisoner who has been confined under a court-martial sentence involving dishonorable discharge; for indemnity to officers and men of the Army for clothing and bedding, and so forth, destroyed since April twenty-second, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by order of medical officers of the Army for sanitary reasons, four million dollars.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF HOSPITALS: For construction

and repair of hospitals at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, and including also all expenditures for construction and repairs required at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, except quarters for the officers, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS: For construction of quarters for hospital stewards at military posts already established and occupied, including the extra-duty pay of enlisted men employed on the same, fifteen thousand dollars.

SHOOTING GALLERIES AND RANGES: For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small-arm target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, fifteen thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITALS: For construction and repair of United States Army general hospitals and expenses incident thereto, to be made immediately available, two hundred thousand dollars.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT: For the purchase of medical and hospital supplies, including disinfectants for military posts, camps, hospitals, hospital ships, and transports; for the purchase, installation, operation, and maintenance of ice-making plants; for expenses of medical supply depots; for medical care and treatment of officers and enlisted men of the Army on duty, and of prisoners of war and other persons in military custody or confinement, at posts and stations for which no other provision is made, under such regulations as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the proper care and treatment of epidemic and contagious diseases in the Army or at military posts or stations, including measures to prevent the spread thereof, and the payment of reasonable damages not otherwise provided for for bedding and clothing injured or destroyed in such prevention; for the pay of male and female nurses, not including the Nurse Corps (female), and of cooks and other civilians employed for the proper care of sick officers and soldiers, under such regulations fixing their number, qualifications, assignment, pay, and allowances as shall have been or shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War; for the pay of civilian physicians employed to examine physically applicants for enlistment and enlisted men, and to render other professional services from time to time

under proper authority; for the pay of other employees of the Medical Department; for the payment of express companies and local transfers employed directly by the Medical Department for the transportation of medical and hospital supplies, including bidders' samples and water for analysis; for supplies for use in teaching the art of cooking to the Hospital Corps; for the supply of the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; for advertising, laundry, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the balance remaining unexpended on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, of the appropriation of two million dollars made by the act of March second, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby reappropriated.

Purchase of medicines and medical stores, or the engagement of services not personal for the Medical Department of the Army, may be made by the Medical Department in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of War.

ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY: For Army Medical Museum, preservation of specimens, and the preparation and purchase of new specimens, five thousand dollars.

For the library of the Surgeon General's Office, including the purchase of necessary books of reference and periodicals, ten thousand dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER DEPOT: Incidental expenses of the depot, including fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, and laborers, extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, ten thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of instruments, to be issued to officers of the Corps of Engineers and to officers detailed and

on duty as acting engineer officers, for use on public works and surveys, three thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER SCHOOL: Equipment and maintenance of the United States Engineer School at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, including purchase of instruments, implements, and materials, for the use of the school and for instruction of engineer troops in their special duties as sappers and miners; for land and submarine mines, pontoniers, torpedo drill, and signaling; for purchase and binding of professional works of recent date treating of military and civil engineering and kindred scientific subjects, for the library of the United States Engineer School; for incidental expenses of the school, including, fuel, lights, chemicals, stationery, hardware, machinery, and boats; for pay of civilian clerks, mechanics, and laborers; for extra-duty pay to soldiers necessarily employed for periods not less than ten days as artificers on work in addition to and not strictly in the line of their military duties, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, draftsmen, printers, lithographers, photographers, engine drivers, telegraph operators, teamsters, wheelwrights, masons, machinists, painters, overseers, laborers; repairs of, and for materials to repair, public buildings, machinery, and unforeseen expenses, and for travel expenses of officers on journeys approved by the Chief of Engineers and made for the purpose of instruction: *Provided*, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances, forty thousand dollars.

To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the United States Engineer School, by the purchase of textbooks, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, and for other absolutely necessary expenses, five thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred, which sum is hereby re-appropriated for the construction of the necessary buildings for the Engineer School at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

For pontoon trains, intrenching tools, instruments, and draw-

ing materials, and for purchase and printing of engineer manuals for use in the engineer equipment of troops, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For services of surveyors, draftsmen, photographers, master laborers, clerks to engineer officers on the staff of division, corps, and department commanders, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Total for Engineer Department, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE SERVICE: Current expenses of the ordnance service required to defray the current expenses at the arsenals; of receiving stores and issuing arms and other ordnance supplies; of police and office duties; of rents, tolls, fuel, and light; of stationery and office furniture; of tools and instruments for use; incidental expenses of the ordnance service and those attending practical trials and tests of ordnance, small arms, and other ordnance supplies, including purchase of publications for ordnance office library and payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, three hundred thousand dollars.

ORDNANCE, ORDNANCE STORES, AND SUPPLIES: Manufacture or purchase of metallic ammunition for small arms for current needs and reserve supply, and ammunition for reloading cartridges, including the cost of targets and material for target practice, ammunition for burials at the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, marksmen's medals and insignia for all arms of the service, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For repairing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops and for issue at the arsenals and depots, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to fill requisitions of troops, six hundred thousand dollars.

For infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipments, including horse equipments for cavalry and artillery, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For overhauling, cleaning, and preserving new ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the arsenals, posts, and depots, fifty thousand dollars.

For firing the morning and evening gun at military posts prescribed by General Orders, Numbered Seventy, Headquarters of the Army, dated July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and at National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers and its several Branches, including National Soldiers' Home in Washington, District of Columbia, and at Soldiers and Sailors' State Homes, including material for cartridges, bags, reworking of obsolete powder, and so forth, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical maneuvers, ten thousand dollars.

Manufacture, repairing, procuring, and issuing arms at the national armories, one million seven hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no part of the appropriations made for the Ordnance Department shall be used in payment of freight charges on ordnance or ordnance stores issued by said Department.

Purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies may be made by the Ordnance Department in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed two hundred dollars, but every such purchase shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War.

Approved, June 30, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 69. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following proclamation by the President of the United States is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A proclamation.

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, until the cession of the archipelago by that Kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare; but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or insurrectionary leaders; and

Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States towards the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order, and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections for the offenses of treason or sedition and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions, between Filipinos and Span-

iards, or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

Provided, however, that the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery, by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain, or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and

Further provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not effect the title or right of the Government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States, or that of the Philippine Islands, organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and

Provided further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine Archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely:

"I,, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT,

Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 70. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the regulations published in General Orders, No. 79, November 26, 1892, from this office, to carry into effect an act approved July 30, 1892, having been amended by the President to read as follows, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the Army, by such boards as may be established by him, to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant: *Provided*, That all unmarried soldiers under thirty years of age, who are citizens of the United States, are physically sound, who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, and who have borne a good moral character before and after enlistment, may compete for promotion under any system authorized by this act.

SEC. 2. That the members and recorder of such boards as may be established by the President, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be sworn in every case to discharge their duties honestly and faithfully; and the boards may examine witnesses, and take depositions, for which purposes they shall have such powers of a court of inquiry as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. That the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant heretofore filled by the promotion of meritorious noncommissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of section three of the act approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be filled by the appointment of competitors favorably recommended under this act, in the order of merit established by the final examination. Each man who passes the final examination shall receive a certificate of eligibility, setting forth the subjects in which he is proficient and the especial grounds upon which the recommendation is based: *Provided*, That not more than two examinations shall be accorded to the same competitor.

SEC. 4. That all rights and privileges arising from a certificate of eligibility may be vacated by sentence of a court-martial, but no soldier, while holding the privileges of a certifi-

cate, shall be brought before a garrison or regimental court-martial or summary court.

SEC. 5. That sections three and four of the act approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, providing for the promotion of meritorious noncommissioned officers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, July 30, 1892.

I. For the purpose of computing age and length of service, the first day of September of each year, commencing with 1893, is fixed as the date of competition.

Any soldier, otherwise qualified, whose age will not exceed thirty years on the first of September following, and who shall have served honorably not less than two years in the Army, on or before that date, may (on or before the first day of February of any year after 1902), make application, through the regular military channels, to his department commander, for preliminary examination, with a view to determine his eligibility for entering the competitive examination.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

II. As soon as practicable after the fifteenth of March the department commander will convene a board of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers, for the preliminary examination of applicants, and will order the applicants in his command to appear before it. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record, and qualifications of the several candidates, and will recommend none for competitive examination who are not able to establish their fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. To that end the procedure of the department boards will be based upon that of retiring boards. Evidence will be obtained from the certificates of officers, from witnesses under oath, and by means of sworn interrogatories. The military record of each candidate will be closely examined and his antecedents before entering the service will be made the subject of special inquiry.

Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer in the Army, he will be rejected. Examination as to physical qualifications shall conform to the standard required of recruits, and a certificate of physical examination by the medical officers of the board shall accompany the proceedings of the board.

The preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading, and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry, and surveying.

3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations, and the drill regulations of the arm from which he is selected. The examinations in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the schools of the soldier, squad, and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board.

7. The military record of the candidates as certified to by their company, post, and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination; proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified by the investigations of the board.

In awarding marks the board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the following example. The weight to be given to each question will be determined by its importance, and will be set opposite the question in the papers furnished the candidates:

Example.

1. English grammar, orthography, etc	100
2. Mathematics.....	200
3. Geography.....	100
4. History	100
5. Constitution and international law.....	100
6. Army and drill regulations and military capacity and aptitude as determined therefrom.....	200
7. Military record.....	100
8. Physique	100
9. Moral character and antecedents	200
	<hr/>
	1200

The duty of making the preliminary examination of applicants is one involving, in a high degree, the welfare and char-

acter of the service, and all officers of departmental boards are enjoined to exercise the utmost circumspection and care, not only that no unworthy applicant be recommended, but also that the most worthy shall be recommended. All statements and certificates as to moral character, general aptitude and fitness, should be carefully verified by disinterested evidence.

Separate records will be submitted in each case to the department commander, who will forward them, with all papers presented in relation to the applicant, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

III. A board to consist of five commissioned officers (including two medical officers, whose duties will be confined to inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the applicants), will be convened by the War Department, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the first of September of each year, commencing with 1902, to conduct the final competitive examination of the applicants who have successfully passed the departmental boards, in conformity with the following regulations:

IV. Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer in the Army, he will be rejected. Examination as to physical qualifications shall conform to the standard required of recruits, and shall include a certificate of physical examination by the medical officers of the board to accompany the proceedings of the board.

The board being satisfied as to these preliminary points will proceed to examine each candidate separately in the following subjects:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading, and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry, and surveying.

3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organiza-

tion of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations and the drill regulations of the arm from which the candidate is selected. The examination in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the school of the soldier, squad and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board.

7. The military records of the candidates as certified to by their company, post, and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination; proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified after a thorough investigation by the board.

In awarding marks the board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the form following below. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows: Mark each question according to its relative weight, and reduce the aggregate of marks thus obtained in each subject to a scale of 100. The result will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average in each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average. No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

Example.

No.	Subject.	Average.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication by relative weights.
1	English grammar, etc.....	82	3	246
2	Mathematics	76	4	304
3	Geography.....	80	2	160
4	History	73	3	219
5	Constitutional and international law.	67	2	134
6	Army and drill regulations, etc.....	75	3	225
7	Military record.....	80	2	160
8	Physique	75	3	225
9	Moral character and antecedents.....	85	3	255
			25	1,928
General average.....				77.12

V. When the board shall have examined and passed upon all the applicants it will prepare a tabulated statement showing

the order of their relative merit as developed by the examination, and forward the proceedings, with all papers pertaining thereto, to the Adjutant General.

Soldiers who successfully pass the final examination, and receive certificates as required by law will be known in the service as "candidates for promotion," and will have the title of "candidate" prefixed to that of their rank on all rolls, returns, orders, and correspondence. They will be entitled to this privilege so long only as they maintain the specially honorable position of "candidate."

An applicant who fails to pass the competitive board at his first examination will not be required to pass a departmental board a second time. In order to secure a reexamination he will forward an application therefor through his regular military commanders (whose remarks will be indorsed thereon), to the Adjutant General, at least three months in advance of the time of holding the annual competitive examination. After reexamination he will take his place in the relative merit list with those examined at the time of his reexamination.

No soldier will be reexamined who shall have passed the age limit prior to the date set for such reexamination.

"Candidates" who may be guilty of misconduct will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, through regimental and department headquarters, the report to give a full statement of the misconduct alleged, with names of witnesses. Before forwarding such report to the Adjutant General of the Army, the department commander will see that the "candidate" has a fair and impartial hearing, that the merits of the case may be carefully and accurately determined and reported on for the decision of the Secretary of War.

Candidates will not be deprived of the privileges of their position except by sentence of court-martial as required by the law, or by the decision of the Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

FORM FOR INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF CANDIDATE.

1. Give the exact date and place of your birth.
2. Are you married or single?
3. Are you a citizen of the United States? If so, state whether native-born or naturalized.
4. What schools have you attended and for what periods? Answer explicitly, giving dates and designations of schools as, public schools, academies, district schools, colleges, manual-training schools, night schools, etc.
5. Have you ever been apprenticed to a trade? If so, to what trade, for what length of time.
6. In what occupation or trade have you been employed? Answer explicitly, giving time, character of employment, etc.
7. During what time have you supported yourself, totally or partially, by your own labor?
8. Have you ever served in the National Guard? Answer explicitly, giving State, arm of service, rank, etc.

(Signature).....

Sworn to and subscribed before me the.....day of.....,
A. D., 190 .

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 71. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the regulations published in General Orders, No. 156, August 24, 1899, from this office, to carry into effect a provision of law regarding the appointment of persons in civil life to be 2d lieutenants in the Army, having been amended by the President to read as follows, are published for the information of all concerned:

[Extract from act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.]

Vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant shall be filled as now provided by law, except that no person shall be appointed from civil life *before he shall have reached the age of twenty-one years nor after he shall have reached the age of twenty-seven years, nor until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination as to his moral, physical, and educational qualifications.*

I.--No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction, he must present a diploma or a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

If a member of the National Guard, he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

II.--Every candidate will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there be found to exist any cause of disqualification which might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer of the Army he will be rejected. The board will inquire and report concerning each applicant whether he is of good moral character or addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors. Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, and include a certificate of physical examination by two medical officers to accompany the proceedings of the board (which will embrace all the information required by the form for the examination of recruits).

III.--No candidate will be examined who is married, or under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age; who is not a citizen of the United States; who, in the judgment of the board, is not physically qualified to discharge all the duties of an officer in active service; who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

IV.--The board being satisfied as to these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately—

1. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read, write, and spell with facility and correctness.

2. In his knowledge of arithmetic and his ability to apply its rules to all practical questions; in his knowledge of the use of logarithms and ability to apply them to questions of practice; in his knowledge of algebra, to include the solution of simple equations, and in his knowledge of geometry, plane trigonometry, and the elements of surveying.

3. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America.

4. In his knowledge of the outlines of general history, and particularly the history of his own country.

5. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. The board, having examined into the mental qualifications of each candidate and his moral character and habits, will also inquire into his general qualifications, aptitude, and probable efficiency as an officer of the Army.

7. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination, and other evidence submitted to the board.

V.--In awarding marks the board will give to each subject in the examination the relative weight given in the form following below. The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows:

Mark each question according to its relative weight, and reduce the aggregate of marks thus obtained in each subject to a scale of 100. The result will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average in each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average. No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained

an average of 65 per cent in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

Example.

No.	Subjects.	Averages.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication by relative weights.
1	English grammar, etc	82	3	246
2	Mathematics	78	4	304
3	Geography	80	2	160
4	History	73	3	219
5	Constitutional and international law	65	2	130
6	Moral character and probable efficiency	95	3	285
7	Physique	87	3	261
			20	1.605
General average				80.25

VI.--When an examining board shall have passed upon more than one candidate, the order of relative merit of all the candidates examined by the board will be reported.

VII.--Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to the position of 2d lieutenant in the Army will be appointed by the Secretary of War, and will consist of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers. The duties of the medical officers will be confined to inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the candidates.

The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Adjutant General.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 72.		Washington, July 9, 1902.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 8, 1902.*

The appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments, including the staff corps serving thereat, except the department judge advocates, being for the purchase of the necessary articles of office, toilet, and desk furniture, binding, maps, books of reference, professional newspapers and periodicals, and police utensils, seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be allotted by the Secretary of War, and to be expended in the discretion of the several military department commanders," contained in the act approved June 30, 1902, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is allotted as follows:

To the Department of California.....	\$250. 00
To the Department of the Colorado.....	250. 00
To the Department of the Columbia.....	150. 00
To the Department of Dakota.....	250. 00
To the Department of the East.....	300. 00
To the Department of the Lakes.....	250. 00
To the Department of the Missouri.....	250. 00
To the Division of the Philippines.....	500. 00
To the Department of North Philippines.....	500. 00
To the Department of South Philippines.....	500. 00
To the Department of Texas.....	250. 00
	<hr/>
	3, 450. 00

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 73. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1902.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three:

PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

For pay of seven professors, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of one chaplain, two thousand dollars;

For pay of one associate professor of mathematics, two thousand dollars;

Provided, That the professors and the associate professor of the United States Military Academy shall have the actual rank in the United States Army now assigned to them by assimilation in the regulations of the Military Academy prescribed by the President of the United States, and that they shall exercise command only in the academic department of the United States Military Academy.

For pay of the master of the sword, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For pay of cadets, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars;

Provided, That hereafter the pay of cadets shall be fixed at five hundred dollars per annum and one ration per day, or commutation therefor, such commutation to be thirty cents per day, to be paid from the appropriation for the subsistence of the Army.

Provided further, That hereafter the actual and necessary traveling expenses of candidates while proceeding from their homes to the Military Academy for qualification as cadets shall, if admitted, be credited to their accounts and paid after admission from the appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies: *And provided further*, That the number of cadets authorized to be appointed by the President from the United States at large shall not at any one time exceed forty.

* * * * *

To increase the efficiency of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and to provide for the enlargement of buildings and for other necessary works of improvement in connection therewith, and to provide for an increased water supply at a cost not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars, made necessary by the increased number of cadets now authorized by law, immediately available and to remain so until expended, two million dollars: *Provided*, That before any part of this amount is expended, except so much as may be necessary to provide an immediate increased water supply; to install a heating and lighting plant, and to complete the improvements begun on the cadet mess building, complete plans shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, covering all necessary buildings and improvements at West Point, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, which plans shall involve a total expenditure of not more than five million five hundred thousand dollars, including the sum herein appropriated: *Provided further*, That after the preparation and approval of the plans herein provided, the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for any part or all of the improvements herein authorized within the said limit of cost, to be paid for from the appropriations annually made for this purpose: *Provided further*, That no money shall be expended or obligation incurred for architects after the plans for improvements above provided for have been approved by the Secretary of War, except, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ, in his discretion, a consulting architect at a compensation not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum.

* * * * *

Approved, June 28, 1902.

The foregoing act provides the following enlisted strength for service at the Military Academy:

Military Academy Band:		Cook	1
Musicians, 1st class	12	Corporals	4
Musicians, 2d class	12	Trumpeters	2
Musicians, 3d class	16	Farriers and blacksmiths ..	2
	<hr/>	Saddler	1
	40	Wagoner	1
Field musicians:		Privates (cavalry)	58
Sergeant	1		<hr/>
Corporal	1		75
Privates	22	Artillery detachment:	
	<hr/>	First sergeant	1
24		Sergeants	4
General army service men:		Cook	1
First sergeant	1	Corporals	3
Sergeants	6	Farrier and blacksmith	1
Cooks	3	Saddler	1
Corporals	7	Wagoner	1
Privates	134	Trumpeters	2
	<hr/>	Privates	39
	150		<hr/>
Cavalry detachment:			53
First sergeant	1		<hr/>
Sergeants	5		342

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 74. Washington, July 11, 1902.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and three, namely:

* * * * *

UNDER THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

For the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, as follows:

For machinery and shop fixtures, ten thousand dollars.

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings; for building fences and sewers, grading grounds, and roads, ten thousand dollars.

For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island bridge and viaduct, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA: For one magazine on the Pacific coast, forty thousand dollars.

FORT CONSTITUTION, NEWCASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: For acquiring, by purchase or condemnation, the land in the square surrounding Fort Constitution, at Newcastle, New Hampshire, to be used for barracks and quarters for troops, twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in addition to the thirty thousand dollars specially appropriated for this purpose by the sundry civil appropriation act of June sixth, nineteen hundred.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY: For building and repairing roads and walks, and for general repairs of

shops, storehouses, and quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars.

POWDER DEPOT, NEAR DOVER, NEW JERSEY: For one magazine for high explosives, loading houses for explosives, and boiler house for service of same, storehouse for fused projectiles, detonating fuse house, house for fusing high explosive shell, four lathes with fixtures complete, shop fixtures, press for assembling caps on projectiles, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: For general care, repair of quarters, of buildings, and machinery not used for manufacturing purposes, and of grounds and roads, ten thousand dollars.

For putting in new flume and water wheel, five thousand five hundred dollars.

SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA: For completing construction of an addition to fireproof storehouse at the clothing depot at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and installing elevators, twenty-five thousand dollars.

SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: For new storehouse for artillery and ordnance supplies, fifteen thousand dollars;

For new sewers, one thousand dollars; in all, sixteen thousand dollars.

TESTING MACHINES, WATERTOWN ARSENAL: For labor and materials in caring for, preserving, and operating the United States testing machines at Watertown Arsenal, including such new tools and appliances as may be required, fifteen thousand dollars.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS: For completing barracks for one company of enlisted men, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS: For repairs and improvements at arsenals and powder depots, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, one hundred thousand dollars.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

For the improvement and care of public grounds, as follows:

For improvement and maintenance of grounds south of Executive Mansion, four thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, two thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Lafayette Park, one thousand dollars.

For ordinary care of Franklin Park, one thousand dollars.

For improvement and ordinary care of Lincoln Park, two thousand dollars.

For care and improvement of Monument grounds, five thousand dollars.

For continuing improvement of reservation numbered seventeen, and site of old canal northwest of same, two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.

For construction and repair of post-and-chain fences, repair of high iron fences, constructing stone coping about reservations, painting watchmen's lodges, iron fences, vases, lamps, and lamp-posts; manure, and hauling the same, and removing snow and ice; purchase and repair of seats and tools; trees, tree and plant stakes, labels, lime, whitewashing, and stock for nursery, flowerpots, twine, baskets, wire, splints, moss, and lycopodium, to be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may determine; care, construction, and repair of fountains; abating nuisances, cleaning statues, and repairing pedestals, sixteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Smithsonian grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For laying asphalt walks in various reservations, two thousand dollars.

For grading, resetting street curb, providing park curb, park walks, planting, and for each and every object necessary for improving the grounds of Mount Vernon square around the Free Public Library building, to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of that part of Potomac Park west of and adjacent to Monument Park from the intersection of Virginia avenue and B street, northwest, to Maryland avenue, south-

west, to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, in accordance with existing plans made by him, who is authorized to appoint the necessary employees in connection therewith, to be immediately available, seventy thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the authority given the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety, "To construct a beach and dressing houses upon the east shore of the tidal reservoir against the Washington Monument Grounds," is hereby revoked; and they are directed to remove immediately said bath houses, floats, wharves, pipes, and so forth, either to such other points as may be agreed upon between them and the Secretary of War, or to barges constructed to carry dressing rooms, which may be anchored at such point around an inclosed water space, or along the shore, as may be agreed on between the Secretary of War and the said Commissioners.

For broken-stone road covering for parks, two thousand dollars.

For curbing and flagging for park roads and walks, two thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Iowa Circle, two thousand five hundred dollars.

One-half of the foregoing sums under "Buildings and grounds in and around Washington" shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

That under appropriations herein contained no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavements in Washington City at a higher price than one dollar and eighty cents per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and with a base of not less than six inches in thickness.

For improvement, care, and maintenance of grounds of Executive Departments, one thousand dollars.

For improvement and maintenance of Executive Mansion grounds (within iron fence) one thousand dollars.

For the employment of an engineer by the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For purchase and repair of machinery and tools for shops at nursery, and for grading around the building, two thousand dollars.

SHERMAN STATUE: The unexpended balance of the sum of eight thousand dollars appropriated by act approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, for stone coping around the Sherman statue is hereby made available for construction of roadways and paths and for each and every object connected with improvement of the grounds about said statue, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated for the same purpose.

For completing and unveiling the statue, four thousand dollars.

GRANT MEMORIAL: To enable the commission authorized by the act of February twenty-third, nineteen hundred and one, to commence the erection of a memorial to General Ulysses S. Grant, fifty thousand dollars; and said commission is authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the completion of said memorial for a sum not exceeding two hundred and forty thousand dollars, including the amount herein appropriated.

EXECUTIVE MANSION: For care, repair, and refurnishing of Executive Mansion, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise, as the President may determine.

For a building to accommodate the offices of the President, to be located in the grounds of the Executive Mansion, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including heating apparatus and light fixtures, furniture, and removal of greenhouses, all to be done according to plans, the details of which shall be approved by the President, and completed in every respect within the sum hereby appropriated, sixty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars, to be expended by contract or otherwise in the discretion of, and under the direction of, the President, and to be immediately available; and said building shall be constructed with sufficient foundation and walls suitable for a durable, permanent building, and of sufficient strength for an additional story when needed.

For extraordinary repairs and refurnishing of the Executive Mansion and for each and every purpose connected therewith,

including all necessary alterations and additions, cabinet work, decoration of rooms, covered ways and approaches, grading, paving, port cochere, gates, and electric wiring and light fixtures for house and grounds, all to be done according to plans, the details of which shall be approved by the President, and completed in every detail within the sum hereby appropriated, four hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, to be immediately available and to be expended by contract or otherwise in the discretion of, under the direction of, the President.

For rent of temporary offices for the President, to be immediately available, two thousand dollars.

For fuel for the Executive Mansion, greenhouses, and stable, three thousand dollars.

For material and labor for subdraining driveways in south grounds of Executive Mansion, two thousand dollars.

For care and maintenance of conservatory and greenhouses, seven thousand dollars.

For repairs to conservatory, and greenhouses, Executive Mansion, three thousand dollars.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS: For gas, pay of lamplighters, gas fitters, and laborers; purchase, erection, and repair of lamps and lamp-posts; purchase of matches, and repairs of all kinds; stoves, fuel, and lights for office and office stable, watchmen's lodges, and for the greenhouses at the nursery, twelve thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That for each five foot burner not connected with a meter in the lamps on the public grounds not more than twenty dollars shall be paid per lamp for gas, including lighting, cleaning, and keeping the lamps in repair, under any expenditure provided for in this act; and said lamps shall burn every night, on the average, from fifteen minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise; and authority is hereby given to substitute other illuminating material for the same or less price, and to use so much of the sum hereby appropriated as may be necessary for that purpose: *Provided further*, That three thousand four hundred dollars of the foregoing sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the remainder from the Treasury of the United States.

For lighting six arc electric lights in Executive Mansion

grounds within the iron fence three hundred and sixty-five nights, at not exceeding seventy-two dollars per light per annum, which shall cover the entire cost to the United States of lighting and maintaining in good order each electric light in said grounds, four hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For introducing, lighting, and maintaining six arc electric lights at the propagating gardens, at seventy-two dollars per light per annum, which sum shall cover the entire cost of lighting and maintaining in good order each of said arc electric lights, four hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For lighting arc electric lights in public grounds as follows: For seven in grounds south of the Executive Mansion, thirty-two in Lafayette, Franklin, Judiciary, and Lincoln parks, and fourteen in grounds south of Executive Mansion and in Monument Park, at not exceeding seventy-two dollars per light per annum, which sums shall cover the entire cost of lighting and maintaining in good order each of said arc electric lights; in all, three thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

REPAIR OF WATER PIPES: For repairing and extending water pipes, purchase of apparatus for cleaning them, purchase of hose, and for cleaning the springs and repairing and renewing the pipes of the same that supply the Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the building for the State, War, and Navy Departments, two thousand five hundred dollars.

TELEGRAPH TO CONNECT THE CAPITOL WITH THE DEPARTMENTS AND THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: For care and repair of existing lines, one thousand five hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT: For the care and maintenance of the Washington Monument, namely: For one custodian, at one hundred dollars per month; one steam engineer, at eighty dollars per month; one assistant steam engineer, at sixty dollars per month; one fireman, at fifty dollars per month; one assistant fireman, at forty-five dollars per month; one conductor of elevator car, at seventy-five dollars per month; one attendant on floor, at sixty dollars per month; one attendant on top floor, at sixty dollars per month; three night and day watchmen, at sixty dollars per month each; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars.

For fuel, lights, oil, waste, packing, tools, matches, paints, brushes, brooms, lanterns, rope, nails, screws, lead, electric lights, heating apparatus, oil stoves for elevator car and upper and lower floors, repairs to engines, boilers, dynamos, elevator, and repairs of all kinds connected with the Monument and machinery, and purchase of all necessary articles for keeping the Monument, machinery, elevator, and electric-light plant in good order, two thousand five hundred dollars.

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM MCKINLEY.—For purchase for the Executive Mansion of an oil portrait of the late President McKinley, a sum not to exceed (including frame) two thousand five hundred dollars.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Toward the construction of works on harbors and rivers, under contract and otherwise, and within the limits authorized by law, namely:

Improving harbor at Charleston, South Carolina: For continuing improvement, fifty thousand dollars.

For works authorized by the river and harbor act of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as follows:

Locks and dams in Allegheny River, Pennsylvania: For continuing construction of locks and dams at Herr Island, above the head of Six-mile Island, and at Springdale, one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Boston, Massachusetts: For completing improvement, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Buffalo, New York: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Cleveland, Ohio: For continuing improvement, one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

Improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia and Florida: For continuing improvement, four hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin: For completing improvement, four hundred and fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Improving Grays Harbor, Washington: For completing improvement of harbor and bar entrance, one hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Illinois and Mississippi Canal: For completing construction,

seven hundred and thirty-three thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

Improving Kentucky River, Kentucky: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving waterway from Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior, Michigan: For completing improvement of water communication across Keweenaw Point, ten thousand dollars

Improving Monongahela River, West Virginia: For continuing improvement by the construction of six locks and dams on the Upper Monongahela River, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island: For continuing improvement, eighty-four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Improving harbor at San Pedro, California: For continuing construction of breakwater, three hundred and eleven thousand and eighty-five dollars.

Improving Winyaw Bay, South Carolina: For continuing improvement of harbor at Winyaw Bay, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For works authorized by the river and harbor act of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, as follows:

Improving harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio: For continuing improvement, two hundred thousand dollars.

Improving channel in Gowanus Bay, New York: For continuing improvement of Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels, one hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Black River, Ohio: For continuing improvement, three hundred thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Calumet, Illinois: For continuing improvement, two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Improving Congaree River, South Carolina: For completing improvement from Gervais street bridge, Columbia, to Granby, fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Detroit River, Michigan: For completing improvement, one hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

Improving harbor at Everett, Washington: For continuing improvement, one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at Gulfport, Mississippi: For dredging channel from Gulfport to Ship Island Harbor, including anchorage basin, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving Hay Lake Channel, Saint Marys River, Michigan: For completing improvement, one hundred and forty-four thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars.

Improving Mississippi River from the mouth of the Ohio to Minneapolis, Minnesota: For continuing improvement between Saint Paul and Minneapolis, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at New York, New York: For continuing improvement of Ambrose Channel (formerly known as East Channel) across Sandy Hook Bar, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Improving harbor at New Haven, Connecticut: For continuing improvement, sixty-seven thousand dollars.

Improving Ohio River below Pittsburg, Pennsylvania: For continuing construction of Dams Numbered Thirteen and Eighteen, forty-six thousand six hundred dollars.

Improving Ocmulgee River, Georgia: For continuing improvement, fifty-six thousand dollars.

Improving Savannah River, Georgia: For continuing improvement between Augusta and Savannah, eighty six thousand dollars.

Improving Tampa Bay, Florida: For continuing improvement of channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Port Tampa, eighty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars

Improving harbor at Toledo, Ohio: For continuing improvement, two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

FOR NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, one hundred thousand dollars.

FOR SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For pay of seventy-five superintendents of national cemeteries, sixty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS: For continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines in national, post, city, town, and village cemeteries, naval cemeteries at navy-yards and stations of the United States, and other burial places, under the acts of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three,

and February third. eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, fifty thousand dollars.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES: For repairs to roadways to national cemeteries which have been constructed by special authority of Congress: *Provided*, That no railroad shall be permitted upon the right of way which may have been acquired by the United States to a national cemetery, or to encroach upon any roads or walks constructed thereon and maintained by the United States, fifteen thousand dollars

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS: For expenses of burying in the Arlington National Cemetery, or in the cemeteries of the District of Columbia, indigent ex-Union soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war who die in the District of Columbia, to be disbursed by the Secretary of War, at a cost not exceeding forty-five dollars for such burial expenses in each case, exclusive of cost of grave, three thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: For continuation of stone wall on the boundary line of the reservation of the Presidio of San Francisco, California, five thousand dollars.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI: For repairing and improving the Government road from Springfield, Missouri, to the national cemetery near that city, twenty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For reconstruction of stone wall inclosing the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase, Ohio, two thousand dollars.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD: For repair and preservation of monuments, tablets, observation tower, roads, and fences, and so forth, made and constructed by the United States upon public land within the limits of the Antietam battlefield, near Sharpsburg, Maryland, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of superintendent of Antietam battlefield, said superintendent to perform his duties under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department and to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of War, at his discretion, the person selected and appointed to this position to be an honorably discharged Union soldier, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains

of officers and soldiers who die at military camps or who are killed in action or who die in the field or hospital in Alaska and at places outside of the limits of the United States, or who die while on voyage at sea, eighty thousand dollars.

BRINGING HOME THE REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF THE ARMY WHO DIE ABROAD AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ON TRANSPORTS: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of civilian employees of the Army who have died, or may hereafter die, while in the employ of the War Department in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, China, Alaska, and the Philippines, including the remains of any honorably discharged soldiers who are entitled under the terms of their discharge to return transportation on Government transport, and who die while on said transport, ten thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

MILITARY POSTS: For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary, and for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with adopted project for seacoast defenses, and for the purchase of suitable building sites for said barracks and quarters, two million dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War is authorized to acquire leases in such lands in Hawaii as have been set aside for purposes of a military post.

That of the amount appropriated for the construction of a military post in the vicinity of Manila, Philippine Islands, in the act approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes," a sum not to exceed fifty-five thousand dollars may be used, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of the necessary land.

For the purchase of five hundred and twenty-five acres of land near the proposed site of Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for use as a target range, twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of small tracts of land adjoining the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, necessary for

the maneuvering of the troops, nine thousand three hundred dollars.

For the improvement and repair of the military cemetery on the Fort Crawford Reservation at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and for the purpose of purchasing a suitable approach to such cemetery, three thousand dollars.

For constructing a spur from the railway to location of storehouses and such other purposes as the Secretary of War may designate at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase, on such terms as the Secretary of War deems fair and reasonable, of the land forming the roadway from the Aqueduct Bridge to Fort Myer, in Alexandria County, Virginia, where the said land has not been dedicated to the public and is owned by private parties: *Provided*, That the United States shall acquire said land free from any obligation to keep said road in repair or open to the public, and that the parties from whom the land is purchased shall warrant the same to the United States against all claims of every kind and nature whatsoever, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For construction of macadamized road thirty feet wide and three thousand four hundred and fifty feet long on Fort Sheridan military reservation, Illinois, for the purpose of connecting present road on reservation with that known as the Sheridan road at the northern boundary of reservation, eight thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the use of said road shall not be permitted to interfere with or obstruct the garrison in any of its military exercises, drills, maneuvers, target practice, and so forth, or to disturb the quiet of the garrison at night.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA: For repair and maintenance of wharf, including all necessary labor and material therefor, fuel, oil, and supplies for waiting rooms, and water for flushing closets, six thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars; wharfinger, nine hundred dollars; laborer, four hundred and twenty dollars; in all, eight thousand two hundred and ninety dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, four thousand one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Repairs and operation of roads, pavements, streets, lights, and general police: For rakes, shovels, and brooms; stone and labor for macadamizing streets, brick, cement, terra-cotta

drainpipe, and catch basins; electric lights for streets; repairs to roads, pavements, walks, and street crossings, three thousand and forty dollars; driver for police cart, four hundred and eighty dollars; in all, three thousand five hundred and twenty dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, one thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

Maintenance of sewer system: For coal and wood, waste, oil, and pump repairs, sewer pipe, cement, brick, and supplies, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; two engineers, at nine hundred dollars each; two firemen, at six hundred dollars each; two laborers, at five hundred dollars each; in all, five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for one-half of said sum to be supplied by the United States, two thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: For the improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, in accordance with the approved project, including the maintenance of existing improvements to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War may enter into a contract or contracts for such labor and materials as may be necessary for the completion of the project, including annual maintenance and repairs, or the work may be done and the materials purchased otherwise than by contract, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in any one year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and not to exceed in the aggregate five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated: *And provided further*. That of the amounts so appropriated not to exceed fifty thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be expended in the Yellowstone forest reserve east of the park, and not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended in the Yellowstone and Teton forest reserves south of the park.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the establishment of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park; for the compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners and the assistant in historical work; maps, surveys, clerical and other assistance, messenger, office expenses, and all other necessary expenses; foundations for

State monuments; mowing; historical tablets, iron and bronze; iron gun carriages; for roads and their maintenance, and for the purchase of land already authorized by law; in all, fifty thousand dollars.

SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing the work of establishing a national military park on the battlefield of Shiloh, Tennessee; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners and the secretary, clerical and other services, labor, land, iron gun carriages and historical tablets, maps and surveys, roads, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, office and other necessary expenses, forty thousand dollars.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the national park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; for the acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon; making fences and gates; marking the lines of battle with tablets and guns, each tablet bearing a brief legend giving historic facts, and compiled without censure and without praise; preserving the features of the battlefield and the monuments thereon; providing for a suitable office for the commissioners in Gettysburg; compensation of three civilian commissioners, clerical and other services; expenses, and labor; the purchase and preparation of tablets and gun carriages and placing them in position, and all other expenses incidental to the foregoing, seventy-five thousand dollars.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK: For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park; for the compensation of three civilian commissioners, the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps and surveys; roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks; purchase and transportation of supplies and materials; office and other necessary expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

MAPS, WAR DEPARTMENT: For publication of maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of war maps, five thousand dollars.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES: For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including all neces-

sary expenses for preparing, correcting, extending, printing, and issuing charts and bulletins, and of investigating lake levels, with a view to their regulation, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

TRANSPORTATION OF REPORTS AND MAPS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES: For the transportation of reports and maps to foreign countries through the Smithsonian Institution, one hundred dollars.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS: For furnishing artificial limbs and apparatus, or commutation therefor, and necessary transportation, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

APPLIANCES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS: For furnishing surgical appliances to persons disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, and not entitled to artificial limbs or trusses for the same disabilities, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of War, two thousand dollars.

SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS: For the support and medical treatment of ninety-five medical and surgical patients who are destitute, in the city of Washington, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Surgeon General of the Army, nineteen thousand dollars; for the reconstruction, in part, of the present Providence Hospital building and finishing of nurses' home, fifty thousand dollars; in all, sixty-nine thousand dollars, one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL: For maintenance, to enable it to provide medical and surgical treatment to persons unable to pay therefor, under a contract to be made with the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, nineteen thousand dollars, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States.

For the purchase of land belonging to heirs of M. H. Schneider, adjoining the present Garfield Memorial Hospital land on the west, from the boundary street back to Clifton street, in Washington, District of Columbia, containing about sixty-seven thousand square feet, fifty thousand dollars, to be ex-

pended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one-half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and the other half from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the land shall be graded by the present owners to an elevation satisfactory to the trustees of the above hospital: *And provided further*, That the District of Columbia assume all special assessments pending against said lands of the heirs of M. H. Schneider.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION: For defraying the expenses of the commission in carrying on the work authorized by the act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, fifteen thousand dollars.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK: For prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City:

For pay of inspectors and deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office, ten thousand two hundred and sixty dollars:

For pay of crews and maintenance of five steam tugs and three launches, sixty thousand dollars;

In all, seventy thousand two hundred and sixty dollars.

ESTABLISHMENT OF APACHE PRISONERS AT FORT SILL, OKLAHOMA: For the erection of buildings and repairs to same, purchase of draft animals and live stock for breeding purposes, farm and household utensils, blacksmith and wheelwright tools and repairs to same, and all other necessary articles absolutely needed for the support and maintenance of the Apache prisoners of war permanently established at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, under control of the War Department, four thousand dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

For the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, as follows:

AT THE CENTRAL BRANCH, AT DAYTON, OHIO: For current expenses, namely: Pay of officers and noncommissioned officers of the Home, with such exceptions as are hereinafter noted, and their clerks and orderlies; also payments for chaplains and religious instruction, printers, bookbinders, librarians, musicians, telegraph and telephone operators, guards, policemen, watchmen, and fire company; for all property and

materials purchased for their use, including repairs not done by the Home; for necessary expenditures for articles of amusement, boats, library books, magazines, papers, pictures, and musical instruments, and for repairs not done by the Home; and for stationery, advertising, legal advice, for payments due heirs of deceased members: *Provided*, That all receipts on account of the effects of deceased members during the fiscal year shall be also available for such payments; and for such other expenditures as can not properly be included under other heads of expenditure, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For subsistence, namely: Pay of commissary sergeants, commissary clerks, porters, laborers, bakers, cooks, dishwashers, waiters, and others employed in the subsistence department; the cost of all articles purchased for the regular ration, and the subsistence of civilian employees regularly employed and residing at the Branch, their freight, preparation, and serving; aprons, caps, and jackets for kitchen and dining-room employees; of tobacco; of all dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, bakers' and butchers' tools and appliances, and their repair not done by the Home, two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

For household, namely: Expenditures for furniture for officers' quarters; for bedsteads, bedding, bedding material, and all other articles required in the quarters of the members, and of civilian employees permanently employed and residing at the Branch, and for their repair, if they are not repaired by the Home; for fuel, including fuel for cooking, heat, and light; for engineers and firemen, bath-house keepers, hall cleaners, laundrymen, gas and soap makers, and privy watchmen, and for all labor, materials, and appliances required for household use, and for their repairs unless the repairs are made by the Home, one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

For hospital, namely: Pay of assistant surgeons, matrons, druggists, hospital clerks and stewards, ward masters, nurses, cooks, waiters, readers, hospital carriage drivers, hearse drivers, gravediggers, funeral escort, and for such other services as may be necessary for the care of the sick; for surgical instruments and appliances, medical books, medicine, liquors, fruits, and other necessities for the sick not on the regular ration; for bedsteads, bedding, and bedding materials, and all other

articles necessary for the wards, and for the quarters of the assistant surgeons, nurses, and other civilian employees attached to the hospital permanently employed and residing at the Branch; for hospital kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital kitchen and dining-room employees; carriage, hearse, stretchers, coffins; for tools of gravediggers, and for all repairs to hospital furniture and appliances not done by the Home, fifty-five thousand dollars;

For transportation, namely: For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, namely: Pay of chief engineer, builders, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinetmakers, coopers, painters, gas fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths, wire-workers, steam fitters, stone and brick masons, quarrymen, whitewashers, and laborers, and for all appliances and materials used under this head; also for repairs of roads and other improvements of a permanent character, fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars;

For increase and betterment of the water supply, six thousand dollars;

For farm, namely: Pay of farmer, chief gardener, harness makers, farm hands, gardeners, horseshoers, stablemen, teamsters, dairymen, herders, and laborers, and for all tools, appliances, and materials required for farm, garden, and dairy work; for grain, hay, straw, dressing, seed, carriages, wagons, carts, and other conveyances; for all animals purchased for stock or for work (including animals in the park); for all materials, tools, and labor for flower garden, lawn, and park; for rent of leased lands, and for repairs not done by the Home, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

In all, five hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty thousand two hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty-four thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand and fifty dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For extension of electric-light plant, fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars;

For greenhouse, six thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

AT THE EASTERN BRANCH AT TOGUS, MAINE: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand three hundred dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand and twenty-five dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-four thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For new barrack, thirty thousand dollars;

For new boilers, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For guard barrack, seven thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fourteen thousand four hundred dollars;

In all, three hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

AT THE SOUTHERN BRANCH, AT HAMPTON, VIRGINIA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, seventy-three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-eight thousand and fifty dollars;

For new water-tube boilers, eight thousand dollars;

For new frame barrack, thirteen thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand one hundred dollars.

AT THE WESTERN BRANCH, AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this

head for the Central Branch, thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars;

For completion of chaplain's quarters, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For extension of electric-light plant, eleven thousand five hundred dollars;

For extension of boiler house, to be immediately available, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For additional boilers, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For one combination barrack, forty thousand dollars;

For extension to laundry, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For headquarters building, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars;

For open feed shed for cattle, one thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifteen thousand dollars;

In all, four hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

AT THE PACIFIC BRANCH, AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA:
For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, fifty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairing and completing attics over north and south wings of hospital, eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairing and completing attics in four barracks, with fire escapes, twelve thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

For addition to general dining room, twelve thousand one hundred dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, ten thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and twenty-four thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

AT THE MARION BRANCH, AT MARION, INDIANA: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and ten thousand dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil and water, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas, oil and water, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations for repairs for any of the Branch Homes shall be used for the construction of any new building;

For heating plant, one hundred thousand dollars;

For combination barrack, sixteen thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping and preservation of natural gas, oil and water, ten thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

AT THE DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For subsistence, including the same objects specified under

this head for the Central Branch, one hundred and thirty-one thousand three hundred dollars;

For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For hospital, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For transportation of members of the Home, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For farm, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars;

In all, three hundred and six thousand seven hundred dollars.

AT THE MOUNTAIN BRANCH, AT JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: For current expenses, subsistence, household, hospital, transportation, repairs, and farm, including the same objects specified under these heads for the Central Branch, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For construction, namely: For the objects specified under this head in "Act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes," approved February fourteenth, nineteen hundred and two, three hundred thousand dollars;

In all, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For clothing for all of the Branches, namely: Expenditures for clothing, underclothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, and overalls; also all sums expended for labor, materials, machines, tools, and appliances employed, and for use in the tailor shops, knitting shops, and shoe shops, or other Home shops in which any kind of clothing is made or repaired, three hundred and ten thousand dollars.

For salaries for officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely:

For president of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; secretary of the Board of Managers, two thousand dollars; general treasurer, who shall not be a member of the Board of Managers, four thousand dollars; inspector-general,

three thousand dollars; assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general, two thousand five hundred dollars; two assistant inspectors-general, at two thousand five hundred dollars each; clerical services for the offices of the president and general treasurer, ten thousand five hundred dollars; messenger service for president's office, one hundred and forty-four dollars; clerical services for managers, three thousand nine hundred dollars; agents, one thousand eight hundred dollars; for traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees, fifteen thousand dollars; for outdoor relief, one thousand dollars; for rent, medical examinations, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses, six thousand dollars; in all, fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars.

In all, three million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Hereafter the officers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and officers under the Board of Managers thereof, shall be appointed, so far as may be practicable, from persons whose military or naval service would render them eligible, if disabled and not otherwise provided for, for admission to the Home, and they may be appointed, removed, and transferred, from time to time, as the interests of the institution may require, by the Board of Managers.

STATE OR TERRITORIAL HOMES: For continuing aid to State or Territorial Homes for the support of disabled volunteer soldiers, in conformity with the act approved August twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That one-half of any sum or sums retained by State Homes on account of pensions received from inmates shall be deducted from the aid herein provided for.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY: For payment of amounts for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers, for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, for bounty under the act of July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for amounts for commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, three hun-

dred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter members of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry and their heirs shall be paid from the appropriation for "Arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth (certified claims)," the pay and allowances due them in accordance with the findings and report made by the referee, appointed under the provisions of the act approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act for the relief of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry."

For payment of amounts for arrears of pay and allowances on account of service of officers and men of the Army during the war with Spain and in the Philippine Islands that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers of the Treasury during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and that are chargeable to the appropriations that have been carried to the surplus fund, two hundred thousand dollars.

* * * * *

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the costs of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Congressional Record, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), for rents, not exceeding fifty dollars for technical books of reference, and for all necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, five million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars; and from the said sum hereby appropriated printing and binding shall be done by the Public Printer to the amounts following, respectively, namely:

* * * * *

For the War Department, two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars, of which sum twelve thousand dollars shall be for the index catalogue of the library of the Surgeon General's Office.

* * * * *

And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby

appropriated shall be expended in the first two quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the last two quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended: *Provided*, That so much as may be necessary for printing and binding the Annual Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall not be included in said allotment.

The Public Printer is authorized hereafter to procure and supply, on the requisition of the head of any Executive Department or other Government establishment, complete manifold blanks, books, and forms, required in duplicating processes; also complete patented devices with which to file money-order statements, or other uniform official papers, and to charge such supplies to the allotment for printing and binding of the Department or Government establishment requiring the same.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. That all sums appropriated by this act for salaries of officers and employees of the Government shall be in full for such salaries for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 75. *Washington, July 12, 1902.*

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, and for prior years, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * *

WAR DEPARTMENT.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation, "Contingent expenses, War Department," for the fiscal year nineteen hundred, twenty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: To enable the Secretary of War to employ temporary force and to pay all necessary expenses, including rent of rooms not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars, in compiling for the information of Congress a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures by the military government of Cuba since May first, nineteen hundred, in continuation and completion of the statement heretofore furnished of such receipts and expenditures covering the period from the beginning of American occupation to and including April thirtieth, nineteen hundred; and to enable the Secretary of War to pay all necessary expenses in compiling for the information of Congress a similar statement relating to the Philippine Islands of all receipts and expenditures from the date of American occupation, thirty thousand dollars, or

so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended.

DEPOSIT OF CERTAIN MILITARY STORES FUNDS: All funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the insular government of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred.

For payment of accounts for transportation of destitute citizens from Alaska to San Francisco and Seattle, eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

RIVERS AND HARBORS: For the improvement of the Ohio River between Cairo and Mound City, twenty five thousand dollars, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, and to be expended only if in the opinion of the Secretary of War an emergency exists and such expenditure is required in the interest of navigation.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

PAY DEPARTMENT: For pay of officers of the staff and line, six hundred thousand dollars; for pay of enlisted men, nine hundred thousand dollars; in all, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Pay, and so forth, of the Army" for the fiscal year nineteen hundred, which is hereby reappropriated for said purposes.

For mileage to officers traveling without troops, when authorized by law, one hundred thousand dollars to be paid out of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Mileage to officers traveling without troops" for the fiscal year nineteen hundred, which is hereby reappropriated for said purpose.

SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY: Authority is hereby granted to the accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and allow certain accounts for services and subsistence of civilian cooks, butchers, and bakers employed on steamships chartered by the Government for the military expedition to Manila in eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, as set forth in Appendix D of House Document Numbered Five hundred and eighty-eight of the present session, two thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-seven cents.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

PAY: For pay of general army service: For sixteen privates, two thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars; for additional pay for length of service, one thousand three hundred and ninety-two dollars; for clothing on discharge, one thousand and twenty-four dollars; in all, four thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio: To reimburse the post fund of the Central Branch for the amount taken from that fund for the purpose of making repairs to the mess hall at the Central Branch damaged by fire, six thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-one cents.

Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kansas: For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, six thousand five hundred dollars.

At the Southern Branch at Hampton, Virginia: For subsistence, including the same objects specified under this head in the sundry civil appropriation act, and for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, ten thousand dollars.

For household expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and two, six thousand dollars.

At the Danville Branch at Danville, Illinois: For commissary's residence, six thousand dollars.

To enable the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to pay judgments obtained in the court of common pleas for Montgomery County, Ohio, on account of the Dayton Branch of said Home, together with the amount of costs in connection therewith, one thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and one cent, together with a further sum sufficient to pay interest on each of said judgments at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of their rendition until paid.

Hereafter any balance of pension money due a member of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at the time of his death shall be paid to his widow, minor children

or dependent mother or father in the order named, and should no widow, minor child, or dependent parent be discovered within one year from the time of the death of the pensioner, said balance shall be paid to the post fund of the Branch of said National Home of which the pensioner was a member at the time of his death, to be used for the common benefit of the members of the Home under the direction of the Board of Managers, subject to future reclamation by the relatives hereinbefore designated, upon application filed with the Board of Managers within five years after the pensioner's death.

MISCELLANEOUS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK: For continuing the enlargement of Governors Island by construction of wharf, dredging, bulkhead, and filling, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and three, two hundred thousand dollars.

To pay E. A. McIlhenny in full compensation for rescuing, housing, feeding, clothing, and caring for shipwrecked sailors in the Arctic Ocean, in the years eighteen hundred and ninety seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, four thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-five cents.

CREDIT IN ACCOUNTS OF MAJOR J. B. BELLINGER: The accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to reopen the accounts of Major J. B. Bellinger, quartermaster, United States Army, and to credit him with the amount of one hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty cents, expended by him in September, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, under orders of the Quartermaster General, with the approval of the then Assistant Secretary of War, as a settlement of all claims that were due or thereafter might be due for restoring the steamship *Fanita* to the same condition as when she entered the service of the Government, in April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

* * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

* * * * *

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane: For support, clothing, and treatment in the Government Hospital for the Insane of the insane from the Army and

Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue-Cutter Service, and inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, persons charged with or convicted of crimes against the United States who are insane, all persons who have become insane since their entry into the military or naval service of the United States, who have been admitted to the hospital and who are indigent, thirty-five thousand dollars.

* * * * *

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

* * * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For national defense, ninety-six dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, one thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-three cents.

For mileage to officers traveling without troops, forty-nine dollars and fourteen cents.

For subsistence of the Army, two thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and forty cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and forty-four dollars and fourteen cents.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety cents.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and eighty cents.

For clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, one thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For barracks and quarters, one thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For headstones for graves of soldiers, two dollars and forty-two cents.

For medical and hospital department, three thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and six cents.

For artificial limbs, eleven dollars and fifty cents.

For ordnance service, twelve dollars.

For torpedoes for harbor defense, four dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Central Branch, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers, as follows:

To the State of Indiana, six hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents.

To the State of Iowa, four hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-nine cents.

To the State of Michigan, three hundred and eighty-two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents.

To the State of Ohio, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-five cents.

To the State of Illinois, one million five thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents.

To the State of Vermont, two hundred and eighty thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-six cents.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are authorized to reopen and adjust the claims of Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island on the basis of like claims of other States herein provided for.

For horses and other property lost in the military service, claim of William K. Trabue, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy cents.

* * * * *

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty three cents.

For pay of volunteers, forty-two dollars and sixty-six cents.

For subsistence of the Army, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-four cents.

For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, sixteen dollars.

For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, ten dollars.

For transportation of the Army and its supplies, twenty thousand one hundred and ten dollars and nine cents.

For barracks and quarters, two hundred and twelve dollars.

For medical and hospital department, five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

For artificial limbs, thirty dollars and twenty-six cents.

For ordnance stores, repairs, five dollars.

For National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Southern Branch, fifteen dollars.

For gunboats on Western rivers, twelve dollars.

For collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, eighty-five dollars and twenty cents.

For pay of volunteers, Mexican war, fourteen dollars and seventy cents.

For pay, transportation, services, and supplies of Oregon and Washington volunteers in eighteen hundred and fifty-five and eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty dollars and forty-two cents.

For claims for quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and twenty dollars.

* * * * *

Approved, July 1, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 76.		Washington, July 12, 1902.

The following acts and joint resolutions of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

	Page.
I-- <i>Act making appropriation for permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation</i>	1
II-- <i>Act relating to a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States</i>	2
III-- <i>Act relative to erection of a monument to the memory of General Hugh Mercer</i>	3
IV-- <i>Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica</i>	4
V-- <i>Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a statue of the late Major General Alexander Macomb, U. S. Army</i>	4
VI-- <i>Joint Resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a monument to the soldiers of Worcester County, Massachusetts, etc.</i>	4
VII-- <i>Act authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges</i>	5
VIII-- <i>Act to provide for the erection of a quartermaster's warehouse at Omaha, Nebraska</i>	5

I--An Act Appropriating the sum of three thousand dollars a year for the support and maintenance of the permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars a year is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support and maintenance of the permanent international commission of the congresses of navigation and for the payment of the actual expenses of the properly accredited national delegates of the United States to the meetings of the congresses and of the commission; and that the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to draw his warrant each year upon the Secretary of the Treasury for such sum, not to exceed three thousand dollars, as may in his opinion be proper to apply to the purposes above mentioned, and that the said sum shall be disbursed under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

The national delegates aforesaid from the United States shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for their actual expenses incurred while traveling to and from the meetings, and while in attendance thereon, from the funds herein appropriated and authorized to be expended.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

II...An Act To provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the Senate, the chairman of the Committee on the Library of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Senator George G. Vest, and Representative James D. Richardson, be, and they are hereby, created a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument or memorial to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the said commission shall report the result of

their action to Congress as soon as practicable after a decision has been reached.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

III...An Act To provide for the erection, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, of the monument to the memory of General Hugh Mercer, which was ordered by Congress on the eighth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, should be erected.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, on the eighth day of April, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven, agreed to the erection of a monument to the memory of General Hugh Mercer, at Fredericksburg, in the State of Virginia, and prescribed an inscription to be placed thereon; and

Whereas up to this time nothing has been done toward carrying into effect the action then taken: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection, at Fredericksburg, in the State of Virginia, of a monument to the memory of General Hugh Mercer, upon which shall be inscribed these words:

Sacred to the memory of
HUGH MERCER,
 Brigadier-general in the army of
 The United States;
 He died on the 12th of January, 1777, of the
 Wounds he received on the 3d of the same month,
 Near Princetown, in New-Jersey,
 Bravely defending the
 Liberties of America.
 The Congress of the United States,
 In testimony of his virtues, and their gratitude,
 Have caused this monument to be erected.

which said sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, or such officer as he may designate, and in such sums as the work may require from time to time: *Provided*, That the city of Fredericksburg, or the citizens thereof, shall cede and convey to the United States such suitable site

as may, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, be required for said monument.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

IV...Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica. .

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point: Provided, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby: And provided further, That in the case of the said Arturo R. Calvo the provisions of sections thirteen hundred and twenty and thirteen hundred and twenty-one of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

Approved, June 30, 1902.

V...Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a statue of the late Major-General Alexander Macomb, United States Army.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to mayor of the city of Detroit, Michigan, if the same can be done without detriment to the public service, such condemned bronze cannon as he may deem proper, not to exceed seven thousand pounds in weight, to be used in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Major-General Alexander Macomb, United States Army.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

VI...Joint Resolution Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a monument to the soldiers of Worcester County, Massachusetts, who served in the war for the Union, to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of the late Major-General Charles Devens, United States Volunteers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to deliver

to the governor of the State of Massachusetts at such place as he shall designate, if the same can be done without detriment to the public service, such condemned bronze cannon as he may deem proper, not to exceed fifteen thousand pounds in weight, to be used in the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Worcester County, Massachusetts, who served in the war for the Union, to be surmounted by an equestrian statue of the late Major-General Charles Devens, United States Volunteers.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

VII..An Act To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certificates in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever satisfactory proof shall be furnished to the War Department that any officer or enlisted man who has been or shall hereafter be honorably discharged from the military service of the United States has lost his certificate of discharge, or the same has been destroyed without his privity or procurement, the Secretary of War shall be authorized to furnish to such officer or enlisted man, or to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, a certificate of such discharge, to be indelibly marked, so that it may be known as a certificate in lieu of a lost or destroyed discharge: *Provided, That* such certificate shall not be accepted as a voucher for the payment of any claim against the United States for pay, bounty, or other allowance, or as evidence in any other case.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

VIII..An Act To provide for the erection of a quartermaster's warehouse at Omaha, Nebraska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a warehouse for the storage and distribution of quartermaster supplies, United States Army, be erected, under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon ground now owned by the United States in the city of Omaha and State of Nebraska, the cost of such building not to exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the foregoing provisions.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 77. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 14, 1902.

The department and army infantry competitions, provided for in the "Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1898," will be resumed.

The department and army cavalry competitions and the officers' competitions will not be held this year.

The department infantry competitions will be timed so as to terminate before August 7.

The army infantry competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, commencing August 18, preceded by the usual preliminary practice, and will be under the supervision of the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, who is charged with the arrangements of all necessary details, and upon completion of the competitions will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations.

The competitors will be directed to report by their respective department commanders at Fort Sheridan not later than August 14.

So far as practicable details of officers and enlisted men for duty in connection with the competitions will be made from the garrison of the post at which the competition is held. Where it is not possible to complete the details from the post at which the competition is to take place additional details may be made from a post or posts nearest to the place of contest.

The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 78. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1902.

Under instructions from the President, the following changes in the stations and duties of general officers are ordered by the Secretary of War:

Major General *George W. Davis*, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Division of the Philippines, to take effect September 30, 1902, relieving Major General *Adna R. Chaffee*, U. S. Army.

Major General *Chaffee* upon being thus relieved will, accompanied by his authorized aids, proceed to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 79. } Washington, July 15, 1902.**

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An Act Temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

***Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the action of the President of the United States in creating the Philippine Commission and authorizing said Commission to exercise the powers of government to the extent and in the manner and form and subject to the regulation and control set forth in the instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission, dated April seventh, nineteen hundred, and in creating the offices of civil governor and vice-governor of the Philippine Islands, and authorizing said civil governor and vice-governor to exercise the powers of government to the extent and in the manner and form set forth in the Executive order dated June twenty first, nineteen hundred and one, and in establishing four executive departments of government in said islands as set forth in the act of the Philippine Commission, entitled "An act providing an organization for the departments of the interior, of commerce and police, of finance and justice, and of public instruction," enacted September sixth, nineteen hundred and one, is hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed, and until otherwise provided by law the said islands shall continue to be governed as thereby and herein provided, and all laws passed hereafter by the Philippine Commission shall have an enacting clause as follows: "By authority of the United States be it enacted by the Philippine Commission." The provisions of section eighteen hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and seventy-eight shall not apply to the Philippine Islands.**

Future appointments of civil governor, vice-governor, members of said Commission and heads of executive departments shall be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the action of the President of the United States heretofore taken by virtue of the authority vested in him as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, as set forth in his order of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, whereby a tariff of duties and taxes as set forth by said order

was to be levied and collected at all ports and places in the Philippine Islands upon passing into the occupation and possession of the forces of the United States, together with the subsequent amendments of said order, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed, and the actions of the authorities of the government of the Philippine Islands, taken in accordance with the provisions of said order and subsequent amendments, are hereby approved: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be held to amend or repeal an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two.

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States, during such time as and whenever the sovereignty and authority of the United States encounter armed resistance in the Philippine Islands, until otherwise provided by Congress, shall continue to regulate and control commercial intercourse with and within said islands by such general rules and regulations as he, in his discretion, may deem most conducive to the public interests and the general welfare.

SEC. 4. That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 5. That no law shall be enacted in said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws.

That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law; and no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses.

That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the governor, with the approval of the Philippine Commission, wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust in said islands, shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

That neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands.

That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed.

That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

That the rule of taxation in said islands shall be uniform.

That no private or local bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

That all money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a

special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the treasury and paid out for such purpose only.

SEC. 6. That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein and the fact shall be certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken by said Philippine Commission; such census in its inquiries relating to the population shall take and make so far as practicable full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race, or tribe, whether native or foreign born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English, school attendance, ownership of homes, industrial and social statistics, and such other information separately for each island, each province, and municipality, or other civil division, as the President and said Commission may deem necessary: *Provided*, That the President may, upon the request of said Commission, in his discretion, employ the service of the Census Bureau in compiling and promulgating the statistical information above provided for, and may commit to such Bureau any part or portion of such labor as to him may seem wise.

SEC. 7. That two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case such condition of general and complete peace with recognition of the authority of the United States shall have continued in the territory of said islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and such facts shall have been certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President upon being satisfied thereof shall direct said Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of said territory in the Philippine Islands, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly. After said assembly shall have convened and organized, all the legislative power heretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of said islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes shall be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses—The Philippine Commission and the Philippine assembly. Said assembly shall consist of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred members to be apportioned by said Commission among the provinces as nearly as practicable according to population: *Provided*, That no province shall have less than one member: *And provided further*, That provinces entitled by population to more than one member may be di-

vided into such convenient districts as the said Commission may deem best.

Public notice of such division shall be given at least ninety days prior to such election, and the election shall be held under rules and regulations to be prescribed by law. The qualification of electors in such election shall be the same as is now provided by law in case of electors in municipal elections. The members of assembly shall hold office for two years from the first day of January next following their election, and their successors shall be chosen by the people every second year thereafter. No person shall be eligible to such election who is not a qualified elector of the election district in which he may be chosen, owing allegiance to the United States, and twenty-five years of age.

The legislature shall hold annual sessions, commencing on the first Monday of February in each year and continuing not exceeding ninety days thereafter (Sundays and holidays not included): *Provided*, That the first meeting of the legislature shall be held upon the call of the governor within ninety days after the first election: *And provided further*, That if at the termination of any session the appropriations necessary for the support of government shall not have been made, an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purposes shall be deemed to be appropriated; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

The legislature may be called in special session at any time by the civil governor for general legislation, or for action on such specific subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days, exclusive of Sundays.

The assembly shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. It shall choose its speaker and other officers, and the salaries of its members and officers shall be fixed by law. It may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. It shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, on the demand of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 8. That at the same time with the first meeting of the

Philippine legislature, and biennially thereafter, there shall be chosen by said legislature, each house voting separately, two resident commissioners to the United States, who shall be entitled to an official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of a certificate of election by the civil governor of said islands, and each of whom shall be entitled to a salary payable monthly by the United States at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, and two thousand dollars additional to cover all expenses: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible to such election who is not a qualified elector of said islands, owing allegiance to the United States, and who is not thirty years of age.

SEC. 9. That the Supreme Court and the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided and such additional jurisdiction as shall hereafter be prescribed by the government of said islands, subject to the power of said Government to change the practice and method of procedure. The municipal courts of said islands shall possess and exercise jurisdiction as heretofore provided by the Philippine Commission, subject in all matters to such alteration and amendment as may be hereafter enacted by law; and the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive the compensation heretofore prescribed by the Commission until otherwise provided by Congress. The judges of the court of first instance shall be appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission: *Provided*, That the admiralty jurisdiction of the supreme court and courts of first instance shall not be changed except by act of Congress.

SEC. 10. That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm the final judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands in all actions, cases, causes, and proceedings now pending therein or hereafter determined thereby in which the Constitution or any statute, treaty, title, right, or privilege of the United States is involved, or in causes in which the value in controversy exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars, or in which the title or possession of real estate exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be ascertained by the oath of either party or of other competent witnesses, is involved or brought in question; and such final judgments or decrees may and can be reviewed, revised,

reversed, modified, or affirmed by said Supreme Court of the United States on appeal or writ of error by the party aggrieved, in the same manner, under the same regulations, and by the same procedure, as far as applicable, as the final judgments and decrees of the circuit courts of the United States.

SEC. 11. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to provide for the needs of commerce by improving the harbors and navigable waters of said islands and to construct and maintain in said navigable waters and upon the shore adjacent thereto bonded warehouses, wharves, piers, light-houses, signal and life-saving stations, buoys, and like instruments of commerce, and to adopt and enforce regulations in regard thereto, including bonded warehouses wherein articles not intended to be imported into said islands nor mingled with the property therein, but brought into a port of said islands for reshipment to another country, may be deposited in bond and reshipped to another country without the payment of customs duties or charges.

SEC. 12. That all the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain, signed December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, except such land or other property as shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, are hereby placed under the control of the government of said islands to be administered for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, except as provided in this act.

SEC. 13. That the government of the Philippine Islands, subject to the provisions of this act and except as herein provided, shall classify according to its agricultural character and productiveness, and shall immediately make rules and regulations for the lease, sale, or other disposition of the public lands other than timber or mineral lands, but such rules and regulations shall not go into effect or have the force of law until they have received the approval of the President and when approved by the President they shall be submitted by him to Congress at the beginning of the next ensuing session thereof and unless disapproved or amended by Congress at said session they shall at the close of such period have the force and effect of law in the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That a single homestead entry shall not exceed sixteen hectares in extent.

SEC. 14. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered to enact rules and regula-

tions and to prescribe terms and conditions to enable persons to perfect their title to public lands in said islands, who, prior to the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States, had fulfilled all or some of the conditions required by the Spanish laws and royal decrees of the Kingdom of Spain for the acquisition of legal title thereto yet failed to secure conveyance of title; and the Philippine Commission is authorized to issue patents, without compensation, to any native of said islands, conveying title to any tract of land not more than sixteen hectares in extent, which were public lands and had been actually occupied by such native or his ancestors prior to and on the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

SEC. 15. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized and empowered, on such terms as it may prescribe, by general legislation, to provide for the granting or sale and conveyance to actual occupants and settlers and other citizens of said islands such parts and portions of the public domain, other than timber and mineral lands, of the United States in said islands as it may deem wise, not exceeding sixteen hectares to any one person and for the sale and conveyance of not more than one thousand and twenty-four hectares to any corporation or association of persons: *Provided*, That the grant or sale of such lands, whether the purchase price be paid at once or in partial payments, shall be conditioned upon actual and continued occupancy, improvement, and cultivation of the premises sold for a period of not less than five years, during which time the purchaser or grantee can not alienate or encumber said land or the title thereto; but such restriction shall not apply to transfers of rights and title of inheritance under the laws for the distribution of the estates of decedents.

SEC. 16. That in granting or selling any part of the public domain under the provisions of the last preceding section, preference in all cases shall be given to actual occupants and settlers; and such public lands of the United States in the actual possession or occupancy of any native of the Philippine Islands shall not be sold by said government to any other person without the consent thereto of said prior occupant or settler first had and obtained: *Provided*, That the prior right hereby secured to an occupant of land, who can show no other proof of title than possession, shall not apply to more than sixteen hectares in any one tract.

SEC. 17. That timber, trees, forests, and forest products on

lands leased or demised by the government of the Philippine Islands under the provisions of this act shall not be cut, destroyed, removed, or appropriated except by special permission of said government and under such regulations as it may prescribe.

All moneys obtained from lease or sale of any portion of the public domain or from licenses to cut timber by the government of the Philippine Islands shall be covered into the insular treasury and be subject only to appropriation for insular purposes according to law.

SEC. 18. That the forest laws and regulations now in force in the Philippine Islands, with such modifications and amendments as may be made by the government of said islands, are hereby continued in force, and no timber lands forming part of the public domain shall be sold, leased, or entered until the government of said islands, upon the certification of the forestry bureau that said lands are more valuable for agriculture than for forest uses, shall declare such lands so certified to be agricultural in character: *Provided*, That the said government shall have the right and is hereby empowered to issue licenses to cut, harvest, or collect timber or other forest products on reserved or unreserved public lands in said islands in accordance with the forest laws and regulations hereinbefore mentioned and under the provisions of this act, and the said government may lease land to any person or persons holding such licenses, sufficient for a mill site, not to exceed four hectares in extent, and may grant rights of way to enable such person or persons to get access to the lands to which such licenses apply.

SEC. 19. That the beneficial use shall be the basis, the measure, and the limit of all rights to water in said islands, and the government of said islands is hereby authorized to make such rules and regulations for the use of water, and to make such reservations of public lands for the protection of the water supply, and for other public purposes not in conflict with the provisions of this act, as it may deem best for the public good.

MINERAL LANDS.

SEC. 20. That in all cases public lands in the Philippine Islands valuable for minerals shall be reserved from sale, except as otherwise expressly directed by law.

SEC. 21. That all valuable mineral deposits in public lands in the Philippine Islands, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration, occupation,

and purchase, and the land in which they are found to occupation and purchase, by citizens of the United States, or of said islands: *Provided*, That when on any lands in said islands entered and occupied as agricultural lands under the provisions of this act, but not patented, mineral deposits have been found, the working of such mineral deposits is hereby forbidden until the person, association, or corporation who or which has entered and is occupying such lands shall have paid to the government of said islands such additional sum or sums as will make the total amount paid for the mineral claim or claims in which said deposits are located equal to the amount charged by the government for the same as mineral claims.

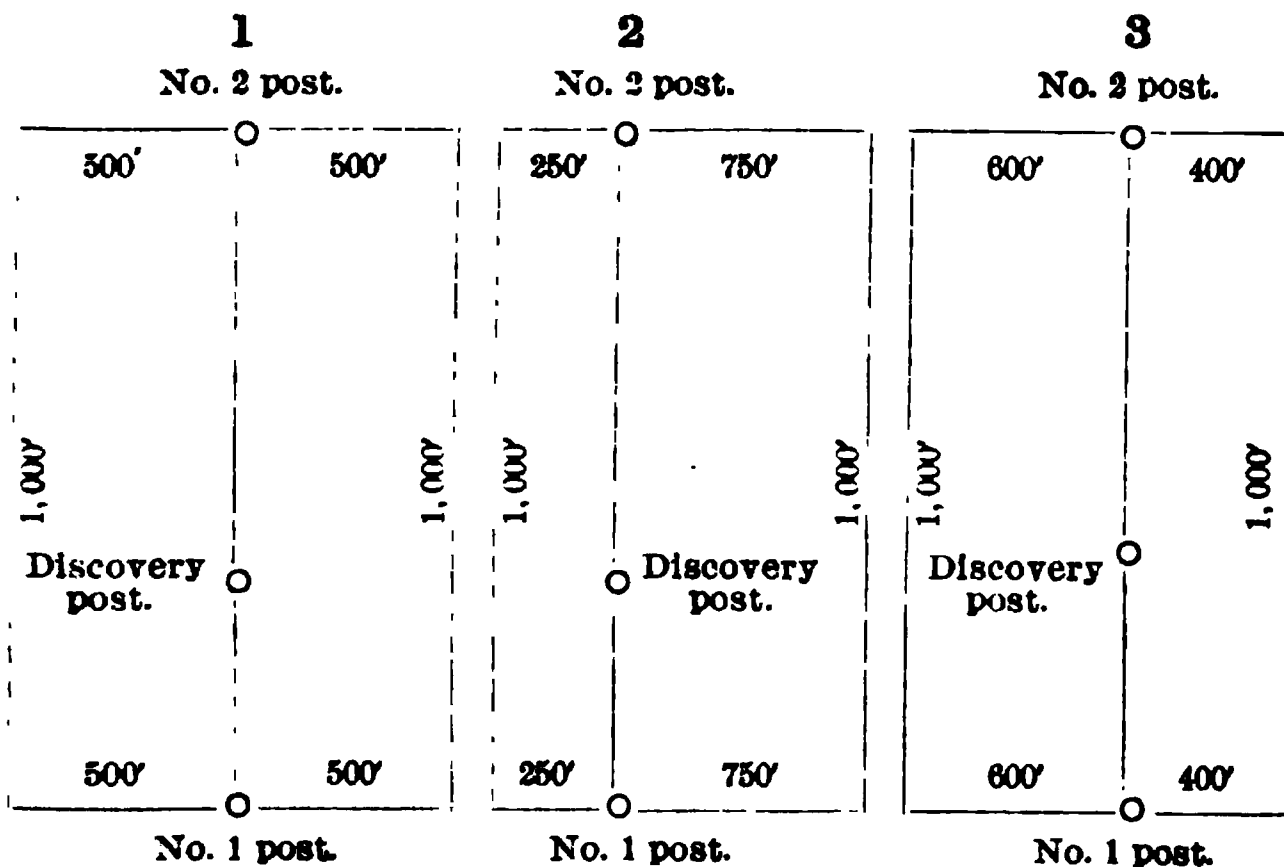
SEC. 22. That mining claims upon land containing veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits, located after the passage of this act, whether located by one or more persons qualified to locate the same under the preceding section, shall be located in the following manner and under the following conditions: Any person so qualified desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of this act with respect to land which may be used for mining, enter upon the same and locate a plot of ground measuring, where possible, but not exceeding, one thousand feet in length by one thousand feet in breadth, in as nearly as possible a rectangular form; that is to say: All angles shall be right angles, except in cases where a boundary line of a previously surveyed claim is adopted as common to both claims, but the lines need not necessarily be meridional. In defining the size of a mineral claim, it shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities of the surface of the ground.

SEC. 23. That a mineral claim shall be marked by two posts placed as nearly as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered one and two, and the distance between posts numbered one and two shall not exceed one thousand feet, the line between posts numbered one and two to be known as the location line; and upon posts numbered one and two shall be written the name given to the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon post numbered one there shall be written, in addition to the foregoing, "Initial post," the approximate compass bearing of post numbered two, and a statement of the number of feet lying to the right and to the left of the line from post numbered one to post numbered two, thus: "Initial post. Direction of post numbered two. ——— feet of this claim lie on the

right and ——— feet on the left of the line from number one to number two post." All the particulars required to be put on number one and number two posts shall be furnished by the locator to the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder, in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

SEC. 24. That when a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts numbered one and two so that it can be distinctly seen. The locator shall also place a post at the point where he has found minerals in place, on which shall be written "Discovery post:" *Provided*, That when the claim is surveyed the surveyor shall be guided by the records of the claim, the sketch plan on the back of the declaration made by the owner when the claim was recorded, posts numbered one and two, and the notice on number one, the initial post.

EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS MODES OF LAYING OUT CLAIMS.



SEC. 25. That it shall not be lawful to move number one post, but number two post may be moved by the deputy mineral surveyor when the distance between posts numbered one and two exceeds one thousand feet, in order to place number two post one thousand feet from number one post on the line of location. When the distance between posts numbered one and two is less than one thousand feet the deputy mineral surveyor shall have no authority to extend the claim beyond number two.

SEC. 26. That the "location line" shall govern the direction of one side of the claim, upon which the survey shall be extended according to this act.

SEC. 27. That the holder of a mineral claim shall be entitled to all minerals which may lie within his claim, but he shall not be entitled to mine outside the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically downward: *Provided*, That this act shall not prejudice the rights of claim owners nor claim holders whose claims have been located under existing laws prior to this act.

SEC. 28. That no mineral claim of the full size shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts—that the legal notices and posts have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the number one and number two posts shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given with reference to some natural object or permanent monuments.

SEC. 29. That no mineral claim which at the date of its record is known by the locator to be less than a full-sized mineral claim shall be recorded without the word "fraction" being added to the name of the claim, and the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts: That the legal posts and notices have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the fractional claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the posts numbered one and two shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given. A sketch plan shall be drawn by the applicant on the back of the declaration, showing as near as may be the position of the adjoining mineral claims and the shape and size, expressed in feet, of the claim or fraction desired to be recorded: *Provided*, That the failure on the part of the locator of a mineral claim to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be deemed to invalidate such location, if upon the facts it shall appear that such locator has actually discovered mineral

in place on said location, and that there has been on his part a bona fide attempt to comply with the provisions of this act, and that the nonobservance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate claims in the vicinity.

SEC. 80. That in cases where, from the nature or shape of the ground, it is impossible to mark the location line of the claim as provided by this act then the claim may be marked by placing posts as nearly as possible to the location line, and noting the distance and direction such posts may be from such location line, which distance and direction shall be set out in the record of the claim.

SEC. 81. That every person locating a mineral claim shall record the same with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within thirty days after the location thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose in the office of the said provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government described as mining recorder, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the locality of the mine, the direction of the location line, the length in feet, the date of location, and the date of the record. A claim which shall not have been recorded within the prescribed period shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

SEC. 82. That in case of any dispute as to the location of a mineral claim the title to the claim shall be recognized according to the priority of such location, subject to any question as to the validity of the record itself and subject to the holder having complied with all the terms and conditions of this act.

SEC. 33. That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their own name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode.

SEC. 34. That a holder may at any time abandon any mineral claim by giving notice, in writing, of such intention to abandon, to the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder; and from the date of the record of such notice all his interest in such claim shall cease.

SEC. 35. That proof of citizenship under the clauses of this act relating to mineral lands may consist, in the case of an individual, of his own affidavit thereof; in the case of an asso-

ciation of persons unincorporated, of the affidavit of their authorized agent, made on his own knowledge or upon information and belief; and in the case of a corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, by the filing of a certified copy of their charter or certificate of incorporation.

SEC. 36. That the United States Philippine Commission or its successors may make regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of this act, governing the location, manner of recording, and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements:

On each claim located after the passage of this act, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than one hundred dollars' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year: *Provided*, That upon a failure to comply with these conditions the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several coowners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required thereby, the coowners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give such delinquent coowner personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and the other in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, for at least once a week for ninety days, and if, at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication such delinquent shall fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section his interest in the claim shall become the property of his coowners who have made the required expenditures. The period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim.

SEC. 37. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable mineral deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has or have complied

with the terms of this act, may file in the office of the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder of the province wherein the land claimed is located, an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder, upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such an application has been made, once a week for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as nearest to such claim and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and one in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the Philippine government may be described as mining recorder a certificate of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands that five hundred dollars' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder at the expiration of the sixty days of pub-

lication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent upon the payment to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue of five dollars per acre and that no adverse claim exists, and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this act: *Provided*, That where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or within the province wherein the land containing the vein, ledge, or deposit sought to be patented is located, the application for patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent may be made by his, her, or its authorized agent where said agent is conversant with the facts sought to be established by said affidavits.

SEC. 38. That applicants for mineral patents, if residing beyond the limits of the province or military department wherein the claim is situated, may make the oath or affidavit required for proof of citizenship before the clerk of any court of record, or before any notary public of any province of the Philippine Islands, or any other official in said islands authorized by law to administer oaths.

SEC. 39. That where an adverse claim is filed during the period of publication it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavits thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of the right of possession, and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment roll with the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder, together with the certificate of the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands that the requisite amount of labor has been expended or improvements made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the provincial treas-

urer or the collector of internal revenue of the province in which the claim is situated, as the case may be, five dollars per acre for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment roll shall be certified by the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder to the secretary of the interior of the Philippine Islands, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, rightly to possess. The adverse claim may be verified by the oath of any duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of the adverse claimant cognizant of the facts stated; and the adverse claimant, if residing or at the time being beyond the limits of the province wherein the claim is situated, may make oath to the adverse claim before the clerk of any court of record, or any notary public of any province or military department of the Philippine Islands, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths where the adverse claimant may then be. If it appears from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands, whereupon the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder shall certify the proceedings and judgment roll to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. If in any action brought pursuant to this section title to the ground in controversy shall not be established by either party, the court shall so find, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. In such case costs shall not be allowed to either party, and the claimant shall not proceed in the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of said islands may be described as mining recorder or be entitled to a patent for the ground in controversy until he shall have perfected his title. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

SEC. 40. That the description of mineral claims upon surveyed lands shall designate the location of the claim with reference to the lines of the public surveys, but need not conform therewith; but where a patent shall be issued for claims

upon unsurveyed lands the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands in extending the surveys shall adjust the same to the boundaries of such patented claim according to the plat or description thereof, but so as in no case to interfere with or change the location of any such patented claim.

SEC. 41. That any person authorized to enter lands under this act may enter and obtain patent to lands that are chiefly valuable for building stone under the provisions of this act relative to placer mineral claims.

SEC. 42. That any person authorized to enter lands under this act may enter and obtain patent to lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils and chiefly valuable therefor under the provisions of this act relative to placer mineral claims.

SEC. 43. That no location of a placer claim shall exceed sixty-four hectares for any association of persons, irrespective of the number of persons composing such association, and no such location shall include more than eight hectares for an individual claimant. Such locations shall conform to the laws of the United States Philippine Commission, or its successors, with reference to public surveys, and nothing in this section contained shall defeat or impair any bona fide ownership of land for agricultural purposes or authorize the sale of the improvements of any bona fide settler to any purchaser.

SEC. 44. That where placer claims are located upon surveyed lands and conform to legal subdivisions, no further survey or plat shall be required, and all placer mining claims located after the date of passage of this act shall conform as nearly as practicable to the Philippine system of public land surveys and the regular subdivisions of such surveys; but where placer claims can not be conformed to legal subdivisions, survey and plat shall be made as on unsurveyed lands; and where by the segregation of mineral lands in any legal subdivision a quantity of agricultural land less than sixteen hectares shall remain, such fractional portion of agricultural land may be entered by any party qualified by law for homestead purposes.

SEC. 45. That where such person or association, they and their grantors have held and worked their claims for a period equal to the time prescribed by the statute of limitations of the Philippine Islands, evidence of such possession and working of the claims for such period shall be sufficient to establish a right to a patent thereto under this act, in the absence of any adverse claim; but nothing in this act shall be deemed to impair any lien which may have attached in any way whatever prior to the issuance of a patent.

SEC. 46. That the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands may appoint competent deputy mineral surveyors to survey mining claims. The expenses of the survey of vein or lode claims and of the survey of placer claims, together with the cost of publication of notices, shall be paid by the applicants, and they shall be at liberty to obtain the same at the most reasonable rates, and they shall also be at liberty to employ any such deputy mineral surveyor to make the survey. The chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands shall also have power to establish the maximum charges for surveys and publication of notices under this act; and in case of excessive charges for publication he may designate any newspaper published in a province where mines are situated, or in Manila, for the publication of mining notices and fix the rates to be charged by such paper; and to the end that the chief of the bureau of public lands may be fully informed on the subject such applicant shall file with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder, a sworn statement of all charges and fees paid by such applicant for publication and surveys, and of all fees and money paid the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, which statement shall be transmitted, with the other papers in the case, to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 47. That all affidavits required to be made under this act may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the province or military department where the claims may be situated, and all testimony and proofs may be taken before any such officer, and, when duly certified by the officer taking the same, shall have the same force and effect as if taken before the proper provincial secretary or such other officer as by the government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder. In cases of contest as to the mineral or agricultural character of land the testimony and proofs may be taken as herein provided on personal notice of at least ten days to the opposing party; or if such party can not be found, then by publication at least once a week for thirty days in a newspaper to be designated by the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder published nearest to the location of such land and in two newspapers published in Manila, one in the English language and one in the Spanish language, to be designated by the chief of the Philippine insular bureau of public lands;

and the provincial secretary or such other officer as by said government may be described as mining recorder shall require proofs that such notice has been given.

SEC. 48. That where nonmineral land not contiguous to the vein or lode is used or occupied by the proprietor of such vein or lode for mining or milling purposes, such nonadjacent surface ground may be embraced and included in an application for a patent for such vein or lode and the same may be patented therewith, subject to the same preliminary requirements as to survey and notice as are applicable to veins or lodes; but no location of such nonadjacent land shall exceed two hectares, and payment for the same must be made at the same rate as fixed by this act for the superficies of the lode. The owner of a quartz mill or reduction works not owning a mine in connection therewith may also receive a patent for his mill site as provided in this section.

SEC. 49. That as a condition of sale the Government of the Philippine Islands may provide rules for working, policing, and sanitation of mines, and rules concerning easements, drainage, water rights, right of way, right of Government survey and inspection, and other necessary means to their complete development not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent. The Philippine Commission or its successors are hereby further empowered to fix the bonds of deputy mineral surveyors.

SEC. 50. That whenever by priority of possession rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes have vested and accrued and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, the possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same, and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes herein specified is acknowledged and confirmed, but whenever any person, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injures or damages the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

SEC. 51. That all patents granted shall be subject to any vested and accrued water rights, or rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights as may have been acquired under or recognized by the preceding section.

SEC. 52. That the Government of the Philippine Islands is

authorized to establish land districts and provide for the appointment of the necessary officers wherever they may deem the same necessary for the public convenience, and to further provide that in districts where land offices are established proceedings required by this act to be had before provincial officers shall be had before the proper officers of such land offices.

SEC. 53. That every person above the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, or of the Philippine Islands, or who has acquired the rights of a native of said islands under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, or any association of persons severally qualified as above, shall, upon application to the proper provincial treasurer, have the right to enter any quality of vacant coal lands of said islands not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding sixty-four hectares to such individual person, or one hundred and twenty-eight hectares to such association, upon payment to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, of not less than twenty-five dollars per hectare for such lands, where the same shall be situated more than fifteen miles from any completed railroad or available harbor or navigable stream, and not less than fifty dollars per hectare for such lands as shall be within fifteen miles of such road, harbor, or stream: *Provided*, That such entries shall be taken in squares of sixteen or sixty-four hectares, in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the public-land surveys of the said islands in plotting legal subdivisions.

SEC. 54. That any person or association of persons, severally qualified as above provided, who have opened and improved, or shall hereafter open and improve, any coal mine or mines upon the public lands, and shall be in actual possession of the same, shall be entitled to a preference right of entry under the preceding section of the mines so opened and improved.

SEC. 55. That all claims under the preceding section must be presented to the proper provincial secretary within sixty days after the date of actual possession and the commencement of improvements on the land by the filing of a declaratory statement therefor; and where the improvements shall have been made prior to the expiration of three months from the date of the passage of this act, sixty days from the expiration of such three months shall be allowed for the filing of a declaratory statement; and no sale under the provisions of this act shall be allowed until the expiration of six months from the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 56. That the three preceding sections shall be held to authorize only one entry by the same person or association of persons; and no association of persons, any member of which shall have taken the benefit of such sections, either as an individual or as a member of any other association, shall enter or hold any other lands under the provisions thereof; and no member of any association which shall have taken the benefit of such section shall enter or hold any other lands under their provisions; and all persons claiming under section fifty-eight shall be required to prove their respective rights and pay for the lands filed upon within one year from the time prescribed for filing their respective claims; and upon failure to file the proper notice or to pay for the land within the required period, the same shall be subject to entry by any other qualified applicant.

SEC. 57. That in case of conflicting claims upon coal lands where the improvements shall be commenced after the date of the passage of this act, priority of possession and improvement, followed by proper filing and continued good faith, shall determine the preference right to purchase. And also where improvements have already been made prior to the passage of this act, division of the land claimed may be made by legal subdivisions, which shall conform as nearly as practicable with the subdivisions of land provided for in this act, to include as near as may be the valuable improvements of the respective parties. The Government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to issue all needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this and preceding sections relating to mineral lands.

SEC. 58. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the secretary of any province or the commander of any military department in the Philippine Islands that any lands within the province are saline in character, it shall be the duty of said provincial secretary or commander, under the regulations of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to take testimony in reference to such lands, to ascertain their true character, and to report the same to the secretary of the interior for the Philippine Islands; and if, upon such testimony, the secretary of the interior shall find that such lands are saline and incapable of being purchased under any of the laws relative to the public domain, then and in such case said lands shall be offered for sale at the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the said government may be described as mining recorder of the province or department in

which the same shall be situated, as the case may be, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Government and sold to the highest bidder, for cash, at a price of not less than three dollars per hectare; and in case such lands fail to sell when so offered, then the same shall be subject to private sale at such office, for cash, at a price not less than three dollars per hectare, in the same manner as other lands in the said islands are sold. All executive proclamations relating to the sale of public saline lands shall be published in only two newspapers, one printed in the English language and one in the Spanish language, at Manila, which shall be designated by said secretary of the interior.

SEC. 59. That no act granting lands to provinces, districts, or municipalities to aid in the construction of roads, or for other public purposes, shall be so construed as to embrace mineral lands, which, in all cases, are reserved exclusively, unless otherwise specially provided in the act or acts making the grant.

SEC. 60. That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rights of any person, partnership, or corporation having a valid, perfected mining concession granted prior to April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, but all such concessions shall be conducted under the provisions of the law in force at the time they were granted, subject at all times to cancellation by reason of illegality in the procedure by which they were obtained, or for failure to comply with the conditions prescribed as requisite to their retention in the laws under which they were granted: *Provided*, That the owner or owners of every such concession shall cause the corners made by its boundaries to be distinctly marked with permanent monuments within six months after this act has been promulgated in the Philippine Islands, and that any concessions the boundaries of which are not so marked within this period shall be free and open to explorations and purchase under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 61. That mining rights on public lands in the Philippine Islands shall, after the passage of this act, be acquired only in accordance with its provisions.

SEC. 62. That all proceedings for the cancellation of perfected Spanish concessions shall be conducted in the courts of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction of the subject-matter and of the parties, unless the United States Philippine Commission, or its successors, shall create special tribunals for the determination of such controversies.

**AUTHORITY FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS GOVERNMENT TO
PURCHASE LANDS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND OTHERS AND
ISSUE BONDS FOR PURCHASE PRICE.**

SEC. 63. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in this act, to acquire, receive, hold, maintain, and convey title to real and personal property, and may acquire real estate for public uses by the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

SEC. 64. That the powers hereinbefore conferred in section sixty-three may also be exercised in respect of any lands, easements, appurtenances, and hereditaments which, on the thirteenth of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, were owned or held by associations, corporations, communities, religious orders, or private individuals in such large tracts or parcels and in such manner as in the opinion of the Commission injuriously to affect the peace and welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands. And for the purpose of providing funds to acquire the lands mentioned in this section said government of the Philippine Islands is hereby empowered to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue, and to sell at not less than par value, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands, upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of said government for such amount as may be necessary, said bonds to be in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four and a half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, and to be payable at the pleasure of said government after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value or the equivalent in value in money of said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of said government, or any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority in the United States or the Philippine Islands. The moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be applied by the government of the Philippine Islands to the acquisition of the property authorized by this section, and to no other purposes.

SEC. 65. That all lands acquired by virtue of the preceding

section shall constitute a part and portion of the public property of the government of the Philippine Islands, and may be held, sold, and conveyed, or leased temporarily for a period not exceeding three years after their acquisition by said government on such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, subject to the limitations and conditions provided for in this act: *Provided*, That all deferred payments and the interest thereon shall be payable in the money prescribed for the payment of principal and interest of the bonds authorized to be issued in payment of said lands by the preceding section and said deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate borne by the bonds. All moneys realized or received from sales or other disposition of said lands or by reason thereof shall constitute a trust fund for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds, and also constitute a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds at their maturity. Actual settlers and occupants at the time said lands are acquired by the government shall have the preference over all others to lease, purchase, or acquire their holdings within such reasonable time as may be determined by said government.

MUNICIPAL BONDS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

SEC. 66. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers, to furnish adequate sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water, and to provide all kinds of municipal betterments and improvements in municipalities, the government of the Philippine Islands, under such limitations, terms, and conditions as it may prescribe, with the consent and approval of the President and the Congress of the United States, may permit any municipality of said islands to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States) registered or coupon bonds in such amount and payable at such time as may be determined by the government of said islands, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That the entire indebtedness of any municipality under this section shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality, and any obligation in excess of such limit shall be null and void.

SEC. 67. That all municipal bonds shall be in denominations of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the govern-

ment of the Philippine Islands, after dates named in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with the interest thereon, in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value, or its equivalent in value in money of the said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any local authority therein, or the Government of the United States.

SEC. 68. That all moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be utilized under authorization of the government of the Philippine Islands in providing the municipal improvements and betterment which induced the issue and sale of said bonds, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 69. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the municipality, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of the bonds of such municipality, and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue: *Provided*, That if said bonds or any portion thereof shall be paid out of the funds of the government of said islands, such municipality shall reimburse said government for the sum thus paid, and said government is hereby empowered to collect said sum by the levy and collection of taxes on such municipality.

SEC. 70. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct sewers in the city of Manila and to furnish it with an adequate sewer and drainage system and supply of water the government of the Philippine Islands, with the approval of the President of the United States first had, is hereby authorized to permit the city of Manila to incur indebtedness, to borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States), upon such terms and conditions as it may deem best, registered or coupon bonds of the city of Manila to an amount not exceeding four million dollars lawful money of the United States, payable at such time or times as may be determined by said government, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum.

SEC. 71. That said coupon or registered bonds shall be in denominations of fifty dollars or any multiple thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, such bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the government of the Philippine Islands, after dates named

in said bonds not less than five nor more than thirty years from the date of their issue, together with the interest thereon in gold coin of the United States of the present standard value, or the equivalent in value in money of the said islands; and said bonds shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the government of the said islands, or of any local authority therein, or of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 72. That all moneys which may be realized or received from the issue and sale of said bonds shall be utilized under authorization of said government of the Philippine Islands in providing a suitable sewer and drainage system and adequate supply of water for the city of Manila and for no other purpose.

SEC. 73. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall, by the levy and collection of taxes on the city of Manila, its inhabitants and their property, or by other means, make adequate provision to meet the obligation of said bonds and shall create a sinking fund sufficient to retire them and pay the interest thereon in accordance with the terms of issue: *Provided*, That if said bonds or any portion thereof shall be paid out of the funds of the government of said islands, said city shall reimburse said government for the sum thus paid, and said government is hereby empowered to collect said sum by the levy and collection of taxes on said city.

FRANCHISES.

SEC. 74. That the government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises, privileges, and concessions, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, and may authorize said works to be constructed and maintained over and across the public property of the United States, including streets, highways, squares, and reservations, and over similar property of the government of said islands, and may adopt rules and regulations under which the provincial and municipal governments of the islands may grant the right to use and occupy such public property belonging to said provinces or municipalities: *Provided*, That no private property shall be taken for any purpose under this section without just compensation paid or tendered therefor, and that such authority to take and occupy land shall not authorize the taking, use, or occupation of any land except such as is required for the actual necessary purposes for which the franchise is granted, and that no franchise, privilege or concession shall be granted to any corporation except under the condi-

tions that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress of the United States, and that lands or rights of use and occupation of lands thus granted shall revert to the governments by which they were respectively granted upon the termination of the franchises and concessions under which they were granted or upon their revocation or repeal. That all franchises, privileges, or concessions granted under this act shall forbid the issue of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of the stock or bonds so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and, in the case of public-service corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection and regulation of the books and accounts of such corporations, and for the payment of a reasonable percentage of gross earnings into the treasury of the Philippine Islands or of the province or municipality within which such franchises are granted and exercised: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or concession from the government of said islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all charters, grants, franchises, and concessions for doing business in said islands, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offense, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars.

SEC. 75. That no corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it is created, and every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed one thousand and twenty-four hectares of land; and it shall be unlawful for any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture or mining and for any corporation organized for any purpose except irrigation to be in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture or in mining. Corporations, however, may loan funds upon real estate security and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within five years after receiving the title. Corporations not organized in the Philippine Islands,

and doing business therein, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

COINAGE.

SEC. 76. That the government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to establish a mint at the city of Manila, in said islands, for coinage purposes, and the coins hereinafter authorized may be coined at said mint. And the said government is hereby authorized to enact laws necessary for such establishment: *Provided*, That the laws of the United States relating to mints and coinage, so far as applicable, are hereby extended to the coinage of said islands.

SEC. 77. That the government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to coin, for use in said islands, a coin of the denomination of fifty centavos and of the weight of one hundred and ninety-two and nine-tenth grains, a coin of the denomination of twenty centavos and of the weight of seventy-seven and sixteen one-hundredths grains, and a coin of the denomination of ten centavos and of the weight of thirty-eight and fifty-eight one-hundredths grains, and the standard of said silver coins shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy, and the alloy shall be of copper.

SEC. 78. That the subsidiary silver coins authorized by the preceding section shall be coined under the authority of the government of the Philippine Islands in such amounts as it may determine, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States, from silver bullion purchased by said government, with the approval of the Secretary of War of the United States: *Provided*, That said government may in addition and in its discretion recoin the Spanish Filipino dollars and subsidiary silver coins issued under the authority of the Spanish Government for use in said islands into the subsidiary coins provided for in the preceding section at such rate and under such regulations as it may prescribe, and the subsidiary silver coins authorized by this section shall be legal tender in said islands to the amount of ten dollars.

SEC. 79. That the government of the Philippine Islands is also authorized to issue minor coins of the denominations of one-half centavo, one centavo, and five centavos, and such minor coins shall be legal tender in said islands for amounts not exceeding one dollar. The alloy of the five-centavo piece shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the one-centavo

and one-half-centavo pieces shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by said government. The weight of the five-centavo piece shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy, and of the one centavo piece eighty grains troy, and of the one-half-centavo piece forty grains troy.

SEC. 80. That for the purchase of metal for the subsidiary and minor coinage, authorized by the preceding sections, an appropriation may be made by the government of the Philippine Islands from its current funds, which shall be reimbursed from the coinage under said sections; and the gain or seigniorage arising therefrom shall be paid into the treasury of said islands.

SEC. 81. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized may be coined at the mint of the government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, or arrangements may be made by the said government with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for their coinage at any of the mints of the United States, at a charge covering the reasonable cost of the work.

SEC. 82. That the subsidiary and minor coinage hereinbefore authorized shall bear devices and inscriptions to be prescribed by the government of the Philippine Islands and such devices and inscriptions shall express the sovereignty of the United States, that it is a coin of the Philippine Islands, the denomination of the coin, and the year of the coinage.

SEC. 83. That the government of the Philippine Islands shall have the power to make all necessary appropriations and all proper regulations for the redemption and reissue of worn or defective coins and for carrying out all other provisions of this act relating to coinage.

SEC. 84. That the laws relating to entry, clearance, and manifests of steamships and other vessels arriving from or going to foreign ports shall apply to voyages each way between the Philippine Islands and the United States and the possessions thereof, and all laws relating to the collection and protection of customs duties not inconsistent with the act of Congress of March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, "temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands," shall apply in the case of vessels and goods arriving from said islands in the United States and its aforesaid possessions.

The laws relating to seamen on foreign voyages shall apply to seamen on vessels going from the United States and its possessions aforesaid to said islands, the customs officers there

being for this purpose substituted for consular officers in foreign ports.

The provisions of chapters six and seven, title forty-eight, Revised Statutes, so far as now in force, and any amendments thereof, shall apply to vessels making voyages either way between ports of the United States or its aforesaid possessions and ports in said islands; and the provisions of law relating to the public health and quarantine shall apply in the case of all vessels entering a port of the United States or its aforesaid possessions from said islands, where the customs officers at the port of departure shall perform the duties required by such law of consular officers in foreign ports.

Section three thousand and five, Revised Statutes, as amended, and other existing laws concerning the transit of merchandise through the United States, shall apply to merchandise arriving at any port of the United States destined for any of its insular and continental possessions, or destined from any of them to foreign countries.

Nothing in this act shall be held to repeal or alter any part of the act of March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, aforesaid, or to apply to Guam, Tutuila, or Manua, except that section eight of an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago," enacted by the Philippine Commission on the seventeenth of September, nineteen hundred and one, and approved by an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, is hereby amended so as to authorize the civil governor thereof in his discretion to establish the equivalent rates of the money in circulation in said islands with the money of the United States as often as once in ten days.

SEC. 85. That the treasury of the Philippine Islands and such banking associations in said islands with a paid up capital of not less than two million dollars and chartered by the United States or any State thereof as may be designated by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall be depositories of public money of the United States, subject to the provisions of existing law governing such depositories in the United States: *Provided*, That the treasury of the government of said islands shall not be required to deposit bonds in the Treasury of the United States, or to give other specific securities for the safe-keeping of public money except as prescribed, in his discretion, by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 86. That all laws passed by the government of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to Congress, which hereby reserves the power and authority to annul the same, and the Philippine Commission is hereby directed to make annual report of all its receipts and expenditures to the Secretary of War.

BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS.

SEC. 87. That the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, organized by the Secretary of War, is hereby continued until otherwise provided, and shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The business assigned to said Bureau shall embrace all matters pertaining to civil government in the island possessions of the United States subject to the jurisdiction of the War Department; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail an officer of the Army whom he may consider especially well qualified, to act under the authority of the Secretary of War as the chief of said Bureau; and said officer while acting under said detail shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel.

SEC. 88. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, July 1, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 80. } Washington, July 16, 1902.**

Before a general court-martial, convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 1, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, District of Columbia, April 21, 1902, and of which Major General LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Army, was president, and Major HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, judge advocate, U. S. Army, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith*, U. S. Army.

CHARGE.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

Specification.—"In that Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith*, U. S. Army, commanding general of the Sixth Separate Brigade, Division of the Philippines, did give instructions in regard to the conduct of hostilities in the Island of Samar, P. I., to his subordinate officer, Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, the said Waller being under his command and commanding at the time a subterritorial district in the Island of Samar, P. I., in language and words to wit: 'I want no prisoners' (meaning thereby that giving of quarter was not desired or required) and 'I wish you to kill and burn. The more you kill and burn, the better you will please me,' and 'the interior of Samar must be made a howling wilderness,' and did further give instructions to said Major Waller, that he, General *Smith*, wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms, and did, in reply to a question by said Major Waller, asking for an age limit, designate the age limit as ten years of age. This at or near the Island of Samar, P. I., between the 23d day of October, 1901, and the 30th day of November, 1901."

To which charge and specification the accused, Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith*, U. S. Army, pleaded as follows:

To the *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the **CHARGE**, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the *Specification*, "Guilty, except the words 'meaning thereby that giving of quarter was not desired or required,' and of the excepted words, 'not guilty'; and substituting for the words 'capable of bearing arms' the words 'capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United

States,' and of the excepted words not guilty and of the substituted words, guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith* United States Army, "*To be admonished by the reviewing authority.*" The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning; and that the orders were never executed in such sense notwithstanding the fact that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 12, 1902.*

To the PRESIDENT.

I transmit herewith the record and proceedings upon the trial of Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith* by court-martial convened under your order dated April 21, 1902, and now brought before you as reviewing authority.

General *Smith* was found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that he gave in the fall of 1901 to Major L. W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, then serving with a battalion of marines under his orders as commander of the Sixth Separate Brigade in Samar, the following oral instructions:

"I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn, the more you kill and burn the better you will please me;" and further that he wanted all persons killed who were capable of bearing arms and in actual hostilities against the United States; and did in reply to a question by Major Waller asking for an age limit designate the age limit as ten years of age.

The court sentenced him to be admonished by the reviewing authority, and the court appended to the sentence the following explanation:

"The court is thus lenient in view of the undisputed evidence that the accused did not mean everything that his unexplained language implied; that his subordinates did not gather such a meaning; and that the orders were never executed in such sense notwithstanding that a desperate struggle was being conducted with a cruel and savage foe."

An examination of the evidence has satisfied me that the conviction was just, and that the reasons stated for the very light sentence imposed are sustained by the facts. General *Smith*, in his conversation with Major Waller, was guilty of intemperate, inconsiderate, and violent expressions, which, if accepted literally, would grossly violate the humane rules governing American armies in the field, and if followed would have brought lasting disgrace upon the military service of the United States. Fortunately they were not taken literally and were not followed. No women or children or helpless persons or noncombatants or prisoners were put to death in pursuance of them.

An examination of the record and proceedings upon the trial of Major Waller, which immediately preceded that of General *Smith*, shows that the instructions in question bore no relation to the acts for which Major Waller was tried, and were not alleged by him as justification for those acts. Major Waller was tried for causing certain natives, who had acted as bearers or guides of one of his expeditions, to be put to death for treachery without proper trial; and he defended his action not upon the

ground of any orders received from General *Smith*, but upon the ground that as commanding officer he was justified by the laws of war.

General *Smith's* written and printed orders, and the actual conduct of military operations in Samar, were justified by the history and conditions of the warfare with the cruel and treacherous savages who inhabited the island, and their entire disregard of the laws of war, were wholly within the limitations of General Orders, No. 100, of 1863, and were sustained by precedents of the highest authority. Thus, in 1779, Washington ordered General Sullivan in the campaign against the Six Nations to seek the total destruction and devastation of their settlements. He wrote, "But you will not by any means listen to overtures of peace before the total ruin of their settlement is effected. * * * Our future security will be in their inability to injure us, the distance to which they are driven, and in the terror with which the severity of the chastisement they receive will inspire them." The Fort Phil Kearney massacre in 1866, for base treachery, revolting cruelty, and the conditions of serious danger which followed it did not approach the massacre at Balangiga in Samar in September, 1901. There the natives had been treated with kindness and confidence, liberty and self-government had been given to them. Captain Connel, the American commander, was of the same faith and had been worshipping in the same church with them. With all the assurance of friendship our men were seated at their meal unarmed among an apparently peaceful and friendly community, when they were set upon from behind and butchered and their bodies when found by their comrades the next day had been mutilated and treated with indescribable indignities. Yet there was no such severity by American soldiers in Samar as General Sherman proposed towards the Sioux after Fort Phil Kearney.

It is due, however, to the good sense and self-restraint of General *Smith's* subordinates, and their regard for the laws of war, rather than to his own self-control and judgment, that his intemperate and unjustifiable verbal instructions were not followed, and that he is relieved from the indelible stain which would have resulted from a literal compliance with them.

It is the duty of a general officer whose age and experience have brought him to high command not to incite his subordinates to acts of lawless violence, but to so explain to them the application of the laws of war and the limitations upon their conduct as to prevent transgressions upon their part and supplement their comparative inexperience by his wise control. In this General *Smith* has signally failed, and for this he has been justly convicted. Although the sentence imposed is exceedingly light, it carries with it a condemnation which, for an officer of his rank and age, is really a severe punishment. For this reason, and for the further reason that General *Smith* has served his country long and faithfully, has exhibited high courage and good conduct in many battles, has been seriously wounded in the civil war and in the war with Spain, and is about concluding a long and honorable career as a faithful and loyal servant of his country, I recommend that the mild sentence imposed be confirmed.

Should you approve the findings and sentence of the court in accordance with this recommendation, I feel bound to say further that, in view of the findings and sentence, and of the evident infirmities which have made it possible that the facts found should exist, it is not longer for the interest of the service that General *Smith* should continue to exercise the command of his rank. His usefulness as an example, guide, and controlling influence for the junior officers of the Army is at an end; and as he is already upwards of 62 years of age, I recommend that you exercise the discretion vested in you by law and now retire him from active service.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith*, U. S. Army, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *Washington, July 14, 1902.*

The findings and sentence of the court are approved. I am well aware of the danger and great difficulty of the task our Army has had in the Philippine Islands and of the well-nigh intolerable provocations it has received from the cruelty, treachery, and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. I also heartily approve the employment of the sternest measures necessary to put a stop to such atrocities and to bring this war to a close. It would be culpable to show weakness in dealing with such foes or to fail to use all legitimate and honorable methods to overcome them. But the very fact that warfare is of such character as to afford infinite provocation for the commission of acts of cruelty by junior officers and the enlisted men, must make the officers in high and responsible position peculiarly careful in their bearing and conduct so as to keep a moral check over any acts of an improper character by their subordinates. Almost universally the higher officers have so borne themselves as to supply this necessary check; and with but few exceptions the officers and soldiers of the Army have shown wonderful kindness and forbearance in dealing with their foes. But there have been exceptions; there have been instances of the use of torture and of improper heartlessness in warfare on the part of individuals or small detachments. In the recent campaign ordered by General *Smith*, the shooting of the native bearers by the orders of Major Waller was an act which sullied the American name and can be but partly excused because of Major Waller's mental condition at the time: this mental condition being due to the fearful hardship and suffering which he had undergone in his campaign. It is impossible to tell exactly how much influence language like that used by General *Smith* may have had in preparing the minds of those under him for the commission of the deeds which we regret. Loose and violent talk by an officer of high rank is always likely to excite to wrongdoing those among his subordinates whose wills are weak or whose passions are strong.

General *Smith* has behind him a long career distinguished for gallantry and on the whole for good conduct. Taken in the full, his work has been such as to reflect credit upon the American Army and therefore upon the nation; and it is deeply to be regretted that he should have so acted in this instance as to interfere with his further usefulness in the Army. I hereby direct that he be retired from the active list.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the President, under the provisions of section 1244, Revised Statutes, the retirement of Brigadier General *Jacob H. Smith*, U. S. Army, is ordered by the Secretary of War to take effect this date.

General *Smith* will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 81. } ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulations for the Uniform of the United States Army, prepared by the Board of Officers convened by paragraph 14, Special Orders, No. 52, March 3, 1902, from this office, and modified by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and government of all concerned, and will take effect at the convenience of officers, until the first day of January, 1903, by which date all officers will be uniformed and equipped as herein provided. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the uniform now prescribed, during continuance of duty there.

Issues by the Quartermaster's Department of the various articles of uniform for the enlisted men, wherein changes have been made, will commence as soon as the present available supply of corresponding articles shall have become exhausted.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(A) GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The garments, head gear, foot gear, ornaments, insignia, buttons, decorations, and other articles herein specified, grouped in the manner prescribed, will constitute the uniforms of the United States Army, and will be worn on the occasions prescribed (see Table of Occasions) unless otherwise directed by proper authority.

The various articles will conform, as closely as practicable, in quality, design and color to the standard patterns deposited in the War Department.

2. The proper dress will be determined by the commanding officer with due regard to prescribed regulations (see Table of Occasions), the season of the year, and the state of the weather.

Officers will, in general, conform to the dress of the troops of their stations and will, by their appearance, set an example of neatness and strict conformity to regulations in uniform and equipment.

“In time of war officers on the active list of the Army will, while on duty, wear the uniform of their grade.” (A. R., 1759.)

3. When officers or enlisted men wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform. Enlisted men, on or off duty, will not wear civilian dress without permission of their commanding officer.

4. No decoration received from a foreign government shall be worn by officers or men while on duty with United States troops.

5. *Medals of honor* may be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled to them on all occasions of ceremony; the medal to be attached to the coat at a point one inch below the opening of the collar.

6. The various distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice may be worn on the breast by officers and enlisted men entitled to them, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed in the next paragraph; they will precede all badges of military societies (from the wearer's right to left), and will be preceded by badges of campaigns which may be adopted by the War Department.

7. *Badges of Military Societies.*—Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of Rebellion, or the Indian wars of the United States, or the Spanish-American War and the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, or the China Relief Expedition, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies, or such other medals as may be authorized by proper authority; badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends, and tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from three to four inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

8. Shoulder knots and shoulder straps will be worn by commissioned officers only. Shoulder straps will always be placed on the dress coat, as herein prescribed; their use on the full dress coat is forbidden.

9. The uniform of an officer on the retired list is that prescribed for his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the regular or volunteer service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and an officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the volunteer service, may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. (A. R., 88.)

10. In case of inclement weather when capes, waterproofs, or overcoats are worn, shoulder knots will take the place of epaulets for general officers.

11. When a particular coat or vestment is required by the church to which a chaplain belongs he may wear such coat or vestment while conducting services.

12. In foreign countries, on occasions of reviews, public balls, entertainments given by military or naval authorities, or messes, or by civil officials, during official visits of ceremony and at social functions partaking of an official character, officers shall appear in uniform suitable for the occasion.

13. The saber shall be habitually worn hooked up, guard to the

rear; it will be worn outside of the overcoat. The proper saber knot will always be worn with the saber.

14. Enlisted men will wear uniform in camp or garrison, and will not be permitted to keep other clothing in their possession. When on fatigue they will wear suitable fatigue dress. (A. R., 302.)

15. The articles borne upon the annual price list of clothing, published in orders, will be considered uniform for enlisted men, and no deviation therefrom will be allowed. (A. R., 303.)

16. The service uniforms are made of wool or cotton, and the one to be worn will be determined by locality and climate when required; it is not permitted to combine garments of wool with others of cotton in the service uniform of officers or enlisted men.

The material of the service uniform, the overcoat, and the service hat, will be made water repellent, as nearly as practicable.

(B) DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

FULL DRESS COAT.

17. FOR ALL OFFICERS, EXCEPT CHAPLAINS.—A double-breasted frock coat of dark-blue cloth, with standing collar; the skirt to extend from one-half to three-quarters the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee; the lining to be black, with pockets in the skirt, and the coat conform, in material and cut, to the model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

For general officers the collar will be made of dark-blue velvet; the cuffs, three inches deep, will also be made of dark-blue velvet. For other officers the collar will be made of the same material as the coat, and the cuffs will simply be a continuation of the material of the sleeves.

This coat will be ornamented as follows:

Shoulder-knots.—Of gold wire cord, as hereafter described under “shoulder-knots.” To be securely fastened to the coat, and to be made detachable for all officers.

For general officers, epaulets (see par. 19).

Collar ornament.—The ornamentation of the collar for the *General* will be such as he may prescribe; for the *Lieutenant General*, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For *other general officers* the collar will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, and extending all the way around.

For all other officers the ornament will consist of two bands of

one-half inch gold wire braid passing all around the collar and parallel with its edge, the upper edge of the upper band being one-quarter of an inch from the edge of the collar, the lower edge of the lower band resting on the collar seam. The upper band to be brought down parallel to the front edge of the collar and distant one-quarter of an inch therefrom, and to be joined to the lower band. The two bands of gold wire braid to be on a ground of silk or cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, with an interval of not less than one-quarter of an inch, nor more than three-quarters of an inch, between the bands.

Sleeve Ornament.—The ornamentation of the sleeve for the *General* will be such as he may prescribe; for the *Lieutenant General*, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For *other general officers* the cuffs will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold passing around the middle of the cuff; to be surmounted by two stars for a major general and one star for a brigadier general, embroidered in silver and placed one inch above the band of oak leaves. For general officers of the staff departments the proper insignia will be placed one inch above the band of oak leaves, and the stars, as before, one inch above the insignia.

For *all other officers* the sleeve will be ornamented with a band of gold wire braid one-half inch in width passing around the cuff two and one-half inches from the end of the sleeve; to be surmounted by the insignia of rank indicated by flat gold wire braid one-eighth of an inch in width (see Insignia). The insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service, embroidered in gold or silver (see Insignia), will be placed in the center of the open space under the braid insignia.

Buttons.—Two regulation gilt buttons will be placed at the back of the waist, and one regulation gilt button near the end of each skirt, making four buttons on the back of the coat, for all officers.

Three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at the under seam, for general officers only.

For officers of the various grades regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the breast of the coat as follows:

General.—Two rows, twelve in each row, placed by fours, the distance between rows being from eight to ten inches at the top, and from four to five inches at the bottom; rows and groups to be symmetrically disposed.

Lieutenant General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes and the middle groups by fours.

Major-General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, placed by threes.

Brigadier-General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, placed in pairs.

Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, buttons at equal intervals.

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row.

FOR CHAPLAINS.—A black frock coat with standing collar, one row of nine black silk buttons on the breast.

The full-dress coat of the Chief of Engineers shall have the same cuff and collar ornaments as that of other general officers, otherwise it shall conform to requirements of General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army.

The full-dress coat of all other officers of engineers shall be that prescribed by General Orders, No. 27, C. S. Headquarters of the Army, March 17, 1902, except that the sleeve ornament will be that prescribed in this order.

DRESS COAT.

18. FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.—A sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge; cuffs to be buttoned by three small regulation gilt buttons; high rolling collar; double-breasted, with two rows of regulation gilt buttons grouped according to rank, as on the full-dress coat; the skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A shoulder strap, as hereafter described, will be placed on each shoulder, adjacent to the seam, and collar ornaments (see Insignia) on the collar. Inside pockets.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened with hook and eye; coat to close with flap containing suitable concealed fastenings; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous flat black mohair braid, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt, with braid one and one-quarter inches wide.

Shoulder straps, as hereafter described, and collar ornaments (see Insignia) will be worn with this garment.

For *chaplains* the material will be blue-black cloth or serge, the pattern of the coat being the same as above.

WHITE COAT.

19. FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A single breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar fastened with two white or gold studs; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with white flat braid as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt, with white braid one and one-quarter inches wide. The coat is to be worn with white shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, the loops being of the pattern prescribed for the service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank to be placed on the shoulder loop as prescribed for the service coat.

SERVICE COAT.

20. FOR ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—A sack coat of woolen or cotton material, of olive drab color, made with two outside breast patch pockets and two outside patch pockets below the waist; pockets covered by flaps, buttoned by a small regulation button. The coat to have falling collar, from one to one and three-quarters inches in width, depending on the wearer. On each shoulder a loop of the same material and color as the coat reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small regulation gilt button; loops to be two inches wide at the shoulder end and one inch wide at the collar end. The coat to fit closely at the waist and loosely at the chest, at least five inches in excess of the chest measurement; buttoned down the front with five regulation buttons. All buttons for this coat to be of dull finish bronze metal.

Insignia.—The coat of arms of the United States will be worn on each side of the collar, about one inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed

on each side of the collar, about five-eighths of an inch from the coat of arms. The insignia of rank will be placed on the shoulder loop, near the sleeve seam.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, and the coat of arms will be of dull-finish bronze.

OVERCOAT.

21. **FOR ALL OFFICERS.**—A double-breasted ulster of olive-drab woolen material according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General, suitably lined and closing by means of five large buttons; a standing rolling collar of the same material, the “stand” to be not less than three-quarters nor more than one and three-quarters inches, and the turn down (falling) part not less than four nor more than five inches in width. Collar in front to be closed by two hooks and eyes; a flap of same material five inches in length and two inches in width, provided with one buttonhole at each end made detachable, so as to close the falling part of the collar when worn closed. Two pockets on each side, placed vertically about two inches above the hip and ten inches long. Over the pockets a flap of same length and closed with a small button in the middle of the flap; slits of the pockets to be cut through lining. The back to be slit up from the bottom twenty to twenty-five inches and closed at will by small buttons under concealed flap. A slit four inches long on left side suitably placed to permit hooking up the saber.

Coat to extend down the legs from eight to ten inches below the knee, according to the height of the wearer. Sleeves loose, without cover or slit. Backstrap placed at waist line, to extend from seam to seam and made detachable.

A hood of same material as coat, lined with suitable material of same color; made to button around the neck under the collar by means of five small buttons and loops. Hood to be large enough to cover the head and cap when worn at night or in inclement weather.

All buttons to be of bone conforming in color to the material of the coat.

The front corners of the skirt to be provided with buttons or hooks so that said corners may be turned back when it is necessary to facilitate marching.

Insignia on Sleeve.—Braid insignia of rank as prescribed (see Insignia); in addition thereto the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, embroidered in black silk, according to pattern,

will be placed in the middle of the lower loop one and one-half inches above the end of the sleeve.

For general officers the insignia will consist of a band of lustrous, black mohair braid one and one-fourth inches wide placed with its lower edge two and one-half inches above end of sleeve; surmounted by the proper number of stars, one inch in diameter, embroidered in black silk, placed one-fourth inch above the braid; the stars to be surmounted by a band of lustrous mohair black braid one-half inch wide, one-fourth inch above the stars.

FULL DRESS TROUSERS.

22. *For General Officers.*—Of dark-blue cloth, with two stripes of gold wire braid one-half inch wide with one-fourth inch interval between them, mounted upon light weight velvet of color of cuffs and collar of coat and placed along the outside seam of the trousers.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark-blue cloth, with one stripe of gold wire braid seven-eighths of an inch wide along each outside seam.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.—Of sky-blue cloth, with stripes one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; the color of the stripes to be that of the facings of the respective corps or arms.

For Officers of Engineers.—As authorized by General Orders, No. 27, Headquarters of the Army, current series.

For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, with stripe of lustrous black mohair braid seven-eighths of an inch wide along the outside seam.

DRESS TROUSERS.

23. *For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—Of dark blue cloth, without stripe, welt or cord.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers.—The same as for full dress.

For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord.

WHITE TROUSERS.

24. *For All Officers.*—Of plain white material to match the white coat, without stripe welt or cord.

SERVICE TROUSERS.

25. *For All Officers.*—Of olive drab woolen or cotton material, to match the coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

BREECHES.

26. *Full Dress and Dress Breeches for General Officers and all Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—Of dark-blue material, cut in the prescribed pattern and fastened from the knee down with dark bone buttons of appropriate size. These will be worn with the full dress and dress uniform mounted. Black boots and spurs will invariably be worn with these uniforms. For full-dress and dress breeches of officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers when mounted, breeches cut and fastened as above and of the same material and with the same colored stripe as their full-dress trousers.

SERVICE BREECHES.

27. *For All Officers.*—Of olive drab woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat, without stripe, welt or cord. To be made loose about the seat and above the knees; to fit closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and to be fastened with tapes or laces or buttons. To have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on the seat and legs for officers required to be mounted.

CHAPEAU.

28. *For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General; to be worn with full dress dismounted, never when mounted, with the front peak turned slightly to the left, showing the gilt ornaments upon the right side.

FULL DRESS CAP.

29. *For General Officers, Full Dress, Mounted.*—A full dress cap, to be of the same size and make as the full dress cap for other officers, except that it will have a black velvet band between the two lower welts one and three-fourths inches wide and midway thereon an embroidered design of oak leaves in gold surrounding the cap; and on the visor an ornament of oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, as described below.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, and other officers of the Staff Corps and Departments when in full dress, mounted.—To be a dark-blue cloth, with three cloth welts; total depth, three and one-half inches; diameter across the top, eight and three-quarters inches for a cap of size seven, the top to be one-eighth of an inch larger or smaller for every size above or below the above head size. The sides to be made in four

pieces; to be one and one-half inches between upper welts and stiffened with hair cloth and wire around crown. Between the two lower welts a band one and three-quarters inches in width to be arranged as follows: Gold lace, one-half inch wide; background three-quarters of an inch wide; gold lace, one-half inch wide. The background between the bands of gold lace will be as follows: Of silk, the color being that of the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service (see par. 53). Visor to be of black patent leather, one and three-quarters inches deep at the center and of green color underneath; to droop at an angle of 45 degrees; to be ornamented with oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface. With flat gold cap strap, three-eighths of an inch wide, to be held at the sides by two small regulation gilt buttons. The cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, as per pattern, and so placed that the tip of the eagle wings shall be three-quarters of an inch below the top welt of the cap. All the details to be in accordance with pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. No departure therefrom will be permitted.

DRESS CAP.

30. To be the same as for "full dress cap," except that instead of the gold lace and colored background, the space between the lower welts shall be covered as follows: For general officers, by a band of black velvet; for all other officers, by a band of black lustrous mohair braid. The visor ornament of gold oak leaves is also excepted.

WHITE CAP.

31. Of white linen or cotton duck, with removable top, conforming to the pattern of the dress cap; the band between the two lower welts to be of white braid; the visor and cap strap to be as prescribed for the dress cap.

SERVICE CAP.

32. Of olive drab material, same as that of the service uniform; to conform in shape to the dress cap; the visor and cap strap to be of black enamel leather; buttons to be of full finish bronze. Ornaments for general officers: Coats of arms of the United States, detachable; of dull-finish bronze metal. For officers of staff corps or departments, insignia or device of corps or department, in dull finish bronze metal and detachable. For line officers, insignia of arm of the service in same metal.

WHITE HELMET.

33. Body of cork as per pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, covered with white facing cloth; chin strap of white enamel leather.

SERVICE HELMET.

34. Body of cork, as per pattern in the Office of the Quartermaster General, covered with material of the service uniform and "puggaree;" chin strap of olive drab enamel leather.

SERVICE HAT.

35. Of felt, color of the service uniform, as nearly as practicable, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be ornamented with a double cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, as follows: For *general officers* to be of gold; for *all other officers*, of gold bullion and black silk intermixed.

For Chaplains.—A black hat, similar in shape to the officers' service hat; to be ornamented with a cord of gold bullion and black silk intermixed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

This hat is intended for full dress and dress. In the field, chaplains will wear the same service hat as other officers.

EPAULETS.

36. *For general officers.*—Of gold, with solid crescent, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The only device will be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, placed in position now occupied by star in epaulet of brigadier general.

SHOULDER KNOTS.

37. Of gold wire cord one-fourth inch in diameter, formed of three cords in four plaits and rounded top, finished with small gilt regulation button; about five and one-half inches long, extending from the seam of the sleeve to the seam of the collar; slightly stiffened with a flexible backing, which is to be covered with cloth of the color of the coat; to be made detachable.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

38. *General.*—Dark-blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide and four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold

one-quarter of an inch wide; two silver embroidered stars of five rays each and gold embroidered "Arms of the United States" between them.

Lieutenant General.—Dark-blue cloth, one and three-eighths inches wide and four inches long, bordered with an embroidery of gold one-quarter of an inch wide; three silver-embroidered stars of five rays each, one star on the center of the strap and one at each end, equidistant between the center and outer edge of the strap, the center star to be the largest.

Major General.—The same as for a lieutenant general, except that there will be two stars instead of three; the center of each star to be one inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

Brigadier General.—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star instead of two at the center of the strap.

Colonel.—The same as for a brigadier general, omitting the star, with a silver embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, two inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Color of the cloth of the straps to be as stated under "Colors of Facings."

Lieutenant Colonel.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, department or arm of service, omitting the eagle, with a silver embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

Major.—The same as for a lieutenant colonel, with a gold embroidered leaf at each end, instead of the silver leaf; each leaf extending seven-eighths of an inch from the end of the strap.

Captain.—The same as for a major, omitting the leaves; at each end two silver embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border.

First Lieutenant.—The same as for a captain; at each end one silver embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to the width of the border.

Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a first lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a second lieutenant.

Chaplain.—Of dark-blue cloth of the usual size and pattern, with a plain Latin cross, of silver, in the center.

AIGUILLETES.

39. *For Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Officers of the Inspector General's Department, Officers of the Record and Pension Office, Aids-de-Camp to General Officers, Regimental Adjutants, and Adjutants of Artillery Districts.*—Of gold wire cord, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SASHES.

40. *For General Officers.*—Buff silk net, or buff silk and gold thread, with silk bullion fringe edges; sash to go twice around the waist, and to tie behind the left hip, pendant part not to extend more than eighteen inches below the tie.

General officers above the grade of brigadier general will wear the sash across the body from the right shoulder to the left side, and not extended around the waist.

CRAVATS.

41. *For All Officers.*—Of black silk, the tie not to be worn outside the opening of the collar. *For chaplains.*—A white or black tie.

GLOVES.

42. Of drab colored leather according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn with the service uniform. They may also be prescribed by the commanding officer for the full dress or dress uniform of officers when mounted, and they may be worn by officers when not on duty with troops under arms. Dismounted officers on duty with troops under arms in full dress or dress will wear white gloves.

SABERS.

43. *For All Officers, except Chaplains.*—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the guard and scabbard to be of German silver.

SABER KNOTS.

44. *For General Officers.*—Heavy gold cord with acorn ends, according to present pattern.

For all other Officers, Except Chaplains.—Strap and acorn to be of gold bullion and black silk interwoven.

The gold-lace saber knots will be worn on full dress and dress occasions. On other occasions officers will wear a saber knot of plaited leather, according to pattern.

FULL DRESS SABER BELTS.

45. *For All Officers, Except Chaplains.*—A waist belt not less than one and one-half inches nor more than two inches wide, with detachable slings of the same material as the belt; to be worn outside of the full dress coat. To be made of the following materials and facings:

For General Officers.—Of red Russia leather, with three stripes of gold embroidery, as per pattern.

For All Field Officers.—Of black enamel leather, with one broad stripe of gold lace, according to pattern.

For All Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments below the Rank of Field Officer.—Of black enamel leather, with four stripes of gold lace interwoven with black silk, according to pattern.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry below the Rank of Field Officer.—Of black enamel leather, with four stripes of gold wire lace interwoven with silk of the color of the arm of service.

For Officers of Engineers.—As per General Orders, No. 27, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, March 17, 1902.

FULL DRESS BELT PLATE.

46. *For All Officers, Except Chaplains.*—Gilt, rectangular, two inches wide, with bright raised rim; a silver wreath of laurel encircling the "Arms of the United States;" eagle, shield, scroll, edge of cloud and rays bright. The motto "E pluribus unum," upon the scroll, stars also of silver, according to pattern.

LEATHER BELTS.

47. *For All Officers, Except Chaplains.*—Of stuffed russet leather, with detachable slings of the same material, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn under the dress coat and overcoat, and outside the service coat.

In the field the use of a belt made with cross belts over the shoulders, and adapted to carry saber and pistol, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, is authorized.

A belt of black webbing, with detachable slings as above, may be worn under the dress coat.

SHOULDER BELTS.

48. *For Officers of the Signal Corps.*—For full dress, a shoulder belt corresponding to the waist belt, with field glass case attached, according to pattern in the office of Quartermaster General.

With dress and service uniform a plain belt of stuffed russet leather with bronze buckles, and stuffed russet leather field glass case, according to the pattern in the office of Quartermaster General.

BOOTS.

49. *For All Mounted Officers.* To be of russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, for service uniform; black leather, polished, or black enamel leather for dress and full dress mounted, and always to be so worn.

SHOES.

50. *For All Officers.*—Of black, or black enamel leather, with full dress and dress uniform. Of stuffed russet leather with the cotton service uniform. With the woolen service uniform, stuffed russet leather shoes, or, when in the field, "marching shoes" will be worn.

The use of white canvas shoes, to be worn with complete white uniform, when not on duty, is authorized.

SPURS.

51. *For All Mounted Officers.*—Of white metal, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn with black straps with full dress and dress uniform, and russet-leather straps with the legging and russet-leather boot, all without chains.

The use of white-metal box spurs with full-dress uniform dismounted is required.

LEGGINGS.

52. *For All Officers.*—Stuffed russet leather leggings of the pattern known as the "strap puttee;" to be worn with the service uniform. Mounted officers may substitute stuffed russet leather boots. In the field a canvas legging, as furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, may be worn.

COLORS OF FACINGS.

53. *For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—Dark-blue.

For Officers of Engineers Serving with Engineer Troops.—Scarlet, piped with white.

For Officers of the Signal Corps.—Orange, piped with white.

For Officers of the Ordnance Department.—Black, piped with scarlet.

For Officers of the Medical Corps.—Maroon.

For Officers Quartermasters Department—Buff.

For Officers of Cavalry.—Yellow.

For Officers of Artillery.—Scarlet.

For Officers of Infantry.—Light blue.

BUTTONS.

54. *For All Officers.*—Circular, slightly convex; device, coat of arms of the United States. To be of two sizes, (1) the “Regulation button,” exterior diameter seven-eighths of an inch; (2) the “small regulation button,” exterior diameter nine-sixteenths of an inch.

Engineers to retain present design, but conforming in all other respects to that for the Army.

INSIGNIA.

55. (a) A coat of arms of the United States, made of gold or gilt metal, or dull finish bronze, as may be prescribed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn on the collar of the dress, service, or white coat, placed at a distance of one inch from each end of the collar. To be followed by the letter “V” made of the same material, to designate United States Volunteers. When worn upon the dress or white uniform the coat of arms will be of gold or gilt metal. When worn upon the service uniform it will be of dull bronze metal.

(b) *Insignia of corps, department, or arm of service.*

Adjutant General's Department.—A shield of gold or gilt metal.

Inspector General's Department.—Gold or gilt sword and fasces crossed and wreathed.

Judge Advocate General's Department.—Sword and pen in gold or gilt metal, crossed and wreathed.

Quartermaster's Department.—Sword and key crossed on a wheel, surmounted on a spread-eagle; of gold or gilt metal, platinum and enamel.

Subsistence Department.—A silver crescent, one-half inch between cusps, cusps to the rear.

Pay Department.—A diamond, three-quarters of an inch by one inch, in gold or gilt metal, placed with shorter diameter vertical.

Medical Department.—A caduceus, of gold or gilt metal.

Corps of Engineers.—A silver turreted castle.

Ordnance Department.—Shell and flame, of gold or gilt metal.

Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch, in gold and silver.

Officers of the Record and Pension Office.—A silver trefoil within and partly upon a wreath of gold or gilt metal.

Professors and Assistant Professors of the United States Military Academy.—Shield and helmet surmounted by a scroll, in gold or gilt metal, according to pattern adopted.

Aides-de-Camp.—A device one and one-third inches high, consisting of a shield of the United States, of properly colored enamel three-fourths inch high and three-fourths inch wide at top, surmounted by a gold or gilt eagle, with wings displayed according to pattern in the Quartermaster General's Office. On the blue field of the shield a star or stars, according to rank of the general on whose staff the officer is serving.

This device is to be worn on the collar in lieu of corps or line device.

Cavalry.—Two crossed sabers, one inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Artillery.—Two crossed cannons, design to be one inch high, of gold or gilt metal, with oval at intersection having a scarlet center according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The red oval in the insignia for officers of Coast Artillery to exhibit an oblong projectile in gilt outline; for officers of Field Artillery, a gilt wheel in outline; both according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Infantry.—Two crossed rifles, design to be one inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Regimental Staff Officers.—Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, and squadron and battalion adjutants, will wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices (of gold or gilt metal) of the respective departments to which their duties correspond. The battalion adjutant and quartermaster of engineer battalions will wear the same devices above the center turret.

Chaplains.—The same as for regimental staff officers, except that the pendant design shall be a Latin cross of the same material and size.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed upon the collar of the dress, service, and white coat at a distance of five-eighths of an inch from the coat of arms and will be of gold or gilt metal with the dress or white uniform and of dull bronze metal with the service uniform.

(c) *Insignia of Rank.*—To be placed on the shoulder loops of the service coat and the white coat near the shoulder seam as follows:

General and Lieutenant General.—Such as they may prescribe.

Major General.—Two silver stars.

Brigadier General.—One silver star.

Colonel.—One silver spread-eagle.

Lieutenant Colonel.—One silver leaf.

Major.—One gold leaf.

Captain.—Two silver bars.

First Lieutenant.—One silver bar.

BRAID INSIGNIA OF RANK.

Colonel.—A single knot composed of five strands of gold wire braid not exceeding one-eighth inch in width, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be applied to the sleeve of the full dress coat below the elbow, the base resting on the gold band of the sleeve.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Four braids, single knot.

Major.—Three braids, single knot.

Captain.—Two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant.—One braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant.—Without braid.

Chaplain.—Without braid.

The outside dimensions of the braid insignia will be the same for all officers, the diminution being made by taking strands from the interior.

Braid insignia for overcoats, made of flat black mohair soutache braid one-eighth of an inch in width, will follow the form of the braid insignia for dress coats, but be applied with the base resting at lower end of the sleeve, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

(C) DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

DRESS COAT.

56. A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; fastened with six regulation buttons down the front; standing collar; shoulder loops, of the same material and color, let in at the shoulder seam and to button at the collar with a small regulation button; the sleeves to have a cuff, made according to pattern, and ornamented with three small regulation buttons. The collar, shoulder loops, and cuffs to be piped with the color of the corps, department, or arm of service.

Collar ornaments for enlisted men, of yellow metal similar to those for officers and according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be placed on this coat in the same manner as on the dress coat for officers, substituting the block letters "U. S." of brass for the coat of arms: Chevrons will be worn with this coat as prescribed in par. 77.

BREAST CORD.

Cords and tassels of mohair, of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General. To be attached to the dress coat, beginning at the button of the left shoulder loop, one cord passing in rear of the neck and the other in front, under the first button of the coat, crossing under the right shoulder loop and brought together under the right arm with a slide, then passing across the breast between the third and fourth buttons and attached to the left shoulder button.

SERVICE COAT.

57. A sack coat of olive drab woolen or cotton material conforming to sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be cut so as to fit loosely in the chest (at least five inches in excess of chest measurement) and to fit closely at the waist; collar seam to come well up in front; to close with five regulation buttons down the front, and to be provided with shoulder loops of the same material. The same collar ornaments and chevrons will be placed on this coat as on the dress coat, except that all buttons and metal ornaments will be of dull finish bronze.

WHITE COAT.

58. A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The block letters "U. S." in yellow metal will be worn on each side of the collar, one inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, as prescribed for the dress coat, will be placed five-eighths of an inch from the letters "U. S." Chevrons are prescribed for this coat; they will be the same as for the dress coat.

FATIGUE COAT.

59. *For All Enlisted Men.*—Of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

OVERCOATS.

60. *For All Enlisted Men.*—Of olive drab woolen material, general design and cut to be that of the officers' overcoat, according to sample and pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

DRESS TROUSERS.

61. *For All Enlisted Men.*—Of sky-blue kersey; to be cut and made in accordance with standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

STRIPE FOR TROUSERS.

62. Sergeants to wear a stripe one inch wide; corporals and lance corporals holding a renewed appointment, to wear a stripe one-half inch wide; musicians, field musicians, and trumpeters to wear two stripes, each one-half inch wide. Stripes to be of cloth of the following colors:

Cavalry.—Yellow.

Artillery.—Scarlet.

Infantry.—Light blue.

Engineers.—Scarlet, piped with white.

Ordnance Sergeants and Noncommissioned Officers of Ordnance.—Black, piped with scarlet.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Buff, one and one-fourth inches wide.

Post Commissary Sergeants.—Cadet gray, one and one-fourth inches wide.

Enlisted men of the Hospital Corps.—Maroon, piped with white. For hospital stewards, to be one and one-fourth inches wide; for acting hospital stewards, to be one inch wide; for lance acting hospital stewards and for privates, one-half inch wide.

Electrician Sergeants.—Scarlet, one and one-fourth inches wide.

Sergeants of the Signal Corps.—Orange, one and one-fourth inches wide, piped with white.

Noncommissioned Officers of the Army Service Detachment at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.—Buff, same dimensions as for infantry.

SERVICE TROUSERS.

63. Of woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn without stripes.

WHITE TROUSERS.

64. Of bleached cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn without stripes.

CANVAS FATIGUE TROUSERS.

65. Of brown cotton duck, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; without stripes.

BREECHES.

66. Of woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat; to be worn without stripes; to be made loose about the knee, fitting closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and fastened with tapes or laces; to be worn with shoes and leggings.

For mounted use, to have a reinforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs. The general design of the breeches will conform to the pattern prescribed for officers.

FULL DRESS CAP.

67. Of dark-blue cloth, of same pattern and shape as that prescribed for officers; between the two lower welts a band one and three-quarters inches wide, to be arranged as follows: A stripe of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of service, at top and bottom, the intervening space of three-quarters of an inch to be of the color of the cap, the whole forming a detachable band; a black enameled leather chin strap fitted with a stout fire gilt slide and a leather keeper, secured at both ends by small gilt regulation buttons, one on each side, immediately back of the ends of the visor.

Insignia of yellow metal, unless otherwise specified and made according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be attached to the front of the cap so that the top of the insignia will be slightly below the top of the cap. Designs as follows:

Cavalry.—Crossed sabers, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of troop in lower angle.

Artillery.—Crossed cannons, with number of battery or company in the lower angle.

Infantry.—Crossed rifles, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of company in lower angle.

Engineers.—The castle with letter of company above it.

Ordnance Sergeants and enlisted men of Ordnance.—The “shell and flame.”

Post Commissary Sergeants.—Crescent of white metal, the points up, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, according to model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Electrician Sergeants.—A symbol resembling forked lightning, of German silver, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Hospital Stewards.—A caduceus of gilt metal enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For Acting Hospital Stewards, Lance Acting Hospital Stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps, the same, without the wreath.

Noncommissioned Officers of the Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of white metal, enclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For all other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, the same device without the wreath.

Enlisted Men of the Army Service Detachment at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.—The insignia of the Quartermaster's Department according to model in the office of the Quartermaster-General.

Band Musicians.—A lyre of white metal. Engineers to have a castle of yellow metal in the center. Cavalry and infantry to have the number of the regiment, and artillery the number of the band, of yellow metal, above the lyre.

Field Musicians of Engineers.—A bugle of yellow metal, with a castle of white metal in the center of, and the letter of the company, in yellow metal, above the bugle.

Field Musicians of Infantry and Trumpeters of Cavalry.—A bugle with letter of company or troop in center, and number of regiment above the bugle.

Field Musicians of artillery.—A bugle with the number of the company or battery in the center.

DRESS CAP.

68. The same as the full dress cap, with the detachable band showing color of corps, department, or arm of service, removed.

SERVICE HAT.

69. Of felt, color approaching that of the service uniform, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General; with double hat cord one-eighth of an inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. Letter of the company, troop, or battery, and number of the regiment, made of

dull finish bronze, to be placed on the front part of the crown. To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued.

SERVICE CAP.

70. Similar to the officers' service cap, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Cap badge and buttons to be of dull finish bronze.

WHITE HELMETS.

71. Similar to the officers' white helmet, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SERVICE HELMET.

72. Similar to the officers' service helmet, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SHOES.

73. No particular pattern is adopted as uniform. With the cotton service uniform shoes of stuffed russet leather will be worn. Black shoes will be worn with full dress and dress uniform dismounted.

Barrack shoes, according to pattern, the uppers being of brown cotton duck, are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; they will be worn in barracks only, or as prescribed by the commanding officer.

LEGGINGS.

74. Of cotton duck or canvas, color of the service uniform, made in accordance with pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

COLLARS.

75. *For All Enlisted Men.*—White linen collars, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the full dress and dress coat on all occasions and to show one-fourth of an inch above the collar of the coat.

CRAVATS.

76. *For All Enlisted Men.*—Black, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the tie not be worn outside of the opening of the collar of the coat.

BUTTONS.

77. Of yellow metal, fire gilt and burnished, or of dull finish bronze, according to standards in the office of the Quartermaster General.

CHEVRONS.

78. The rank of noncommissioned officers will be marked on the dress coat, overcoat, service coat, and white coat by chevrons of cloth, according to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, corresponding in colors and pipings to those in par. 62, relating to stripes for trousers.

The chevrons will be worn points up; those upon the overcoat will be below the elbow, midway between the elbow and the end of the sleeve; those for the other coats will be worn above the elbow.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

Regimental Sergeant Major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

Regimental Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars, having a crescent (points front) three-quarters of an inch below the inner angle of chevron.

Battalion of Engineers, Quartermaster-Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of two bars.

Squadron or Battalion Sergeant Majors.—Three bars and an arc of two bars.

Chief Musician.—Three bars and an arc of two bars, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Chief Trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on the caps in the center.

Principal Musician.—Three bars and a bugle.

Drum Major.—Three bars and two embroidered crossed batons.

Ordnance Sergeant.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a shell and flame.

Sergeant of Ordnance.—The same as for Ordnance Sergeant, omitting the arc.

Corporals of Ordnance.—Two bars, enclosing shell and flame.

First-Class Privates of Ordnance.—The shell and flame.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and insignia of the Quartermaster's Department.

Post Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front) one and one-quarter inches below the inner angle of chevron.

Hospital Stewards.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus one and one-quarter inches high, embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border.

Acting Hospital Stewards.—The same as for hospital stewards, omitting the arc.

Lance Acting Hospital Stewards.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private.

Privates of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of a caduceus one and one-fourth inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border; to be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat midway between the elbow and the shoulder; on the overcoat midway between the elbow and the end of the sleeve.

Sergeants of the First Class of the Signal Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, color, orange piped with white, enclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Sergeants of the Signal Corps.—Same as for sergeant of the first class, omitting the arc.

Corporals of the Signal Corps.—Two bars, enclosing same device as for sergeant of the first class.

Privates of the Signal Corps.—Device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Electrician Sergeant.—Three bars and a representation of forked lightning embroidered in white silk; bars to be scarlet.

First-class Privates, Engineers, to be distinguished by an insignia of a castle of red cloth, one and one-half inches long and height in proportion; castle to be piped with white and worn on outside of right sleeve halfway between the front of shoulder and elbow.

CHEVRONS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

First Sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge.

Troop, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of one bar.

Sergeant.—Three bars.

Color Sergeant.—Three bars and a star.

Stable Sergeant, Field Artillery.—Three bars and a horse's head.

Corporal.—Two bars.

Lance Corporal.—One bar.

Cook.—A cook's cap of cloth conforming in color to corps, department, or arm of service.

Farrier.—A horse's shoe of cloth, four and one-half inches long and three and three-quarters inches wide, worn toe uppermost.

Saddler.—A saddler's round knife of cloth.

Mechanic and Artificer.—Two crossed hammers of cloth.

First Class Gunner.—An insignia of scarlet cloth, neatly piped and stitched; worn on the outside of the right sleeve, half way between the point of the shoulder and the elbow, placed below the chevron; in case of a noncommissioned officer, the shape of the insignia to be that of an elongated cannon projectile one and one-half inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, point up. The insignia will be charged only in cases of loss or damage.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

79. All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, for either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the dress coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the corps, department or arm of service in which they served, one-half inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark blue cloth of the color of the dress coat, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff and one-half inch above the point.

To indicate service in war: A diagonal half chevron of white cloth, one-half inch wide, with piping on each side one-eighth of an inch wide of cloth of the same color as the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service in which the soldier earned the right to wear it; those for the engineers to have in addition a stitching of white silk on each side of the chevron. To be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat.

The following classes of enlisted men are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron:

1. All enlisted men who served during the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged.
2. All enlisted men who served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war, or in such Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war, as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War or in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.
3. All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21st, 1898 and April 11th,

1899, and all who have served since the latter date in the Philippine Islands, or with the China Relief Expedition.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, one-quarter of an inch distant between them, and only for wars and such Indian campaigns as have been so designated by the Secretary of War in orders.

An enlisted man whose term of enlistment expired during the continuance of a war or campaign approaching the magnitude of a war, and who subsequently reenlisted, is entitled to wear the service-in-war chevrons for each enlistment in which there was war service; but in no instance will an enlisted man be allowed to wear the service-in-war chevron before his term of enlistment is completed; nor can two or more such chevrons be worn for service in wars during the same enlistment.

The service-in-war chevron will be worn in place of the service chevron for each enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

War and service chevrons will be issued without charge.

GLOVES.

80. (a) Of drab colored leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General; to be worn with the service uniform and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer.

(b) Of white Berlin, or wool, to be worn at dismounted ceremonies, and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer.

SPURS.

81. Of yellow metal, plain surface, with stuffed russet leather straps, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

LEATHER BELT.

82. Of stuffed russet leather about one and one-half inches in width, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

To be worn with McKeever cartridge box of same color and material, on duty under arms in garrison, in full dress and dress uniform.

For troops armed with the saber, a similar belt with suitable slings will be provided for duty in garrison.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND OTHERS, WITH REGULATIONS PERTAINING THERETO.

83. Professors and Assistant Professors of the United States Military Academy will wear the full dress and dress uniforms of the Staff, with insignia of the United States Military Academy.

UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY IN STAFF DEPARTMENTS, OR ON SPECIAL DUTY WITH INCREASED RANK, AND OF ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATES.

84. Officers of the line of the Army detailed to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, and officers detailed as acting judge advocates, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, will wear the uniform of their respective arms of service, omitting the line insignia on the coat collar and substituting therefor the insignia of the staff departments in which they are serving. Officers detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department will wear the aiguillettes; those detailed in the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt.

Officers detailed on duty carrying increased rank, shall wear the uniform of their permanent corps, department, or arm of service, with proper insignia to indicate their particular duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Corresponding insignia will also be substituted for the regimental number or other insignia on the saddle cloth.

UNIFORM OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

85. Full dress uniforms are not prescribed for contract surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of medical officers, but without the shoulder straps. The collar ornaments for their dress and white uniforms will be of silver instead of gold, and the letters "C. S." will replace the coat of arms of the United States; the collar ornaments on their service uniform will be of dull finish bronze, the letters "C. S." replacing the coat of arms of the United States.

UNIFORM OF CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.

86. Contract dental surgeons have no prescribed full dress uniform; their dress, service and white uniforms will be the same as

those prescribed for contract surgeons, using the block letters "D. S." in place of the coat of arms of the United States of medical officers.

UNIFORM OF VETERINARIANS.

87. Veterinarians have no full dress uniform prescribed for them; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of second lieutenants of cavalry or artillery, according to the arm of service, omitting the shoulder straps; collar ornaments to be of white metal on the dress and white uniforms, and the block letters "V. S." in silver replacing the coat of arms of the United States. For their service uniform, the collar ornaments will be of dull finish bronze, the bronze block letters "V. S." taking the place of the coat of arms.

CAPES.

88. *For All Officers.*—To be of dark-blue cloth, reaching at least to the tips of the fingers with the arm dropped at the side and not below the knee; with a rolling collar of black velvet three inches broad, and closing at the throat with a long loop. It may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms. To be lined as follows:

For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Dark-blue.

For Officers of Infantry.—Light blue.

For Officers of Artillery.—Scarlet.

For Officers of Cavalry.—Yellow.

BRASSARDS.

89. *In time of war with a signatory of the Geneva Convention, by all persons in the military service neutralized by the terms of said convention, a brassard of white cloth sixteen inches long and three inches wide, with a Geneva cross of red cloth two inches high and two inches wide in the center, will be worn on the left arm above the elbow while on duty in the field of operations.*

CHEVRONS FOR FLANNEL SHIRTS.

90. When troops are in the field during hot weather or in a tropical climate, and officers and enlisted men do not wear their coats, chevrons may be worn on the sleeves of the flannel or chambray shirts by noncommissioned officers, and the ordinary insignia of rank on the collars of flannel shirts by commissioned officers.

SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND STOCKINGS.

91. Olive drab flannel shirts of light or heavy material, white muslin or other shirts of light texture, wool knit undershirts of light or heavy quality, cotton knit undershirts and drawers, cotton flannel or jean drawers, woolen and cotton stockings, light or heavy weight, will be provided for enlisted men in conformity with the necessities of the service.

Whenever the coat is not worn no overshirts except the olive drab flannel or chambray shirts furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be worn with the service uniform.

WHITE DUCK CLOTHING.

92. This clothing will also be provided for all members of the Hospital Corps and is to be worn by them on ward duty in the manner previously prescribed.

SUSPENDERS AND WAIST BELTS.

93. There will be issued to each enlisted man of the Army, annually, one pair of suspenders or one waist belt of russet leather, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Suspenders, when worn, must not be visible.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES.

94. *For All Enlisted Men.*—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be issued at cost price when the necessity for their issue is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair per annum, but they do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing of the enlisted men.

CANVAS MITTENS AND CANVAS BLANKET-LINED CAPS.

95. Of brown cotton duck (caps lined with blanket cloth) according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General. They will be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and to troops stationed at West Point, when the necessity is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair of mittens and one cap per man per annum. The voucher will show that the issue is gratuitous and made within the above allowance. Issues in excess of such allowance will be charged to the men at the regu-

lation prices. In case of loss or destruction of any of said articles of gratuitous issue without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been intrusted, and so certified to by the immediate commanding officer, then the article or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

FUR GAUNTLETS AND CAPS AND WOOLEN MITTENS.

96. *All enlisted men.*—According to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster-General. They will be issued at cost price, at the rate of one pair of gauntlets, one cap, and one pair of mittens per annum, when the necessity for such issue is certified by post commanders. These articles do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing.

FUR CLOTHING.

97. There will be issued to troops stationed in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket lined canvas overcoats, but only to men performing duty when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing. The coats should be borne on the returns as equipage and charged to enlisted men only in case of loss or damage other than from ordinary wear and tear. If made of fur, they will, on the approach of warm weather, be turned over to the quartermaster, who will observe the directions for their preservation as required by par. 1315, Army Regulations.

BAND UNIFORMS.

98. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may, upon appropriations made by councils of administration, add such ornaments as they may deem proper and are not herein prohibited. Upon application to the Quartermaster's Department they will be supplied with music pouches.

Black lynx skin shakos with plume and tassel of color of the corps or arm of service, and leather chin straps with brass scales and side buttons, will be issued for use on full dress occasions by drum majors; to be made according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The shakos for drum majors of cavalry to be of smaller dimensions than those for the other arms.

Saber belt of enamel leather of color of corps or arm of service and regulation width.

Chevrons of cloth, according to rank, of the prescribed pattern.

Trousers of regulation patterns with stripes prescribed for musicians of their respective corps or arm of service.

Batons as per pattern, with silken cords and tassels of the color of the corps or arm of service. Only the dismounted drum majors shall carry batons; drum majors of all mounted bands will carry sabers.

Articles of band uniforms including shakos and saber belts, that do not form a part of the annual clothing allowance, may be issued but not charged, except in cases of loss or damage. The articles thus issued without charge remain the property of the United States.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT EMPLACEMENTS.

99. Officers of artillery and ordnance may wear a uniform of olive drab cotton or brown canvas, to be worn alone or over the cloth uniform, according to the weather. This uniform will conform to the present regulations prescribing the cut, insignia, etc., for service uniforms, but leggings will not be required and the trousers will be of the ordinary cut.

The saber belt will be worn outside the coat and officers may lay aside the saber after arriving at the guns, if necessary for the work in hand.

Noncommissioned officers and privates of engineers, artillery, and ordnance, electrician sergeants, and ordnance sergeants, when at work or drill at the emplacements, may wear the brown fatigue uniform or the cotton service uniform, as the commanding officer may direct; rank to be shown by the usual chevrons.

Suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the coast artillery and ordnance to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of the same will not form a part of the annual clothing money allowance.

ENLISTED SCOUTS.

100. The uniform for enlisted scouts will, in general, be the same as the service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the

corresponding arm of service, the letters "U. S. S." in dull finish bronze replacing collar ornaments and hat devices.

101. *Uniform for Officers and Enlisted Men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.*—Same as prescribed for infantry, excepting that the letters "P. R." of Gothic design will replace the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

102. The uniform of *Native Troops in the Philippines* shall be the cotton service uniform of the infantry and cavalry, according to their organization, the letter "P" taking the place of the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

103. With the full dress and dress uniforms, officers will wear a plain white standing collar, and plain white cuffs; the collar to show one-fourth of an inch above the collar of the coat.

104. Officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear waterproof capes or overcoats, as nearly as practicable the color of the service uniform, when on duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather.

105. Service and white helmets will be supplied to troops in the first and third years of their enlistment; the necessity for such issue must be certified by the department commander.

106. Cravats will be issued at cost price at the rate of two per annum, but are not to form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing.

107. A uniform to consist of dress coat, white trousers, and white helmet is authorized in warm weather, when prescribed by the commanding officer.

108. The badge of military mourning is a knot of black crape upon the saber hilt for a period not to exceed thirty days.

A private badge of mourning consisting of a band of black crape 3 inches wide may be worn upon the left sleeve above the elbow.

109. On strictly social occasions, officers are authorized to wear an evening dress suit of plain black or dark blue cloth, with black buttons; but this shall not be considered a dress for any military purpose.

110. **SPECIAL NOTE.**—Commanding officers may, in their discretion, in prescribing the uniform for the day in tropical countries or in the warm season, authorize the wearing of white duck trousers with the full dress or the dress uniform at parades and ceremonies under arms, and on official occasions not of the most formal character. With this exception, no portion of the white uniform

shall be worn with the uniform of any other color. When white trousers are worn with the full dress or dress uniform the shoes shall invariably be the black shoe.

UNIFORM FOR EVENING WEAR.

111. For occasions of special formality, the uniform for evening functions shall be the prescribed full dress dismounted uniform.

For other occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official receptions, etc., and formal mess dinners, the following special full dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full dress dismounted uniform:

An evening dress coat, cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gilt buttons of same number and placed as on pattern now in Quartermaster General's Office; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full dress uniform coats.

A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full, open bosom, brass buttons, should be worn with this coat; also full dress trousers, patent leather shoes, chapeau for General Officers and officers of the general staff corps and departments, and full dress cap for other officers. Shoulder ornaments for General Officers will be regulation epaulets or shoulder-knots, as may be prescribed for the occasion; for officers of the general staff corps and departments and line officers, the shoulder-knot prescribed in this order, will be worn.

Officers of the staff corps and departments, regimental and battery officers are authorized to adopt a "mess jacket," distinctive of their corps, departments, regiments, or batteries, which must conform in cut to the pattern in the Quartermaster-General's Office. Commanding officers may, in the Tropics or in the warm season, authorize the white trousers to be worn with this jacket. Black shoes will always be worn with this jacket.

• (E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.^a

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General officers; dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, chapeau, epaulets, sash, white gloves, full dress belt, either saber or General Officer's sword now in use; patent leather shoes, box spurs.	On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the President, sovereign, or member of the Royal Family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion.
General Officers; mounted.	Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, shoulder knot, sash, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, saber, black leather or black enamel leather boots, spurs.	On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted, or following immediately after mounted functions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, chapeau, white gloves, full dress belt, saber, shoes, box spurs. Officers of the Adjutant General's Department and of the Inspector General's Department, the Record and Pension Office and officers detailed for duty in said departments, will wear the prescribed aiguilletes. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the prescribed shoulder belt.	Same as stated above for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Full dress coat, dark blue breeches, full dress cap, drab leather gloves, full dress belt, saber, black boots, spurs. Aiguilletes and shoulder belts as above.	Same as stated above for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers serving with Engineer Troops; dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, full dress cap, white gloves, full dress belt, saber, shoes. Mounted officers will wear box spurs. Aides-de-Camp to general officers, regimental adjutants, and adjutants of artillery districts, will wear the prescribed aiguilletes.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

^a NOTE.—The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the preceding pages under appropriate headings.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops; mounted.	Full dress coat, breeches of same colored material and stripe as in full dress dismounted, full dress cap, full dress belt, saber, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes as above.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Full dress coat, full dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, shoes.	As stated for dismounted general officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Full dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted, full dress trousers, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	As stated for mounted general officers.

DRESS UNIFORM.

General Officers; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat), saber, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers. To be the habitual uniform in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the Tropics. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress. (On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.
General Officers; mounted.	Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat) and saber.	
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, black belt, saber and white gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the leather shoulder belt with field glass case when on duty requiring its use.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

(a) NOTE.—When United States troops appear in the full dress or dress uniform as described in these regulations, all officers of the U. S. Army of whatever rank, on duty therewith or attached thereto in any capacity, shall wear the corresponding prescribed full dress or dress uniform for officers.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Dress coat, dark blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, as above, except add saber belt and saber. Shoulder belt for Signal Corps officers as above.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add black belt (worn under coat), saber, white gloves.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer Troops; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color and with same stripe as full dress trousers, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black leather boots, spurs. Under arms, add russet leather belt and saber.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color as full dress breeches, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other mounted officers.
.....	The shoe worn with the full dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.	.....

WHITE UNIFORM.

For all officers; dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap or helmet, white canvas or russet leather shoes.	During the warm season, or in tropical climates when authorized by post commanders; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.
-------------------------------	--	---

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For All Officers; dismounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, service trousers, service cap, russet leather shoes.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and saber (to be worn outside the coat); gloves as prescribed.</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches (without reinforce), leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet-leather shoes, service hat, belt, saber and revolver, drab leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.</p>
For all officers; mounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, breeches, service cap, russet leather boots, or russet leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab leather gloves.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and saber (worn outside the coat).</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches, russet leather boots, or russet leather shoes with russet leather or canvas leggings, service hat, belt, saber, and revolver, spurs, drab leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt as above.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, and on marches and in the field.</p>

(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL DRESS UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, full dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet leather belt, and cartridge box.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.
Mounted	Dress coat, breast cord, breeches, full dress cap, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab leather gloves, spurs, saber belt, and cartridge box (when prescribed).	At mounted reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add white gloves, russet-leather belt, and cartridge box.	When prescribed by the commanding officer.
Mounted	Dress coat, dress cap, breeches, russet leather shoes, leggings, spurs. Under arms, and saber belt and drab leather gloves.	

WHITE UNIFORM.

Dismounted	White coat, white trousers, white helmet, white canvas or russet leather shoes.	During the warm season or in the tropics when authorized by the commanding officer; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.
-------------------------	---	---

(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

SERVICE UNIFORM.^a

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted	<p>(a) Service coat, service cap, service trousers, russet leather shoes.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add drab leather gloves, russet leather belt and cartridge box.</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches (without reinforce), leggings, russet leather shoes, service hat, field belt, drab leather gloves.</p>	<p>(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.</p>
Mounted	<p>(a) Service coat, breeches, service cap, leggings, russet leather shoes, drab leather gloves, spurs.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box (when prescribed).</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches, service hat, leggings, russet leather shoes, spurs, field belt, and drab leather gloves.</p>	<p>(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.</p> <p>(b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At mounted drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches and in the field.</p>

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

Dismounted	Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, service hat, russet leather shoes.	On fatigue and at stables; and at guns and emplacements for enlisted men of coast artillery and ordnance, until a more suitable dress and hat shall be prescribed.
------------------	--	--

^a NOTE. —Pending the adoption of a "marching shoe" the foot gear for the woolen service uniform will be the black leather shoe.

REPORT ON EQUIPMENT OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

After mature deliberation the Board recommends that the following articles be manufactured in accordance with the patterns now in use, with such minor changes as may be indicated:

Saddle.—Complete, including cinch, quarter straps, coat straps, hooded stirrups, etc. Saddle to be of stuffed russet leather, as also the cinch straps. Brass trimmings to be made with dull finish.

General officers, aids-de-camp, officers of the Staff Corps and Departments, and Field Officers may use a flat type of saddle similar to the Whitman or English saddle, covered with russet leather, open stirrups of white metal or steel finish. On campaigns and practice marches the regulation saddle may be used at the option of the officer.

All other officers shall use the saddle furnished by the Ordnance Department.

Saddle bags.—To be of stuffed russet leather, brasses of dull finish.

Carbine scabbard.

Lariat.

Lariat Straps.

Saber Straps.

Saber Knot.

Horse brush.

Curry comb.

Canteen straps.

Canteen straps, cavalry.

Surcingle.

Cavalry link.

Pistol holster.

Haversack strap.

Gunsling.

Saber belt, enlisted man's.

Leather waist belt.

Cartridge box, McKeever's.

Knapsack, artillery.

Saber, light cavalry.

Stirrup, hooded, with socket for guidon.

Horse cover; to be blanket lined for northern latitudes.

Noncommissioned Officers' Sword belt, Plate, and Frog.

The leather parts of the above articles to be made, as far as practicable, of stuffed russet leather.

The Board recommends that the following articles be dropped from the Equipment of the Army:

Blanket bag.

Blanket bag shoulder straps.

Blanket bag coat straps.

Side lines.

Also that the *blanket roll* be authorized in orders until some more satisfactory method of carrying the pack has been devised.

Experiments with ammunition carriers should be continued until a satisfactory article is developed. In the meantime it is suggested that *experimental web belts*, with russet leather flaps, covering groups of ten cartridges, be issued for trial.

The Board submits recommendations looking toward the improvement of the following articles:

Tin cup.—This is satisfactory as to size, shape, and material. Experimental cups of aluminum should be sent out for trial and report.

Canteen and Meat Can.—Same remarks as for the tin cup.

Knife and Spoon.—To be of pattern similar to that now in use, but to be finished in dull nickel or tinned to prevent rust.

Fork.—To be of the pattern of the commercial article, flat-handled and four-tined, and finished in dull nickel or tin to prevent rust.

Nosebag.—The experimental form (without leather bottom) recently sent to the Philippines for trial and report is recommended.

Haversack.—The present form is considered satisfactory; to be closed with thongs instead of button fastenings.

Picket pin.—One thousand of increased diameter hollow pins, and one thousand X cross-section pins to be issued for trial and report.

Watering bridle.—The experimental form in dull nickel finish, with stronger rings and durable spring snap, is approved.

It is recommended that 1,000 watering bridles with bits of the bar and ring pattern, with straps passing over the horse's head, be manufactured and issued for trial by the troops.

Curb bridle.—The Board approves of the experimental Pelham bit with movable branches manufactured by the Ordnance Department; also of the Ordnance curb chain with special hook. It recommends a change in the mounted service to the above bit using the double rein, with the present head stall, or with the combination halter and bridle, as per model in the Office of the Quartermaster General. However, before adopting this bit and bridle officially, it is recommended that a sufficient

number be manufactured to make an experimental issue of one hundred to each regiment of cavalry in the United States, and five hundred to the Light Artillery. Issue to be made so as to afford opportunity for comparison with the one thousand bits with elongated upper branches recently supplied to cavalry troops. The curb rein of this bridle should have a width of three-quarters of an inch and the snaffle rein seven-eighths of an inch, and all the leather should be of the kind known as stuffed russet leather. The buckles should be of dull finish and the brass rosette replaced by one of dull bronze colored metal with the arms of the United States on it.

Officers' Saber Belt.—The form now for sale by the Ordnance Department is approved; but the snaps and buckles should be of dull finish, and the new positive snaps and the slings with shortened longer branch for the new model saber be supplied.

Officers' Saber.—To be according to model adopted by the Board and deposited with the Quartermaster General. The guard and scabbard are of German silver, the bands are closer together, above the center of gravity, and are brazed to the scabbard.

Spurs for Officers.—The spur adopted is of German silver. The strap, of russet leather, passes under the foot and is held in place by studs.

Spurs for Enlisted Men.—To be made of brass and of improved pattern, according to model in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Saber belt, enlisted men.—According to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Dispatch case for officers.—To be according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Bayonet scabbard.—The form of the present bayonet scabbard is approved, but it should be made with a positive stop, according to model submitted.

Halter.—The present form is approved, but it is recommended that experimental issue be made of the combination halter and bridle manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal according to directions of the Board. The issue of ropes or chains for use in special cases in place of the halter straps is to be continued.

Poncho.—The Board recommends careful consideration of the subject of making articles water-repellant by means of lanolin or other substances, believing that something more satisfactory than the poncho can be devised, or that the same may be dispensed with on account of similar treatment of the soldiers' blankets, overcoats and other clothing. No change is recommended for the present.

SADDLECLOTHS.

For General Officers.—Of dark-blue cloth, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle; trimmed with two bands of gold lace one inch wide and one-half inch apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth; in each flank corner the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by stars indicating the rank of the general officer. General officers of the staff will have the insignia of the corps or department instead of the coat of arms in the flank corners.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark-blue cloth, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle, with an edging of gold lace one inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia of the staff corps or department, two and one-quarter inches high.

Aide de Camp.—Same as for other officers of his arm of service, except that the device shall be of the same design as the collar device prescribed herein—of bright metal for full dress and of dull bronze metal for service. Dimensions same as for other officers.

For All Other Officers, Except Chaplains.—Of dark-blue cloth, lined with canvas, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; worn under the saddle, number of regiment (except for officers of artillery, who will wear the metal insignia prescribed for undress coats, two inches high) in enamel leather figures two inches in length on each flank corner; edges trimmed with enamel leather one inch wide; edges and figures of the same color as the trimmings of their respective arms.

For Chaplains.—Same as for line officers, without edging. A cross, two inches high, of white metal, placed diagonally in each flank corner.

For *field service* a saddlecloth of the above pattern, color of the service uniform, bound with russet leather, will be used.

For general officers the rank will be indicated by stars of bronze.

For staff officers and aides de camp the device will be of dull finish metal.

For regimental officers the number will be as for the blue saddle cloth, and the artillery device in bronze.

Saddlecloths for enlisted Men.—Saddlecloths of canvas similar in design to the officer's saddlecloth, color of the service uniform, with letter of troop and number of regiment in the flank corners, to be issued experimentally at such posts as may be designated.

Saddle blanket.—The gray saddle blanket is satisfactory. The Board is of the opinion that the colored stripe which indicates cavalry or artillery is unnecessary.

The Board recommends the promulgation of a paragraph of the regulations to the effect that the horse equipments furnished by the Ordnance Department for the use of enlisted men shall be considered uniform for officers, with the exceptions above noted, but that they may be permitted to use bits of their own selection.

The Board also recommends that the breast strap for officers' horses be abolished, except for such horses as require the strap to prevent the saddle from slipping to the rear, in which case a plain strap, hunting type, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General, is to be authorized.

Similarly, the martingale is not to be used except when absolutely necessary, and is to be of simple design.

The Board is of the opinion that the frequent withdrawal and return of the carbine, incident to saluting by mounted men, is injurious to the rear sight of the carbine, and recommends that the salute with the hand be substituted for the "advance carbine."

The Board recommends the adoption of the following regulations and table of equipment, or something similar, for guidance of officers and enlisted men:

1. All officers will provide themselves with arms and the articles of personal equipment or of horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty, and maintain them in efficient order and condition.

2. Commanding officers will inspect and verify the arms and equipments of officers and enlisted men as often as they may deem necessary to assure themselves that all members of their commands are able to take the field fully equipped upon short notice.

List of arms and equipments to be in possession of officers and enlisted men.

GENERAL AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Such as they may prescribe.

ALL OTHER MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Horse equipments.

Saddle, complete; saddle blanket, blue saddlecloth, field saddlecloth, bridle and combination halter, watering bridle, nosebag, saddlebags, lariat, picket pin, currycomb, horse brush, and surcingle.

Personal equipments.

Blanket, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup, saber belt, spurs, field glass, watch, compass, notebook, and pencils.

Arms.

Saber, revolver, and ammunition.

Staff officers and those acting as such will carry a dispatch case. Medical officers will carry a surgical case.

Mounted chaplains will be equipped as staff officers, but without arms.

DISMOUNTED OFFICERS.

Personal equipment.

Blanket, canteen, tin cup, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, haversack, saber belt, field glass, watch and compass.

Arms.

Saber, revolver and ammunition.

The nature of the occasion will indicate the proper equipment of officers, which will conform to that of the men as prescribed by the commanding officer. For purpose of inspection the whole equipment may be required.

INFANTRY SOLDIER.

Leather belt, cartridge box (McKeever's), blanket, shelter half, shelter poles, canteen with strap, haversack with strap, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, tin cup.

Rifle, with sling, 100 cartridges, web belt, bayonet and scabbard.

CAVALRY SOLDIER.

Saber belt and cartridge box (McKeever's), saddle, complete; saddle blanket, carbine scabbard, saddlebags, bridle, complete; halter, watering bridle, lariat, picket pin, blanket, shelter half, shelter poles, currycomb, horse brush, surcingle, nosebag, canteen, meat can, knife, fork, spoon, and tin cup.

Carbine, 100 cartridges, web belt, saber, revolver, and ammunition.

Engineer soldier.—Same as for infantry.

Ordnance detachment.—Same as for infantry.

Enlisted Men of the Signal Corps.—Same as for cavalry, mounted. Carbine to be carried when prescribed.

Hospital Corps.—Same as for infantry, without arms. Privates carry pouch and litter sling.

Coast Artillery.—Same as for infantry under similar conditions.

Field Artillery.—Noncommissioned officers and drivers, same as for cavalry, omitting carbine; cannoneers, same as for infantry, substituting revolver, pistol holster, and belt for rifle, gunsling, and cartridge belt.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 82.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1902.

I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 50, 101, 123, 407, 1009, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1310, 1431, 1492 (amended by General Orders, No. 39, April 24, 1902, from this office), and 1608, of the Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

50. Chaplains will render through military channels monthly reports of the duties performed by them, and of all births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths occurring at their stations. The reports will be made in duplicate on Form No. 73, Adjutant General's Office, and one copy will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army and the other filed with the post records.

101. An application for appointment must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and will briefly state the length and nature of his military service, and for what time and in what organizations he has served as a noncommissioned officer. The company commander will indorse thereon the character of the applicant and his opinion as to his intelligence and fitness for the position. The application so indorsed will be submitted to the regimental or artillery district commander, who will forward the same, with his remarks as to the merits of the applicant, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

123. When the station of an enlisted man is changed while he is on furlough he will on joining his new station be entitled to travel allowances from the place of the receipt of the order to the new station, provided the distance is not greater than that from the old to the new station; but if the distance be greater he will be entitled to travel allowances for a distance equal to that from the old to the new station only. An enlisted man under orders to change station who takes advantage of a furlough before he joins his new station is not deprived of the travel allowances to which he would be entitled

had he not availed himself of the furlough. A soldier who has returned from furlough to the station from which furloughed, his company having in his absence changed station, is entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government to the new station of his company. Charges for transportation furnished to enlisted men on furlough in pursuance of paragraph 121 will be adjusted in accordance with the requirements of this regulation.

407. At all posts with fixed batteries, the position of every gun, mounted or to be mounted, will have its number, which will be placed on the gun when in position.

Guns and mortars arranged in line will be numbered from right to left, in separate series for each battery.

Mortar pits arranged in line will be lettered in series from right to left—A, B, C, D, etc.

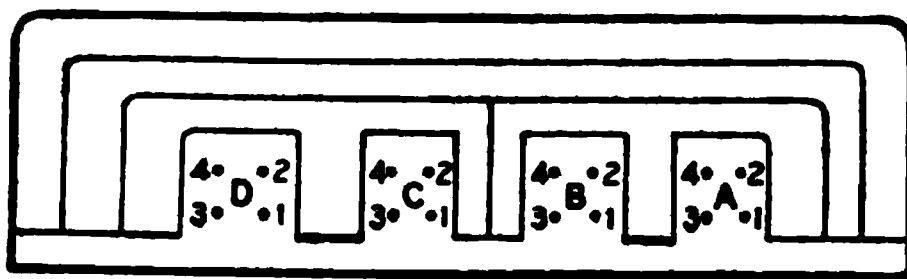


Fig. 1.

Mortar pits grouped as in the square battery emplacements will be lettered as follows:

- A—The right rear pit.
- B—The right front pit.
- C—The left rear pit.
- D—The left front pit.

The mortars in each pit will be numbered in series as follows:

- No. 1—The right rear mortar.
- No. 2—The right front mortar.
- No. 3—The left rear mortar.
- No. 4—The left front mortar.

The mortar-pit letter will be painted with its middle at the intersection of the diagonals of the front vertical wall of the pit, the letter to be block, 10 inches high and 8 inches wide, painted in white on circular black background 16 inches in diameter.

The mortar number will be placed on the highest point of the mortar, halfway between the axis of the trunnions and the face of the breech, the top of the number toward the trunnion. The number will be block, 3 inches high and 2 inches wide, painted in white.

The tactical numbers of the guns of 8 inches caliber and upward will be painted on the left half of the horizontal diameter of the face of the breech, halfway between the left edge of the breechblock and outside the piece; numbers to be block, 3 inches high and 2 inches wide, painted in white

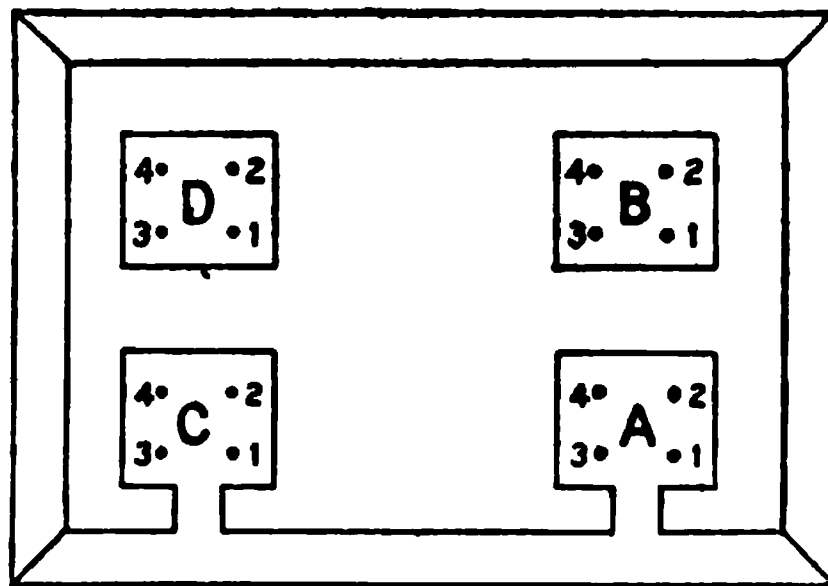


Fig. 2.

The tactical numbers of guns of caliber less than 8 inches will be similarly located, except that the number will be 1½ inches high and 1 inch wide.

Stencils for all gun and mortar letters will be furnished by the Ordnance Department.

1009. If there are any prisoners with no record of charges against them, the old officer of the day will report that fact to the commanding officer, who will give the necessary instructions.

1287. Estimates of clothing and equipage will be made quarterly, as follows: On January 1 for the quarter ending June 30; on April 1 for the quarter ending September 30; on July 1 for the quarter ending December 31; on October 1 for the quarter ending March 31.

They will be prepared by the post quartermasters on the prescribed form (No. 53), based upon the authorized strength

of the command, and will show the quantities and sizes of the articles required and the quantities on hand. These estimates will be made in quadruplicate. Post commanders will, prior to the rendition of these estimates, ascertain from company or detachment commanders, by circular memorandum (Form 57), the probable needs of each subordinate command for the period covered by the estimates, and refer said circular memorandum to the post quartermasters on or before the 25th day of the month preceding the date on which the quarterly post estimates are to be prepared.

1288. After these estimates have been approved by the post commander, one copy will be retained by the quartermaster for post purposes and three copies forwarded to the chief quartermaster of the department accompanied by a list of such articles on hand as will not be required at post during the period for which the estimate is rendered. This list will show the exact condition and sizes.

1289. The chief quartermaster, upon receipt of the several post estimates, will carefully revise the same and order the issue from surplus reported in the lists accompanying the various estimates, of such articles as can be utilized, noting the articles thus ordered upon the estimates, and subtracting from the articles called for the articles supplied from surplus and noting upon the proper line provided in the blank form the articles remaining to be furnished.

1290. After such action and approval by department commander, one copy of the estimate will be retained in the office of the chief quartermaster and the other two copies forwarded direct to the Quartermaster General, so as to reach his office not later than February 1, May, 1, August 1, and November 1, respectively. Each post estimate will be accompanied by the original list of surplus property modified so as to show the articles which have been absorbed and the quantities that can still be made use of in filling estimates from posts in other departments.

1291. Should the quantity of clothing and equipage supplied upon the quarterly estimates prove inadequate, a special requisition in triplicate, giving reasons therefor, should be made and forwarded to the chief quartermaster, and after

approval by the department commander, one copy will be retained for record in the office of the chief quartermaster and the remaining two copies forwarded direct to the Quartermaster General. In case of absolute necessity call for such articles as are urgently needed may be made by telegraph.

1292. Officers of the recruiting service will, in order to prevent any unnecessary accumulations at their respective stations, forward special requisition for such articles of clothing and equipage as may be needed in the immediate future. Such requisitions will be made in duplicate and forwarded to the Quartermaster General direct, accompanied by a list of such surplus property as may be on hand and not required. The condition of such property and the sizes of the clothing will also be stated.

1293. Clothing and equipage required by the detachments of Ordnance and the Signal Corps will be estimated for at the dates and for the periods indicated in paragraph 1287. The estimates will be made in triplicate, and, after retaining one copy for purposes of record, the remaining two copies will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General direct, together with lists of property on hand in excess of requirements for the period for which the estimate is made; and its exact condition and sizes stated.

1294. Estimates for clothing and equipage for the troops stationed in the Philippine Islands will be made and forwarded to the chief quartermaster of the division as provided in the preceding paragraphs, but instead of forwarding the same to the Quartermaster General, he will order the supply of such articles as can not be furnished from surplus at posts from the supply depots under his direction.

1295. To enable post quartermasters to form an approximate basis as to the sizes required, each company or detachment commander will, whenever called upon, furnish that officer with a statement of the sizes of the various garments worn by the enlisted men composing said commands.

1310. Whenever the necessity for the issue is certified by the post commander, arctic overshoes, fur gauntlets and caps, and woolen mittens, conforming to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be issued at cost prices at

the rate of one pair of overshoes, gauntlets and mittens, and one cap to each enlisted man per annum. These articles do not form part of the annual money allowance for clothing.

Canvas mittens and blanket-lined canvas caps, conforming to patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and to troops stationed at West Point, N. Y., when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair of mittens and one cap per man per annum. The voucher will show that this issue is gratuitous and made within the above allowance. Issues in excess of such allowance will be charged to the men at regulation prices. In case of loss or destruction of any of said articles of gratuitous issue without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been intrusted, and so certified to by the immediate commanding officer, then the article or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

1431. Sales may be made on credit to officers and enlisted men who have not been regularly paid or who are in the field. Officers will certify that the stores are for their own use and receipt for them. Enlisted men will obtain permits from their company commanders, approved by the commanding officer, for purchases on credit. Permits will not be given to a soldier in excess of the unencumbered pay due him nor in any month in excess of his monthly pay. A recruit may be furnished on credit with such of the following articles as may be needed by him, viz: A hand basin, a piece of soap, a toothbrush, two towels, a comb, a hairbrush, a shoebrush, and a box of shoeblacking, a whisk broom, and not to exceed 1 pound of tobacco.

1492. An officer does not lose his right to quarters or commutation at his permanent station by a temporary absence on duty. While he continues to hold that right and exercises it by constructive occupation or use of any kind, he can not legally demand quarters nor commutation at any other station. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the general commanding the troops in the Philippine Islands in cases arising in his command; in all other cases by the Secretary of War, upon the approval of the commanding general of the department.

1608. Special instruction in the duties of litter bearers and the methods of rendering first aid to the sick and wounded will be given to all enlisted men of the line of the Army by their company officers for at least four hours in each month, except that such instruction for officers and enlisted men of the seacoast artillery will be limited to one hour per month. Examinations of men who have qualified will be held, from time to time, by the surgeon, and those found proficient will thereafter only be drilled occasionally to verify the fact that the knowledge imparted has been retained.

II.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraphs 1318, 1314, and 1671, of the Regulations, are hereby revoked.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 83.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1902.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 21, 1902.*

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Major General *John R. Brooke*, U. S. Army, is announced, terminating a period of over forty years of efficient, honorable, and distinguished service on the active list of the Volunteer and Regular Army.

General *Brooke* volunteered his services, and was commissioned by the governor of Pennsylvania in the 4th Regiment of Infantry from that State at once upon the call of the President for volunteers following the attack on Fort Sumter. He was subsequently commissioned colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers in November, 1861, and was appointed brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln May 12, 1864, for distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House. He was twice severely wounded—in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864—and was brevetted major general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor, Virginia. He resigned from the volunteer service February 1, 1866, and entered the regular service with the grade of lieutenant colonel of infantry July 28, 1866; was commissioned colonel in 1879, brigadier general in 1888, and major general in 1897. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier general, U. S. Army, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg and Spottsylvania Court House, respectively.

In the beginning of the war with Spain he was assigned to the command of an Army Corps and in July, 1898, sailed in command of the troops embarked for Porto Rico, and after the declaration of truce in August, 1898, was in command of all the troops in that island to December, 1898.

He was chairman of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish troops, and from December 28, 1898, to December 20, 1899, General *Brooke* was in command of the Division of Cuba, and as military governor of the island, under circumstances of great difficulty, rendered faithful and effective service.

During his long service General *Brooke* has exercised important military commands, both in peace and war, and always with credit and honor to himself and to the country.

It is a pleasure to refer to a record such as this, which would serve as an example and an inspiration to every young officer who has yet to shape his character and career in the military service.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Major General *Brooke* will repair to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

12

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 84. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1902.

I.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 21, 1902.

It is ordered that Brigadier General *William H. Carter*, U. S. Army, be, and he is, hereby detailed to act as Adjutant General of the Army during any absence of the Adjutant General from this day to the 1st of November, 1902.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Banks, Massachusetts, is under the provisions of paragraph 287 of the Regulations designated to display the garrison flag in addition to the post so designated on page 14, General Orders, No. 56, June 17, 1902, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GZ

T

me

er

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

re

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 85. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1902.**

The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 22, 1902.*

To the OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

With the reduction of the Philippine force and the withdrawal from Cuba the Army is called upon to resume its most important work in time of peace—the work of perfecting itself in military science and skill and of promoting the preparation of the United States against future wars. I wish to call your attention to the conditions which now require especial effort and zeal on your part in the performance of this duty.

Since the declaration of war with Spain in April, 1898, there have been appointed in the line of the Army 1,542 lieutenants, in addition to 276 appointed from the Military Academy. Of these 616 were appointed from officers of volunteers under the act of February 2, 1901, 414 were appointed from the enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer armies, and 512 were appointed from civil life.

The abandonment of the military schools for commissioned officers which followed the employment of the entire Army in active military operations has left these 1,542 new lieutenants substantially without any means of acquiring a systematic military education. While many of the former officers of volunteers have acquired the most valuable experience by active service in the field, yet it is of great importance to them as well as to the untrained appointees from civil life and from the ranks that they shall have an opportunity for broad and thorough training, both practical and theoretical, under the competent masters in the art of war whom our Army is able to supply.

Congress has now with wise liberality made provision for the reopening of the army schools, has given its sanction to the general system of military education embodied in the General Orders of November 27 last, including the enlargement and development of the Fort Leavenworth school into a General Service and Staff College, the establishment of the War College at Washington, with suitable buildings, and the rebuilding of the Engineer School, and has made ample appropriation for these purposes.

Every effort will be made by the War College Board, which has general supervision and charge of the whole system, to bring its advantages to the new officers of the Army as speedily as possible, and to organize officers' schools at all the considerable posts without delay. I ask for hearty and effective cooperation with them on the part of every officer of the Army. There are 1,452 graduates of the Military Academy now holding commissions. They especially have an opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty to the principles of that institution by helping to diffuse

throughout the service the benefits which have come to them from their four years of hard study.

The newly-appointed officers should realize that there is much to be learned, and that the way to qualify themselves for the high and independent command for which they should all hope is by constant intellectual exercise and by systematic study of the reasons of military action and the materials and conditions and difficulties with which military commanders have to deal.

Careful attention to the instruction of the newly-appointed officers is enjoined upon all regimental, troop, battery, and company commanders. They should be impressed with the importance of the faithful performance of every duty, however unimportant it may appear to them, and with their responsibility for such conduct and bearing in all their relations as shall do honor to the service.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 86. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Washington, July 24, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 109, December 10, 1888, from this office, is modified to direct that awards of medals of honor and certificates of merit will be announced from time to time in General Orders, Adjutant General's Office, and that honorable mention of gallant or specially meritorious acts of officers, enlisted men, and others serving in or with the Army be published, in the discretion of the commanding general, in general orders of the department or division in which the service is performed.

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph the awards of medals of honor and certificates of merit which have been made since the publication of General Orders, No. 15, February 13, 1900, from this office, are announced as follows:

MEDALS OF HONOR.

Baker, Edward L., jr., 2d lieutenant, Philippine Scouts: For distinguished gallantry in action in front of Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, when sergeant major, 10th U. S. Cavalry, in leaving cover and rescuing, under fire, a wounded comrade from drowning. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Batson, Matthew A., captain, U. S. Army (retired): For most distinguished gallantry at Calamba, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 26, 1899, when 1st lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cavalry, in swimming the San Juan River in face of the enemy's fire and driving him from his intrenchments. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Bell, Harry, 1st lieutenant, Philippine Scouts: For most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 17, 1899, when 1st lieutenant, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in leading a successful charge against a superior force, capturing and dispersing the enemy, and relieving other members of his regiment from a perilous position. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Biegler, George W., 2d lieutenant, 7th U. S. Cavalry: For

most distinguished gallantry in action near Looc, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 21, 1900, when captain, 28th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in resisting and at close quarters defeating with nineteen men three hundred of the enemy. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Birkhimer, William E., major, Artillery Corps, U. S. Army: For most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, when captain, 3d U. S. Artillery, in charging and routing with twelve men three hundred of the enemy, May 13, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded July 1, 1902.)

Bryan, William C., hospital steward, U. S. Army: For distinguished gallantry in action on the Powder River, Wyoming Territory, March 17, 1876, in voluntarily accompanying a detachment of cavalry which was ordered to charge a village of hostile Indians and fighting throughout the engagement, having his horse shot and killed under him and continuing to fight on foot and under a severe fire from the Indians and alone, conveying two wounded soldiers to places of safety thereby saving them from capture by the enemy. Discharged September 27, 1878. (Medal of honor awarded June 15, 1899.)

Byrne, Bernard A., major, 18th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Bobong, Negros, Philippine Islands, July 19, 1899, when captain, 6th U. S. Infantry, in rallying his men on the bridge after the line had been broken and pushed back. (Medal of honor awarded June 28, 1902.)

Carter, Robert G., 1st lieutenant, U. S. Army (retired): For most distinguished gallantry in action on Brazos River, Texas, October 10, 1871, when 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Cavalry, in holding the left of the line with a few men during the charge of a large body of Indians after the right of the line had retreated and by delivering a very rapid fire checking the Indians until other troops came to the rescue. (Medal of honor awarded January 23, 1900.)

Cawetzka, Charles, private, Company F, 30th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Sariaya, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 23, 1900, in defending, single-handed and alone, a disabled comrade against a greatly superior force of the enemy. Discharged April 8, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Condon, Clarence M., 2d lieutenant, Artillery Corps, U. S.

Army: For most distinguished gallantry near Calulut, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 5, 1899, when sergeant, Battery G, 3d U. S. Artillery, while in command of a detachment of four men, in charging and routing forty intrenched insurgents, inflicting on them heavy loss. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Emmet, Robert Temple, 1st lieutenant, 9th U. S. Cavalry: For distinguished gallantry in action in a fight with hostile Indians at Las Animas Cañon, New Mexico, September 18, 1879. Resigned April 1, 1891. (Medal of honor awarded August 9, 1899.)

Epps, Joseph L., private, Company B, 88d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For extraordinary gallantry in action at the defense of Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899, where he discovered a party of insurgents inside a wall, climbed to the top of the wall, covered them with his gun, and forced them to stack arms and surrender. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Ferguson, Arthur M., 2d lieutenant, 14th U. S. Infantry: For most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, September 28, 1899, when 1st lieutenant, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in charging the enemy alone and capturing a captain. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Funston, Frederick, brigadier general, U. S. Army: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Grande de la Pampanga, Luzon, Philippine Islands, April 27, 1899, when colonel, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, in crossing the river on a raft and by his skill and daring enabling the general commanding to carry the enemy's intrenched position on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from the important strategic position of Calumpit. (Medal of honor awarded February 14, 1900.)

Galt, Sterling A., artificer, Company F, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished bravery and conspicuous gallantry in action near Bamban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 9, 1899, against insurgents. Discharged January 23, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Gedeon, Louis, private, Company G, 19th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Mount Amia, Cebu, Philippine Islands, February 4, 1900, in defending single-

handed and alone his mortally-wounded captain from an overwhelming force of the enemy. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Gillenwater, James R., corporal, Company A, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, September 3, 1899, in defending and driving off a superior force of insurgents, and with the assistance of one comrade bringing from the field of action the bodies of two comrades—one killed and the other severely wounded. Discharged March 16, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Greer, Allen J., 2d lieutenant, 4th U. S. Infantry: For conspicuous gallantry in action near Majada, Laguna Province, Philippine Islands, July 2, 1901, in charging alone an insurgent post with his pistol, killing one, wounding two, and capturing three insurgents with rifles and equipments. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Grove, William R., captain, commissary, U. S. Army: For most conspicuous gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, September 9, 1899, when lieutenant colonel, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in rushing to the assistance of his colonel, in advance of his regiment, charging, pistol in hand, seven insurgents and compelling surrender of all not killed or wounded. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Huntsman, John A., sergeant, Company E, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished bravery and conspicuous gallantry in action near Bamban, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 9, 1899, against insurgents. Discharged March 4, 1900. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Kephart, James, private, Company C, 1st Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19, 1863, in voluntarily and at the risk of his life under a severe fire from the enemy aiding and assisting to the rear an officer who had been severely wounded and left on the field. Discharged September 5, 1864. (Medal of honor awarded April 25, 1899.)

Lawton, Louis B., captain, 26th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, when 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant, 9th U. S. Infantry, in carrying a message and guiding reinforcements

across a wide and fire-swept space, during which he was thrice wounded. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Leahy, Cornelius J., private, Company A, 86th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, September 8, 1899, in defending and driving off a superior force of insurgents and with the assistance of one comrade bringing from the field of action the bodies of two comrades, one killed and the other severely wounded. Killed in action December 1, 1900, at Pilar, Abra, Philippine Islands. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Logan, John A., major, 83d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry in leading his battalion upon the intrenchments of the enemy at San Jacinto, Philippine Islands, November 11, 1899, where he fell mortally wounded. Died same date. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Maclay, William P., private, Company A, 43d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry at Hilongos, Leyte, Philippine Islands, May 6, 1900, in charging an occupied bastion, saving the life of an officer in a hand-to-hand combat, and destroying the enemy. Discharged July 5, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Mathews, George W., assistant surgeon, U. S. Army: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Labao, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 29, 1899, when captain and assistant surgeon, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in attending the wounded under a severe fire of the enemy and seizing a carbine and beating off an attack upon wounded officers and enlisted men under his charge. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

McConnell, James, private, Company B, 83d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For extraordinary gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899, in fighting for hours lying between two dead comrades, notwithstanding his hat was pierced, his clothing ploughed through by bullets, and his face cut and bruised by flying gravel. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

McGrath, Hugh J., captain, 4th U. S. Cavalry: For most distinguished gallantry at Calamba, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 26, 1899, in swimming the San Juan River in face of the enemy's fire and driving him from his intrenchments. Died

November 7, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded February 7 1902.)

Mills, Albert L., colonel, U. S. Army, superintendent U. S. Military Academy, and captain, 1st U. S. Cavalry: For distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, when 1st lieutenant, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and captain, assistant adjutant general, U. S. Volunteers, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight. (Medal of honor awarded June 28, 1902.)

Nolan, Joseph A., artificer, Company B, 45th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Labo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 29, 1900, in voluntarily leaving shelter at great personal risk, passing through the enemy's lines, and bringing relief to besieged comrades. Discharged June 8, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Parker, James, major, assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army: For most distinguished gallantry in the defense of Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899, when captain, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and lieutenant colonel, 45th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in repulsing, while in command of the garrison with small numbers, a savage night attack by overwhelming numbers of the enemy, fighting at close quarters in the dark for several hours. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Pierce, Charles H., 1st sergeant, Company I, 22d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action near San Isidro, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 19, 1899, when private, Company I, 22d U. S. Infantry, in holding a bridge against a superior force of the enemy and fighting, though severely wounded, until the main body came up to cross. Discharged December 20, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Porter, Horace, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army: For gallantry in action at the battle of Chickamanga, Georgia, September 20, 1863, when captain, ordnance department, U. S. Army, chief ordnance officer, Department of the Cumberland, and volunteer aid-de-camp to General Rosecrans, in rallying enough fugitives to hold the ground at a critical moment when the lines were broken under heavy fire long enough to facili-

tate the escape of numerous wagon trains and batteries. (Medal of honor awarded June 26, 1902.)

Ray, Charles W., sergeant, Company I, 22d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action near San Isidro, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 19, 1899, in capturing a bridge with the detachment under his command and holding it against a superior force of the enemy, thereby enabling an army to come up and cross. Discharged December 5, 1900. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Sage, William H., captain, 23d U. S. Infantry: For volunteering to hold an advanced position near Zapote River, Luzon, Philippine Islands, June 18, 1899, holding it with nine men against a terrific fire of the enemy estimated to be one thousand strong, taking a rifle from a wounded man, cartridges from the belts of others, and himself killing five of the enemy while with his small squad he reached the company in safety. (Medal of honor awarded July 1, 1902.)

Schroeder, Henry F., corporal, Company K, 23d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Carig, Philippine Islands, September 14, 1900, when sergeant, Company L, 16th U. S. Infantry, in defeating with twenty-two men four hundred insurgents, killing thirty-six and wounding ninety. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Shelton, George M., corporal, Company H, 23d U. S. Infantry: For most conspicuous gallantry in action at La Paz, Luzon, Philippine Islands, April 26, 1900, when private, Company I, 23d U. S. Infantry, in advancing alone under heavy fire of the enemy and rescuing a wounded comrade. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Sletteland, Thomas, private, Company C, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Paete, Luzon, Philippine Islands, April 12, 1899, in defending single-handed and alone his dead and wounded comrades against a greatly superior force of the enemy. Discharged September 25, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Stewart, George E., 1st lieutenant, 15th U. S. Infantry: For gallantry in plunging into the river Jalone at Passi, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, November 26, 1899, when 2d lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, and rescuing at the imminent risk of his life a soldier from drowning. (Medal of honor awarded May 15, 1900.)

Titus, Calvin Pearl, cadet, U. S. Military Academy: For gallant and daring conduct at the battle of Pekin, China, August 14, 1900, when musician, Company E, 14th U. S. Infantry, in being first to scale the wall of the Chinese City, in the presence of his colonel and other officers and enlisted men of his regiment. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Trembley, William B., private, Company B, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry at Calumpit, Luzon, Philippine Islands, April 27, 1899, in swimming the Rio Grande de Pampanga in the face of the enemy's fire and fastening a rope to the occupied trenches thereby enabling the crossing of the river and the driving of the enemy from his fortified position. Discharged October 28, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Walker, Frank O., private, Company F, 46th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most conspicuous bravery near Taal, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 18, 1900, in rescuing while under heavy fire of the enemy a dying comrade who was sinking beneath the water. Discharged March 12, 1900. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Wallace, George W., 1st lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry: For gallantry at Tinuba, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 4, 1900, when 2d lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry, in rescuing a brother officer who had been wounded by Filipinos from ambush and assisting him to a place of safety. (Medal of honor awarded May 15, 1900.)

Weaver, Amos, sergeant, Company F, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most conspicuous gallantry between Calubus and Magalong, Philippine Islands, November 5, 1899, in charging alone and unaided a body of fifteen insurgents, dislodging them, killing four, and wounding several. Discharged January 28, 1901. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

Wetherby, John C., private, Company L, 4th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action near Imus, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 20, 1899, in carrying important orders on the battlefield, where he was desperately wounded, and being unable to walk erect crawling far enough to deliver his orders. Died November 29, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

White, Edward, private, Company B, 20th Kansas Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry at Calumpit, Lu-

zon, Philippine Islands, April 27, 1899, in swimming the Rio Grande de Pampanga in face of the enemy's fire and fastening a rope to the occupied trenches thereby enabling the crossing of the river and the driving of the enemy from his fortified position. Discharged August 27, 1899. (Medal of honor awarded February 7, 1902.)

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Ager, Earnest W., battalion sergeant major, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Dingin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 8, 1901. Discharged April 3, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded February 24, 1902.)

Bassett, Daniel S., private, Company F, 21st U. S. Infantry: For attempt to save a comrade from drowning near San Felipe Church, and Deposito, Manila Province, Philippine Islands, June 22, 1899. Discharged April 2, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded January 4, 1900.)

Bernheim, Alfred A., sergeant, Company M, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army: For distinguished gallantry in the battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in voluntarily carrying messages across a wide and fire-swept space and returning to his command, when sergeant, Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Beyerl, Philip M., private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army: For saving an insane soldier from drowning in Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, November 13, 1899. Discharged February 12, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded January 22, 1900.)

Brickey, Wiley J., 1st sergeant, Company H, 47th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near Malabog, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 14, 1900. Died April 18, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Brittain, Gray B., private, Company A, 27th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished conduct at Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898, when private, Company E, 2d U. S. Infantry. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Burckhart, Martin, corporal, Company F, 22d U. S. Infantry: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mount Corona, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 22, 1900. Discharged November 22, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Burns, John, private, Company G, 48d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Napora,

Samar, Philippine Islands, April 12, 1900. Discharged July 5, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

***Carr, Fred.*, corporal, Company G, 84th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at San Quintin Pass, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Case, George*, private, Company B, 83d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Chappelle, James L.*, artificer, Company A, 83d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near Lungeden, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 2, 1900. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Clark, Lig J.*, private, Company H, 24th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. Discharged January 18, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)**

***Corning, John A.*, private, Troop L, 6th U. S. Cavalry: For gallant service in an engagement with Chinese troops at Chang Ping Chow, China, September 4, 1900, in entering an inclosure first and singly engaging several soldiers in hand to hand conflict. Discharged February 24, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)**

***Crowell, Leon*, private, Company B, 4th U. S. Infantry: For conspicuous gallantry in action near Dasmarinas, Luzon, Philippine Islands, June 19, 1899. Discharged July 3, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Dillon, William E.*, private, Company L, 30th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1900. Discharged April 3, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Donaldson, Lorenzo D.*, private, Company F, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Abucay, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1900. Discharged May 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Finnerty, William M.*, corporal, Company I, 2d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished conduct at Santiago, Cuba, July**

2, 1898, when corporal, Company E, 2d U. S. Infantry. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Flannery, David T., 1st class sergeant, Company B, Signal Corps, U. S. Army (retired): For distinguished gallantry in action at Big Bend, Luzon, Philippine Islands, October 2, 1899, when 1st class private, Company E, Signal Corps. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Frye, Maurice, private, Company E, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 4, 1900. Discharged February 18, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Gallagher, John, private, Company D, 15th U. S. Infantry: For distinguished service in the battle of Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900, when private, Company C, 9th U. S. Infantry, in assisting two other comrades, one of whom was killed at the time, in rescuing his color sergeant, who lay wounded, under heavy fire. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Goode, Benjamin H., private, Company H, 24th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. Discharged January 18, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Gorman, Edward, sergeant, Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry: For an act of especial courage in an effort to save comrades from drowning at Candala, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 20, 1899. Discharged July 2, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded December 22, 1899.)

Hamilton, Ernest L., 1st sergeant, Company E, 30th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 3, 1900. Discharged March 25, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Hickman, Taylor B., private, Company C, 9th U. S. Infantry: For distinguished service in the battle of Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900, in assisting two other comrades, one of whom was killed at the time, in rescuing his color sergeant, who lay wounded under heavy fire. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Hussey, Patrick, private, Company K, 1st North Dakota

Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 18, 1899. Discharged July 21, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 25, 1902.)

Johnson, Fred., sergeant, Troop I, 11th Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near Tiaon, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 15, 1900. Discharged January 29, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Johnson, John H., corporal, Company H, 24th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. Died December 7, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Kaine, Patrick, 1st sergeant, Company D, 8d U. S. Infantry: For saving the life of a comrade from drowning, at the risk of his own life, at Leech Lake, Minnesota, June 16, 1898. (Certificate of merit awarded December 24, 1900.)

Kelm, Emile P., private, Company A, 83d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near Lungeden, Luzon, Philippine Islands, November 2, 1900. Discharged April 17, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Killian, John H., private, Company H, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in a charge across a burning bridge in the face of six hundred of the enemy at Cabon River, Philippine Islands, May 16, 1899. Killed in action June 9, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Liesmann, Frederick J., sergeant, Company M, 38th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most conspicuous gallantry in action near San Juan de Bocboc, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 1, 1900. Discharged June 30, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Lipscomb, Spencer K., corporal, Company G, 14th U. S. Infantry: For distinguished gallantry in action near Manila, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899. Discharged June 7, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

McCoy, Milton, private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army: For distinguished gallantry in action near Santa Clara, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 12, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

McIntyre, James W., private, Company B, 1st North Dakota

Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 18, 1899. Discharged July 14, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Miller, William F., corporal, Company L, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action on Analaoon Mountain, Luzon, [Philippine Islands, March 26, 1900. Discharged April 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Parker, Jesse E., private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army: For brave and faithful conduct in assisting a wounded officer to a place of safety while exposed to a severe fire at Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, when artificer, Company D, 24th U. S. Infantry. (Certificate of merit awarded March 8, 1900.)

Platt, Ora, private, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army: For conspicuous [gallantry in action at Bubung, Negros, Philippine Islands, July 1, 1899. Discharged May 14, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Pleasants, H. John, sergeant, Company F, 9th U. S. Infantry: For distinguished gallantry in the battle of Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900, when sergeant, Company B, 9th U. S. Infantry, in voluntarily carrying messages across a wide and fire-swept space and returning [to] his command. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Ploog, William H., corporal, Company I, 89th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For [distinguished gallantry in action at Santa Clara, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 12, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Porter, John H., private, Company D, 9th U. S. Infantry: For distinguished service at Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900, in sacrificing his life in endeavoring to save his wounded color sergeant. Died July 18, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Price, Wilson C., private, Company L, 28d U. S. Infantry: For distinguished gallantry in battle of Tientsin, China, July 18, 1900, when [private, Company F, 9th U. S. Infantry, in digging and constructing a traverse for the protection of a wounded officer while under a severe fire at short range. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Radabaugh, Fred., corporal, Company K, 89th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near

Tananan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 2, 1900. Discharged February 28, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

***Richmond, Charles C.*, 1st sergeant, Company L, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1900. Discharged January 26, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Rings, William*, cook, Company L, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1900. Discharged April 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Robson, Christopher*, private, Company E, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 4, 1900. Discharged April 3, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Ross, Frank F.*, private, Company H., 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in a charge across a burning bridge in the face of six hundred of the enemy at Cabon River, Philippine Islands, May 16, 1899. Discharged September 25, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)**

***Settlers, James*, private, Company G, 25th U. S. Infantry: For saving the life of his commanding officer from drowning at Wind River, Wyoming, July 19, 1889, when private, Troop E, 9th U. S. Cavalry. Discharged September 29, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded January 16, 1900.)**

***Shetler, Leslie G.*, private, Company E, 2d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished conduct at Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898. Discharged April 7, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)**

***Smith, Robert H.*, private, Company L, 80th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action on Analaon Mountain, Luzon, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1900. Discharged April 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)**

***Speaker, Lee*, musician, Company E, 85th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For most conspicuous gallantry in action at the Quingua River near Norzagaray, Luzon, Philippine Islands,**

June 4, 1900. Discharged October 26, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Stokes, Earnes, private, Company F, 24th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Stuckey, Amos, private, Company H, 24th U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at Naguilian, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 7, 1899. Discharged March 10, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded March 10, 1902.)

Sudsburger, Joseph, ordnance sergeant, U. S. Army (retired): For bravery in action with hostile Indians at Punished Woman's Fork, Kansas, September 27, 1878, when private, Troop B, 4th U. S. Cavalry. (Certificate of merit awarded August 7, 1900.)

Sullivan, William R., corporal, Company E, 30th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Maasin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, August 4, 1900. Discharged April 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Thomas, William F., corporal, Company K, 1st North Dakota Volunteer Infantry: For most distinguished gallantry in a charge across a burning bridge in the face of six hundred of the enemy at Cabon River, Philippine Islands, May 16, 1899. Discharged July 21, 1899. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Umbarger, Charles E., private, Company G, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action near Llano Hermoso, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 6, 1900. Discharged May 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Watkins, Eli L., private, Troop C, 4th U. S. Cavalry: For most distinguished gallantry in action at San Miguel de Mayumo, Luzon, Philippine Islands, May 13, 1899. Discharged March 25, 1900. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Wallace, Frank, corporal, Company H, 3d U. S. Infantry: For most conspicuous gallantry in action near Tibaguin, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 3, 1900. Discharged March 13, 1902. (Certificate of merit awarded February 24, 1902.)

Weimar, John A., private, Company B, 33d Infantry, U. S.

Volunteers: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Vigan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, December 4, 1899. Discharged February 27, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Wilkins, George W., sergeant, Company G, 89th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at San Cristobal River, Luzon, Philippine Islands, January 1, 1900. Discharged May 6, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Williams, Henry, sergeant, Company I, 89th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers: For distinguished gallantry in action at Santa Clara, Luzon, Philippine Islands, February 12, 1900. Discharged February 8, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 1, 1902.)

Williams, Thomas S., private, Company A, 2d U. S. Infantry: For most distinguished conduct at Santiago, Cuba, July 2, 1898, when private, Company E, 2d U. S. Infantry. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

Winter, Fred., corporal, Company F, 22d U. S. Infantry: For conspicuous gallantry in action at Mount Corona, Luzon, Philippine Islands, July 22, 1900. Discharged November 21, 1901. (Certificate of merit awarded April 16, 1902.)

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 87.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1902.

I.--Before a general court-martial which convened at Catbalogan, Samar, Philippine Islands, pursuant to paragraph 15, Special Orders, No. 102, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, April 30, 1902, and of which Brigadier General FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Army, was president, and Major HARVEY C. CARBAUGH, judge advocate, U. S. Army, was judge advocate, were arraigned and tried—

1. Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry.

CHARGE.—“Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.”

Specification.—“In that Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry (promoted from captain, 25th U. S. Infantry), being on duty commanding United States troops while at the pueblo of Igbarras, Province of Iloilo, island of Panay, P. I., and having in his charge one Tobeniano Ealdama, presidente of the town of Igbarras aforesaid, did unlawfully order, direct, and by his presence and authority cause an officer and soldier subject to his, the said Glenn's, command, to execute upon him, the said Tobeniano Ealdama, a method of punishment commonly known in the Philippine Islands as the ‘water cure’; that is, did cause water to be introduced into the mouth and stomach of the said Ealdama against his will. This at Igbarras, Panay, on or about the 27th day of November, 1900.”

To which charge and specification the accused, Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry, pleaded as follows:

To the *Specification*, “Not guilty.”

To the CHARGE, “Not guilty.”

FINDING.

Of the *Specification*, “Guilty.”

Of the CHARGE, “Guilty.”

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry, “To be suspended from command

for the period of one month, and to forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for the same period." The court is thus lenient on account of the circumstances as shown in evidence.

2. First Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

CHARGE.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops stationed at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., and having in his charge one Nicanor Alcebedo, padre of the pueblo of Basey, of said island of Samar, as a prisoner, did unlawfully order, direct, and by his presence and authority, cause the soldiers, native scouts and others subject to his, the said *Gaujot's*, command, to execute upon him, the said Alcebedo, a method of punishment commonly known as the 'water cure;' that is, did cause water to be introduced into the mouth and stomach of the said Alcebedo against his will. This at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., on or about the 9th day of January, 1902."

Specification 2d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops stationed at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., and having in his charge one Donato Guimbaolibot, padre of the pueblo of Balangiga, Island of Samar, as a prisoner, did unlawfully order, direct and, by his presence and authority, cause the soldiers native scouts and others under his, the said *Gaujot's*, command, to execute upon him, the said Guimbaolibot, a method of punishment commonly known in the Philippine Islands as the 'water cure;' that is, did cause water to be introduced into the mouth and stomach of the said Guimbaolibot against his will. This at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., on or about the 9th day of January, 1902."

Specification 3d—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops stationed at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., and having in his charge one Jose Diaznes, padre of Calbayog, island of Samar, P. I., as a prisoner, did unlawfully order, direct and by his presence and

authority cause the soldiers, native scouts and others under his, the said *Gaujot's*, command, to execute upon him, the said *Diaznes*, a method of punishment commonly known in the Philippine Islands as the 'water cure;' that is, did cause water to be introduced into the mouth and stomach of the said *Diaznes* against his will. This at Calbiga, island of Samar, P. I., on the 9th day of January, 1902."

To which charge and specifications the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th U. S. Cavalry, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th U. S. Cavalry, "*To be suspended from command for the period of three months, forfeiting fifty dollars of his pay per month for the same period.*" The court is thus lenient on account of the excellent character and valuable services rendered, as shown by testimonials attached to the record.

3. First Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army.

CHARGE.—"Manslaughter, in violation of the 58th Article of War."

Specification—"In that 1st Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army, being on duty with his, the 35th Company of Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army, at the pueblo of *Basey*, island of Samar, P. I., did, in time of war, wilfully and unlawfully kill *Joaquin Cabanas*, presidente of *Basey*; *Jose Palomino* and *Petronillo Jacosalem*, natives, by ordering and causing a detail of Philippine Scouts, consisting of Sergeant *Miguel Alli* and two privates of the said 35th Company of Philippine

Scouts, to take the said Cabanas, Palomino, and Jacolasem to the outskirts of the said pueblo of Basey and there shoot them to death; which said order was then and there carried into execution, and the said Cabanas, Palomino, and Jacolasem, and each of them were shot with rifles held in the hands of the detail aforesaid, of which they the said Cabanas, Palomino, and Jacolasem, and each of them, then and there died. This at the pueblo of Basey, island of Samar, P. I., on or about the 5th day of January, 1902."

To which charge and specification the accused, 1st Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army, pleaded as follows:

To the <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
To the CHARGE,	"Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the <i>Specification</i> ,	"Not guilty."
Of the CHARGE,	"Not guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore *acquit him*, 1st Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army.

II--The records of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing cases of Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry; 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and 1st Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, U. S. Army, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *July 24, 1902.*

The findings in the cases of Major *Edwin F. Glenn*, 5th U. S. Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant *Julien E. Gaujot*, 10th U. S. Cavalry, are approved and the sentences imposed are confirmed and will be duly executed.

The proceeding, finding, and acquittal in the case of 1st Lieutenant *Norman E. Cook*, Philippine Scouts, are disapproved.

* THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No 88. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the post of Fort H. G. Wright, New York, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war in addition to the posts so designated by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

II.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following change in stations of troops is ordered:

The 62d Company, Coast Artillery, from Fort Mason, California, Department of California, to Fort Worden, Washington, Department of the Columbia.

The department commanders concerned will arrange the details of this movement and report hours of departure and arrival and strength of command by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 89.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1902.

The accompanying Regulations and Program of Instruction for the government of the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By command of Lieutenant-General Miles:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant-General.

REGULATIONS OF THE GENERAL SERVICE AND STAFF COLLEGE.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION, ORGANIZATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.

1. The College is officially designated the General Service and Staff College.

2. The commanding officer of the post of Fort Leavenworth, Kans., shall be the Commandant of the College.

3. The senior officer on duty with the College, pursuant to orders from the War Department, shall be the Assistant Commandant of the College.

4. The Staff of the College shall consist of the Assistant Commandant and the Instructors in charge of departments. A majority thereof shall constitute a quorum for business. All deliberations, discussions, and individual votes of the Staff are to be regarded as confidential.

5. There shall be a Secretary of the College, appointed by the Commandant.

6. The Instructors shall be assisted by such number of Assistant Instructors, designated by the Commandant, as may be required.

7. When practicable the Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall be senior in rank to the officers of the student class; but when officers assigned as Instructors or Assistant Instructors are junior in rank to officers of the student class, they shall, in the execution of such duty, be respected accordingly.

8. The Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall, as far as practicable in the judgment of the Commandant, be exempt from all duties which would interfere with the performance of duty as instructors or assistant instructors.

9. The officers and the enlisted force and equipment of the several organizations on duty at the post shall be available for the practical instruction of officers of the student class in field operations and drill regulations, at such times as may be determined by the Commandant.

10. The officers designated as members of the student class shall be detailed in orders from the War Department. As soon as a list of the officers so selected has been furnished to the Commandant of the College, he shall cause the program of instruction and the list of authorized text-books to be sent to them.

DISCIPLINE.

11. The College shall be governed by the rules of discipline prescribed for military posts and by the regulations of the College. In matters pertaining to the College and the course of instruction it shall be exclusively subject to the control of the War College Board.

COMMANDANT OF THE COLLEGE.

12. The Commandant shall from time to time apply to the War Department for the detail of officers for duty at the College, and from them he shall assign the Assistant Commandant, the Instructors, the Assistant Instructors, and the Secretary.

13. The Commandant shall make application to the War Department for such articles of engineer, ordnance, and signal property as may be necessary.

14. The Commandant shall make annual report to the Adjutant-General of the Army of the progress and wants of the College after each yearly examination.

15. The Commandant is authorized to order the expenditure of such quantity of ammunition for field guns, machine guns, and small arms as he may deem necessary for proper instruction.

ASSISTANT COMMANDANT OF THE COLLEGE.

16. The Assistant Commandant shall preside at the meetings of the Staff in the absence of the Commandant.

17. The Assistant Commandant shall inspect the methods of instruction in the several departments and shall frequently visit the section rooms during recitations or lectures. He shall make report

in writing to the Secretary of the College from time to time for the information of the Commandant. If occasion should arise he will make immediate report.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE.

18. The Secretary shall be the custodian of the records. He is responsible for the College fund and for all property purchased therefrom.

19. All official correspondence relating to the College from members thereof shall be addressed to the Secretary.

DEPARTMENTS.

20. The course of instruction shall be embraced in four departments, as follows:

First—Department of Tactics.

Second—Department of Engineering.

Third—Department of Law.

Fourth—Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene.

The Instructors assigned by the Commandant shall have charge of these departments respectively. The chief medical officer at the post shall have charge of the Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene.

21. The departments shall include the courses of study as follows:

Department of Tactics: The courses of tactics and minor tactics, organization of armies, field exercises with and without troops, hippology, equitation, small-arms firing regulations, lectures on the principles of strategy, and drill regulations of the different arms.

Department of Engineering: The courses of military topography and sketching, field fortification, and field engineering.

Department of Law: The courses of law and military administration.

Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene: The course of military sanitation and hygiene.

INSTRUCTION.

22. The course of instruction shall be as provided for in the program of instruction, covering one year consisting of two terms.

23. The first term's course shall begin on the 1st of September, unless that date fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which case the course shall begin on the following Monday. It shall end on the 21st of December, concluding with the semiannual examinations.

The second term's course shall embrace the period from the 4th day of January to the 30th day of June following, concluding with the final examinations.

24. The month of July following the final examinations shall be devoted to such practical exercises in the field as may be ordered by the Commandant.

25. Recitations, including exercises in application, shall be held daily excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The period from December 22 to January 4, both dates inclusive, shall also be excepted.

At stated intervals, to be determined by the Commandant, during the course of instruction in each department, theses shall be prepared by the student officers in addition to their regular class-room work. The subjects shall be assigned by the respective instructors with the approval of the Commandant. They shall be germane to the subject under instruction and shall be such as will not involve unreasonable labor in preparation. In determining the merit of such work stress shall be laid, not merely upon soundness of conclusions, but also upon combined clearness and terseness of statement and of reasoning. The aim shall be to make them models of military memoranda, as complete and in as few words as will clearly express the ideas.

26. All student officers shall be embraced in one class, which shall be divided into sections of convenient size and adaptation.

27. Record shall be kept of all recitations and exercises, and weekly report of the same shall be made through the instructors to the Commandant.

28. Recitations shall be classified as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." Each unsatisfactory recitation shall be at once reported to the Commandant, who will require an explanation in writing from the officer reported.

29. The study of text-books and recitations therefrom shall be supplemented by lectures and exercises in application. Recitations shall not as a rule exceed one hour for each section, but this time limitation shall not apply to practical exercises.

30. The allotment of time for instruction in each department shall be fixed upon the recommendation of the Staff, approved by the Commandant. Each instructor shall devote to practical instruction as much as possible of the time allotted to his department.

31. Instructors and Assistant Instructors shall report in writing, on the day of occurrence, all student officers late or absent from recitation or exercise, or neglecting to make proper preparation for the same.

EXAMINATIONS.

32. Examinations shall be held in the months of December and June.

33. All examinations shall be written and shall be conducted under the supervision of the Staff.

34. When any subject upon which a student is to be graded is weighted, its value shall be announced before the examination work is begun.

35. The Instructor and his assistants in any one department shall assign to the student a mark on his examination papers, the mark varying between "0," for a complete failure, and "3," for a perfect paper. The average of the marks given by the Instructor and his assistants shall constitute the examination mark in their department. The Instructor shall then submit to the Commandant lists of the students under his instruction, arranged in order of merit by marks received (a) in examination and (b) in practical exercises which have been held during the previous term.

36. In determining the order of merit in any subject, due credit shall be given for problems, maps, and results of practical work pertaining to such subject and required of student officers during the course of instruction.

37. All members of the class shall be given identical questions and required to draw the same maps and diagrams in examination. In the case of an officer not examined with his class owing to sickness or other cause, he shall be examined as soon as practicable after his return to duty. For this examination the topics and questions shall be similar to, but not identical with, those given in the general examination.

38. The examination papers, maps, problems, etc., with such

exceptions as the Staff may designate, shall, after action by the staff, be filed with the records of the College.

39. To assist in fixing the relative proficiency of officers the Instructor in the Department of Tactics and his assistants shall note the manner in which students perform their duties in all military exercises. The ability to impart instruction, to command, to see what is required, and the soldierly bearing of an officer—all shall be considered in marking, according to the rule prescribed for examination.

40. The maximum values assigned to the different departments in ascertaining the figure of merit shall be as follows:

Department of Tactics (350):

Practical work..... 175

Theoretical work 175

Department of Engineering (300):

Practical work..... 150

Theoretical work 150

Department of Law..... 100

Department of Military Sanitation and Hygiene..... 50

41. For record at the College and at the War Department, the class upon graduation shall be arranged in order of merit, special proficiency in any subject to be noted; but publication of the class standing shall be limited to an alphabetical arrangement in two grades, viz:

(1) Distinguished.

(2) Proficient.

In determining the order of merit the marks received upon original examination shall be considered.

42. Relative standing in the theory of the different subjects taught in each department shall be based solely upon the examinations, but all practical work marks shall be considered in determining the order of merit as contemplated in paragraph 41, as well as in deciding upon the proficiency or deficiency of an officer at the close of each term.

43. An officer failing to pass a satisfactory examination in any subject (by which shall be understood the attainment of 70 per cent of the the maximum in the examination, as well as 70 per cent of the maximum in the practical work of the previous half year) shall be reexamined either in theory, in practice, or in both,

at the discretion of the Staff of the College after such equitable time as may be fixed by it, and, if then declared deficient, he shall be specially reported to the War Department, with a statement by the Commandant as to the cause of failure as determined by the Staff, and with a view to his being returned to his regiment: *Provided*, That if the deficiency occur at the semiannual examination the officer may be conditioned by the Staff until the final examination, at which he shall be examined on the whole year's course of that subject in which the deficiency occurred.

44. The Commandant shall forward to the War Department a report of the final action of the Staff at each examination.

GRADUATION.

45. The Staff shall note the names of the students who may have shown marked proficiency in any branch and shall state the professional employments for which any of them appear to be specially qualified. The Staff shall also note the names of officers of the distinguished grade, if any, not to exceed five, to be borne upon the Army Register as "honor graduates."

46. Officers who pass successfully through the entire course of instruction shall receive a diploma setting forth their proficiency. This diploma shall be signed by the Commandant, the Assistant Commandant, and the Staff.

47. When an officer has graduated in the distinguished class, that fact, with a transcript from the records of the College setting forth the branches in which he has been especially distinguished and the recommendations given in his case by the Staff of the College, shall be communicated to the colonel of his regiment, who shall publish the same in a regimental order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. Disbursements of the funds shall be made only upon the written order of the Commandant, and vouchers shall be taken for all expenditures, one copy of which shall be filed with the College records.

49. The College library, consisting for the most part of professional books, maps, and scientific periodicals, shall be maintained separate and apart from the post library, and for the convenience and improvement of officers.

50. In case of loss or damage to any book, periodical, map, or other property belonging to the College, the person responsible for such loss or damage shall make the same good by the payment of the amount of the damage or actual cost of the article lost or destroyed. The damage shall be assessed by the Secretary of the College, whose action, when approved by the Commandant, shall be final.

51. The authorized text-books and books of reference shall be selected upon the recommendation of the Staff of the College and with approval of the Commandant, but instructors and assistant instructors shall, when required to do so, prepare essays on the subject-matter of their courses of instruction, which, when recommended by the Staff and approved by the Commandant, shall become authorized text-books and be printed at the college.

52. Student officers shall be required to purchase their text-books.

53. Instructors and assistant instructors shall submit to the College staff, immediately after the final examination, any suggestions or recommendations they may have with regard to the course of instruction and the text-books used in their respective departments.

PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE IN TACTICS.

The course in Tactics is divided into ten parts, and embraces lessons, lectures, and practical exercises with and without troops.

- Part I. Infantry Drill Regulations.
- Part II. Small Arms Firing Regulations, supplemented by lectures on Fire Discipline.
- Part III. Cavalry Drill Regulations.
- Part IV. Equitation and Hippology.
- Part V. Demonstrations of Field Artillery.
- Part VI. Manual of Guard Duty.
- Part VII. Troops in Campaign.
- Part VIII. Security and Information.
- Part IX. Organization and Tactics.
- Part X. Practical Work in the Study and Application of the Principles of Minor Tactics.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Infantry Drill Regulations.*

(a) THEORETICAL.

Definitions; signals; general principles; school of the soldier; school of the company; school of the battalion; evolutions of the regiment; the brigade; the division; the squad; fire discipline; instruction on varied ground; the platoon; the company; the battalion; the regiment; the brigade in battle; the division in battle; marches; camping; ceremonies.

(b) PRACTICAL.

Exercises in command of the squad, platoon, company, and battalion at drills and battle formations.

PART II.—*Small Arms Firing Regulations.*

(a) Preliminary drills and exercises; sighting drills; position and aiming drills; gallery practice.

(b) Range practice; suggestions to riflemen; skirmish practice; field practice.

(c) Theoretical principles; the motion of bullets; the trajectory as affected by atmospheric conditions.

(d) The effects of fire; dangerous space; defiladed space; employment of fire in action.

(e) Estimation of distances.

(f) Revolver practice.

Recitations in this subject are to be supplemented by lectures on modern developments in small arms with reference to caliber, ammunition, and systems of loading, and lectures on ammunition supply.

PART III.—*Cavalry Drill Regulations.*

(a) THEORETICAL.

Definitions; signals; general principles; school of the soldier; school of the trooper; the troop; the squadron; the regiment; the brigade; employment of cavalry; marches; camping; stable duty; ceremonies; cavalry horses (instruction, care of, and shoeing); packing.

(b) PRACTICAL.

Exercises in command of the squad, platoon, troop, and squadron at drills and battle formations; exercises in packing.

PART IV.—*Equitation and Hippology.*

(a) THEORETICAL.

The cavalry horse; age of horses; endurance of horses; framework of the horse mechanically considered; gaits of the horse; bits; biting and training; saddles; cavalry saddles and packs; seats; forage; stable management; diseases and injuries.

Lecture on the description of the horse.

Lectures on conformation.

Lectures by veterinary surgeon on: The bony framework of the horse, muscles, ligaments, and tendons; the foot; the teeth; diseases; the digestive system; soundness.

(b) PRACTICAL.

Exercises in determining the age of horses. Exercises in examination for soundness. Exercises in judging conformation. Stable management and horseshoeing. Riding lessons.

PART V.—*Demonstrations of field artillery.*

The course consists of demonstrations on the manual of field and machine guns; mechanical maneuvers of field pieces; ammunition; marches; pointing and ranges, and the employment of United States field artillery in field service and battle.

PART VI.—*Manual of Guard Duty.*

(a) THEORETICAL.

Rosters; commanding officer; officer of the day; commander of the guard; sergeant of the guard; corporal of the guard; musicians of the guard; orderly for the commanding officer; privates of the guard; orders for sentinels on post; orders for all sentinels except those at the post of the guard; orders for sentinels at the post of the guard; compliments from sentinels; compliments from guards; special orders; color line and sentinels; supernumeraries; prison-

ers; special orders for sentinels in charge of prisoners; guard patrols; countersigns and paroles; miscellaneous; stable sergeant and stable orderly; troop stable guard; battery stable and park guard; police and fatigue duty; property under charge of the guard; flags and colors; reveille and retreat gun.

(b) PRACTICAL.

Tours of duty as officer of the guard and officer of the day.

PART VII.—*Troops in Campaign.*

Organization of an army in the field; tents, baggage, and baggage trains; headquarters, depots, etc.; intrenched posts; reconnoissances; military occupation, contributions, and requisitions; safeguards; prisoners of war; marches; journals of marches; military maps; convoys and their escorts; movements of troops by rail and water; advance guards and outposts; sieges; battles.

PART VIII.—*Security and Information.*

Preliminary definitions; introduction; the advance guard; outposts; reconnoissances; the cavalry screen; rear guards; spies; newspapers; orientation and map reading; Indian scouting; advance guard drill, infantry and cavalry.

PART IX.—*Organization and Tactics.*

Definitions; organization and discipline; characteristics of the three arms; infantry in attack and defense; cavalry in attack and defense; artillery in attack and defense; the three arms combined; convoys; the transportation of an army corps; space and time required in formations and marches.

PART X.—*Practical work in the study and application of the principles of minor tactics.*

(a) Written tactical exercises, with and without maps.

(b) Exercises without troops; reconnoissances; tactical rides; selection, occupation, preparation, attack, and defense of positions outlined.

(c) Exercises with troops; a course in patrolling; relay lines; advance guards; rear guards; flank guards; cavalry screen; outposts (by day and by night); attack and defense of convoys; reconnoissances in force; attack and defense of positions; marches; camps and bivouacs.

(d) Practice in writing military orders and reports and military correspondence in general, as taught in lectures on this subject.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF ENGINEERING.

The course of engineering is divided into three parts and consists of lessons, lectures, and exercises in application, as follows:

Part I. Military topography and sketching.

Part II. Temporary or field fortifications.

Part III. Military field engineering.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Topographical surveying (theoretical).*

Theoretical instruction in this subject will be by recitation, by lectures, by questions, and by criticism of the work done, and will include the following subjects:

General considerations; topographic surveying; military requirements; topographic sketching, principles involved and methods employed; triangulation, how conducted; degrees of magnitude and accuracy; advantages of first using accurate instruments, etc.; consideration of a map; immediate object in topographic surveying.

Drawing papers, inks, and instruments, description of; how to use them; the solution of problems involving their use.

Scales and verniers; construction, reading, and use of.

Selecting base lines; measuring them; use of odometer; ranging lines over hills and across valleys; passing obstacles by direct measurement; the expansion; selection of stations; erection of signals.

Description and adjustments of transit; measuring angles with transit; refraction; curvature; prolonging straight lines; measur-

ing angles of deflection; traversing; plotting the traverse · determining the true meridian.

Description and adjustment of the compass; errors of; declination and variations; determining the true meridian; traversing; establishing lines; converting bearings to azimuths, and vice versa.

Description of plane table; locations by intersection, and secondary triangulation; traversing; locations by resection; resection from two points, from three points, mechanically.

Object of leveling; description of Y level, and adjustments; leveling rods; datum level; bench marks; differential leveling; profile leveling; leveling for grade.

“Filling in” details; instruments and methods used; definition of contours; what they show; method of explaining; definition of ground forms, features, etc.; methods of surveying contour lines; scales of horizontal equivalents, their construction and uses.

The sextant.—Description, adjustments and uses of; theory of; determining latitude; resection; setting off angles; determining distances; determining elevations.

The aneroid barometer.—Description, object, uses; determining differences of elevation.

PRACTICAL STUDY OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

The study of instruments by recitation, manipulation, and adjustment will precede, as to each, its use on the ground. As instruction in the course progresses, students will be required to use the instruments in the field, to solve problems depending upon their use, to make the necessary calculations, and to plot the field notes to a given scale. The plots will be submitted and marked according to merit.

The instruments in the use of which practical instruction will be had are as follows:

For measuring distances: Steel tape, chain, odometer, and telemeter.

For measuring angles: Transit, sextant (mariner's and box), compass (surveyor's, prismatic, and box), plane table, sketching case.

For determining differences of elevation: Engineer's Y level, transit, clinometer, barometer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHING (THEORETICAL).

Measurement of distances, by range finders, by odometers, by pacing, by sound, by estimation.

Measurement of directions, by the box compass, by the prismatic compass; the plotting diagram; the use of protractors; resection with the compass.

Measurement of slopes, with hand clinometer, with slope board.

Conventional signs and symbols.

Finishing maps, lettering, title, scales, meridian, and border.

Map reading, aids in. Using maps on the ground; sections and elevations; the visibility of one point from another; the horizon visible from a given point; calculating height of objects just visible from a given point.

Copying maps, same size; enlarging and reducing maps.

Methods of field work.—General idea; base line; intersections; traversing in general; traversing with compass and topographic field notebook; traversing with compass and drawing board; traversing with cavalry or field sketching case; traversing without instruments; sketching hill features; sketching mountains. Combined surveys, general method of procedure, finishing and combining (1) of a large tract not previously mapped, when time and instruments are available; (2) of large tract when map is at hand, to show tactical capabilities and recent changes; (3) of a tract when triangulation is impracticable and no map is available. Civil maps as a basis for military topographical maps.

Map plotting from data.

Military reconnaissance.—The sketch; the report. Reconnoissance of roads, of railroads, of rivers, of outposts, of positions.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYING AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHING.

The object of these exercises is to familiarize students with the principal processes of topography and to engender skill and rapidity in the representation of topographic features. Each exercise, at first, is intended to involve the use of some one or more of the instruments as they would be used in topographic work, the taking of notes, reductions, and plotting the notes, at the same time studying forms and features in relation to their military capabilities.

They consist in measuring base lines with tape and chain, on level and undulating ground; passing obstacles; ranging out straight lines over hills, across valleys; measuring angles with transit, compass, or sextant; traversing with transit, by azimuths, by deflection angles; prolonging straight lines; traversing with compass; determining true meridian; locating points by intersection and resection with plane table; traversing and filling in details; measuring distances and elevations; pacing on level ground and on slopes of different degree.

Contouring with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board.

Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with topographic field notebook, box compass, and clinometer. Traversing and sketching on foot, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. Traversing and sketching on foot with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 20 miles of road, with field sketching case. Traversing and sketching on horseback, from 5 to 10 miles of road, with compass, notebook, and county road map. Outpost or terrain sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board or field sketching case. Position sketching with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board or field sketching case. Combined surveys with box compass, clinometer, and drawing board. The conversion of a small-scale civil map into a military topographical map. Road sketching without distance or angle-measuring instruments.

Sketches and reports from memory.

PARTS II AND III.—*Temporary or Field Fortifications and Military Field Engineering (theoretical).*

Theoretical instruction in this subject will be by recitation, by lectures, and by criticism of work done, and will include the following subjects:

General principles and definitions; classification of fire as regards direction and trajectory; projectiles and penetration; field geometry; use of field level in determining slopes; hasty intrenchments, gun pits and epaulements; loopholes; obstacles; fieldworks, definitions relating to and classification of; forts and redoubts; sector of fire; defilade in plan and in section; use of traverses; profiling; calculation of width of ditch for a given parapet; laying out tasks; gun banks and embrasures; the organization of working.

parties and method of extending same preparatory to beginning work; revetting materials and revetments; field casemates and magazines, blockhouses, caponiers and tambours; fieldworks in combination; continuous lines and lines with intervals; redan trace with curtains; tenaille trace; crémaillère trace; choosing a defensive position; siege works, the common trench and flying sap; defense of localities, preparation for defense of walls, fences, hedges, embankments, cuts, woods, buildings, farms, and villages.

Use of cordage and spars; spar, trestle, and floating bridges; road construction; railroads; demolitions; camping expedients.

EXERCISES IN APPLICATION.

Hasty intrenchments.—These will embrace the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, loopholes, obstacles, etc., as well as the location of trenches with reference to the configuration of the ground.

Field works.—These comprise the tracing on the ground of field works to fulfill certain stated conditions and the determination of the height of parapet so as to satisfy the requirements of defilade, the making and placing of profiles, establishing cutting lines, extending and superintending working parties, and the making of revetments. (In these exercises whatever relates to the laying out of the work will be done by student officers, but the manual labor, except such as may be required of students, will be done by working parties of enlisted men under direction of students, the instructor to exercise supervision of all the work.)

Bridges and roads.—This work will comprise the construction of spar, trestle, and floating bridges, and the laying out of military roads.

Demolition.—Experiments before the class in the actual use of high explosives in destroying walls, cutting rails, felling trees, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF LAW.

The course of law is divided into three parts, and consists of lessons in the section room supplemented by lectures.

Part I. Military law and Constitution of the United States.

Part II. International law.

Part III. Administration.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

PART I.—*Military law.*

Military law proper.—The subject defined and divided; the written military law; the unwritten military law; the court-martial; the constitution and composition of general courts-martial; the jurisdiction of general courts-martial; the procedure of general courts-martial; the arrest; the charge; assembling and opening of the court; the president and members; the judge-advocate; challenges; organization, arraignment, pleas, and motions; evidence; the finding, sentence, and punishment; action on the proceedings; the reviewing authority; inferior courts-martial; the court of inquiry; articles of war separately considered.

The law of war.—The law of war as affecting the rights of our own people; the law of war as affecting intercourse between enemies in general; the law of war as specially applicable to enemies in arms; the status of military government and the laws of war pertaining thereto; the status of martial law, and the law of war applicable thereto; trial and punishment of offenses under the law of war; the military commission.

Civil functions and relations of the military.—Employment of the military in a civil or quasi-civil capacity; liability of the military to civil suit or prosecution; other civil relations of the military; the Constitution of the United States and lectures thereupon.

PART II.—*International law.*

Definition and history; States and their essential attributes; perfect and imperfect rights; national character; extradition; private international law; the right of legation; treaties and conventions; the conflict of international rights; war; neutrality; contraband of war; blockade; the right of search; the laws of war on land; additional subjects; instructions for the government of the armies of the United States in the field; the Geneva convention for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded of armies in the field; declaration of St. Petersburg; the treaty of Paris; the convention between the United States of America and certain powers with respect to the laws and customs of war on land. (G. O. 52, A. G. O., June 11, 1902.)

PART III.—Administration.

Military discipline; command; post administration; regiments—organization, instruction, and records; company administration; councils of administration; regimental, bakery, company, and mess funds; post bakeries, libraries, etc.; rosters, detachment and daily service; honors, courtesies, and ceremonies; purchase of supplies and engagement of services; money accountability; accounts current; public property, accountability and responsibility; boards of survey; military correspondence; orders; returns of troops; records; Quartermaster's Department—general duties, records, returns and reports required; Subsistence Department—general duties, ration tables, savings, sales, accounts, and returns; Pay Department—reenlistment and continuous-service pay, forfeitures and deductions, deposits.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

PROGRAM OF THE COURSE OF MILITARY SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

The course of military sanitation and hygiene consists of theoretical studies of the authorized text-book (Woodhull's), practically illustrated and explained by lectures, drawings, microphotographs, models, etc.

DETAILED PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

[Military sanitation and hygiene.]

1. Definition; necessity for the study. Selection of soldiers.
2. Military clothing.
3. Food and alimentation.
4. Barracks and quarters, hospitals, site, soil, dampness of, precautions against; material; ventilation; floor and air space; heating of.
5. Camps; bivouacs; marches; cleanliness; exercise; amusements.
6. Disposal of waste; drainage and sewerage; plumbing, tests for leaks in.
7. Potable waters, quality, quantity required; chemical and other examinations of; common impurities and methods of purification. Ice.
8. Preventable diseases common to armies in campaigns and permanent barracks and precautions against the same.

<p>GENERAL ORDERS,</p> <p>No 90.</p>	}	<p>HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,</p> <p>ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,</p> <p>Washington, August 6, 1902.</p>
--------------------------------------	---	---

Before a general court-martial convened at West Point, New York, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 187, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, July 21, 1902, and of which Captain THOMAS G. HANSON, 19th Infantry, was president, and Captain JOHN E. STEPHENS, Artillery Corps, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy.

CHARGE.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War, and in disregard of the provisions of paragraph 140, Regulations U. S. Military Academy."

Specification 1st—"In that he, Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, did visit the tent of new Cadet Calvert L. Davenport, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, and did haze said cadet by requiring him to assume a constrained position. This at Camp Churchman, West Point, N. Y., on or about July 10, 1902."

Specification 2d—"In that he, Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, did haze new Cadet Calvert L. Davenport, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, by requiring him to assume a constrained position and draw in his chin, and did say: 'Draw it in further,' and 'If you don't I will punch it in,' or words to this effect. This at Camp Churchman, West Point, N. Y., on or about July 10, 1902."

Specification 3d—"In that he, Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, did haze new Cadet Calvert L. Davenport, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, by treating said new cadet in a harrassing, tyrannical, insulting, humiliating, and threatening manner, saying: 'What do you mean by speaking to another cadet when I am speaking to him?'"

You will get your face smashed if you don't look out,' or words to that effect. This at Camp Churchman, West Point, N. Y., on or about July 10, 1902."

To which charge the accused Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendelton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 To the CHARGE, "Guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the 2d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the 3d *Specification*, "Guilty."
 Of the CHARGE, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet Acting Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, 1st Class, U. S. Military Academy, "*To be dismissed the service of the United States.*"

The record of the proceedings in the foregoing case having been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *August 1, 1902.*

The sentence in the case of Acting Cadet Sergeant *Alexander G. Pendleton, jr.*, First Class, United States Military Academy, is confirmed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 91. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, all .30 caliber ball cartridges manufactured in 1898, or previously, and now in the hands of troops will be turned into the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for overhauling.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 92. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, when a sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff is discharged the officer under whose orders he is serving will as early as practicable notify the head of the staff department to which the sergeant belongs of the fact of his discharge, setting forth the date, place, and cause and whether or not the soldier reenlisted.

II.--The following from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 6, 1902.*

The President of the United States having by orders of November 2, 1898, and December 13, 1898, reserved from sale and set apart for the purpose of a military reservation the following-described public lands (designated respectively as Tract No. 1 and Tract No. 2, in the following description), situated in the county of Sheridan and State of Wyoming; and the United States having acquired by cession from the State of Wyoming (Laws of Wyoming, 1901, chap. 30, p. 29) title to and jurisdiction over a tract of land hereinafter described and designated as Tract No. 3, the same to be used for public military purposes by the said United States of America, situated in said county and State, such lands are hereby announced as the military reservation of Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming:

Tract No. 1.—Sections 7 and 8, township 56 north, range 84 west, 6th P. M.

Tract No. 2.—In township 56 north, range 84 west, 6th P. M.: The NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17. Lots 1, 2, and 3, and the E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18. The SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20. Lot 1 and the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 30. Lots 2 and 3 of section 31. In township 56 north, range 85 west, 6th P. M.: The W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1. All of sections 2, 11, 12, 13, and all of section 14 except the S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ thereof.

Tract No. 3.—The E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, in township 56 north, range 84 west, 6th P. M.

WM. CARY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 93. } Washington, August 8, 1902.**

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the appointments in the Army of the United States, and the assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 12, 1902, of the following-named cadets, graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, are announced:

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be second lieutenants.

1. Cadet *William A. Mitchell*;
2. Cadet *Warren T. Hannum*;
3. Cadet *Francis F. Longley*;
4. Cadet *Robert R. Ralston*;
5. Cadet *Mark Brooke*;
6. Cadet *Laurence V. Frazier*;
7. Cadet *James F. Bell*.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be second lieutenants.

9. Cadet *Wade H. Carpenter*, to the 4th Battery, Field Artillery;
10. Cadet *Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr.*, to the 11th Battery, Field Artillery;
11. Cadet *Samuel Frankenberger*, to the 7th Battery, Field Artillery;
13. Cadet *Charles M. Allen*, to the 26th Battery, Field Artillery;
14. Cadet *John E. Munroe*, to the 77th Company, Coast Artillery;
16. Cadet *Stephen Abbot*, to the 20th Battery, Field Artillery;
21. Cadet *William F. Morrison*, to the 7th Battery, Field Artillery;
22. Cadet *William H. Williams*, to the 9th Battery, Field Artillery;
24. Cadet *Myron S. Crissy*, to the 111th Company, Coast Artillery;

26. Cadet *Ned B. Rehkopf*, to the 28th Battery, Field Artillery;

27. Cadet *Walter K. Wilson*, to the 8th Battery, Field Artillery;

28. Cadet *John P. Terrell*, to the 6th Battery, Field Artillery;

35. Cadet *William M. Davis*, to the 6th Battery, Field Artillery.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

12. Cadet *Adam F. Casad*, to the 11th Cavalry;

17. Cadet *John C. Pegram*, to the 1st Cavalry;

18. Cadet *Charles H. Jennings*, to the 13th Cavalry;

19. Cadet *Harry L. Hodges*, to the 1st Cavalry;

23. Cadet *Rigby D. Valliant*, to the 8d Cavalry;

25. Cadet *Victor S. Foster*, to the 15th Cavalry;

29. Cadet *Samuel W. Robertson*, to the 15th Cavalry;

30. Cadet *Herbert Z. Krumm*, to the 1st Cavalry;

31. Cadet *Oscar Foley*, to the 6th Cavalry;

32. Cadet *Frederick D. Griffith, jr.*, to the 6th Cavalry;

33. Cadet *William L. Stevenson*, to the 11th Cavalry;

34. Cadet *Albert B. Dockery*, to the 5th Cavalry;

36. Cadet *Henry E. Mitchell*, to the 3d Cavalry;

37. Cadet *Edmund L. Zane*, to the 14th Cavalry;

38. Cadet *Nelson A. Goodspeed*, to the 3d Cavalry;

39. Cadet *Charles McH. Eby*, to the 2d Cavalry;

40. Cadet *William H. Cowles*, to the 4th Cavalry;

44. Cadet *William A. McCain*, to the 8th Cavalry;

45. Cadet *John K. Herr*, to the 7th Cavalry;

46. Cadet *Philip H. Sheridan*, to the 9th Cavalry;

47. Cadet *Joseph F. Taulbee*, to the 2d Cavalry;

50. Cadet *Andrew W. Smith*, to the 9th Cavalry;

52. Cadet *Troup Miller*, to the 9th Cavalry;

54. Cadet *William W. Edwards*, to the 10th Cavalry.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants.

8. Cadet *Gilbert H. Stewart*, to the 10th Infantry;

15. Cadet *John M. Gibert*, to the 10th Infantry;

20. Cadet *Edward J. Moran*, to the 27th Infantry;

41. Cadet *John R. McGinness*, to the 6th Infantry;

42. Cadet *Henry M. Nelly*, to the 20th Infantry;

- 48. Cadet *Frederick F. Black*, to the 10th Infantry;
- 48. Cadet *James M. Hobson, jr.*, to the 27th Infantry;
- 49. Cadet *David H. Bower*, to the 12th Infantry;
- 51. Cadet *Hiram M. Cooper*, to the 10th Infantry;
- 53. Cadet *Benjamin F. Miller*, to the 27th Infantry.

Lieutenants *Mitchell*, *Hannum*, and *Longley*, Corps of Engineers, will proceed on or about September 30, 1902, to Manila, Philippine Islands, and report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty in that division.

Lieutenants *Ralston* and *Frazier*, Corps of Engineers, will report in person not later than September 30, 1902, to the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for assignment to duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. They will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri.

Lieutenants *Brooke* and *Bell*, Corps of Engineers, will report in person not later than September 30, 1902, to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for assignment to duty with the 8d Battalion of Engineers and at the Engineer School of Application.

The officers herein assigned to the Artillery Corps will proceed not later than September 30, 1902, to join their respective batteries and companies.

The officers herein assigned to the cavalry and infantry arms will be assigned to troops and companies by their respective regimental commanders, who will promptly report the assignments by letter to this office, and with the exception of Lieutenant *Casad* will proceed not later than September 30, 1902, to join their respective regiments.

Lieutenant *Casad* will report in person not later than September 30, 1902, to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty in that department.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 94. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1902.

I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War the following laws, regulations, and instructions governing the detail of officers of the Army at educational institutions are published for the information and government of all concerned:

[As amended by act approved September 26, 1888.]

"SEC. 1225. The President may, upon the application of any established military institute, seminary or academy, college or university, within the United States, having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, detail an officer of the Army or Navy to act as superintendent, or professor thereof; but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed fifty from the Army, and ten from the Navy, being a maximum of sixty, at any time, and they shall be apportioned throughout the United States, first, to those State institutions applying for such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics; and after that, said details to be distributed, as nearly as may be practicable, according to population. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required": *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam-engineering and iron-ship building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States;" and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government on the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided to any college or university at which a retired officer of the Army may be assigned as provided by section twelve hundred and sixty of the Revised Statutes.

An Act To amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational

institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail, under the provisions of said act, not to exceed seventy-five officers of the Army of the United States; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act passed September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending said section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby increased to eighty-five: *Provided*, That no officer shall be detailed to or maintained at any of the educational institutions mentioned in said act where instruction and drill in military tactics is not given: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the detail of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy as professors in scientific schools or colleges as now provided by Act of Congress approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "An act to promote a knowledge of steam-engineering and iron ship-building among the students of scientific schools or colleges in the United States."

Approved January 13, 1891.

An Act To increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning details of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of said act not to exceed one hundred officers of the Army of the United States; and no officer shall be thus detailed who has not had five years' service in the Army and no detail to such duty shall extend for more than four years and officers on the retired list of the Army may upon their own application be detailed to such duty and when so detailed shall receive the full pay of their rank; and the maximum number of officers of the Army and Navy to be detailed at any one time under the provisions of the act approved January thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, amending section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes as amended by an act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, is hereby increased to one hundred and ten.

Approved, November 3, 1893.

II.—The following regulations, in regard to the detail of officers of the Army at established colleges, universities, &c., within the United States, are prescribed by the President, under the above laws:

1.—All institutions, within the meaning of section 1225, Revised Statutes of the United States, and of the acts of Congress amendatory thereof, shall, for purposes of the detail of officers of the Army as military instructors and of the course of military instruction to be pursued thereat, be divided into three classes, as follows:

FIRST CLASS.—All schools to which officers of the Army, active or retired, may be detailed under the provisions of existing law, except schools of the second and third classes.

SECOND CLASS.—Agricultural schools established under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, and which are required by said act to include military tactics in their curriculum.

THIRD CLASS.—Military schools or colleges, i. e., those whose organization is essentially military and one of whose primary objects is the acquisition of a high degree of military drill and discipline.

2.—No officer who has not had five years' service as such, nor any officer not of the line of the Army, shall be eligible for detail as military instructor, nor shall any officer above the grade of lieutenant be so detailed so long as there are eligible lieutenants available; nor shall any officer on the retired list of the Army be detailed in the limited number authorized by the act of November 3, 1893, so long as any eligible officer on the active list be available, except at institutions of the first class, for detail to which competent officers on the retired list shall have the preference. All details from the retired list will, under the provisions of said act, be included in the limited number of details authorized by that act.

3.—Details shall be made, first, from lieutenants who have graduated at one of the service schools; second, from those recommended by their regimental commanders. After September 1, 1903, no lieutenant shall be recommended by his regimental commander who has not successfully taken the course at an officers' post school.

4.—Details shall be made to begin with the school term and shall be for a period of two years, except that in case of retired officers the detail may be for four years.

5.—When an officer is detailed to relieve another as military instructor, he shall report at the institution to which assigned not less than two weeks prior to the departure of his predecessor.

6.—Applications for the detail of officers must be addressed by the president of the institution to the Adjutant General of the Army and be accompanied by the last printed catalogue and a certificate as to the number of *male* students

the institution has the capacity in buildings, apparatus, and instructors to educate at one and the same time; the number of such students in actual attendance at the time of application, or, if the application be made during vacation, the number actually in attendance during the session immediately preceding it; and the number over 15 years of age. The certificate must also show the grade of the institution, the degrees it confers, and whether or not it is a land-grant school, or a military school as defined in the preceding Paragraph II, section 1.

7.—Where a State has more than one school endowed by the national land grant, under the act approved July 2, 1862, the school which is reported by the governor of the State as most nearly meeting the requirements of existing law will be held to have the first claim to the officer allotted to the State for detail at a land-grant college.

8.—When application is made for the detail of an officer of the Army at an institution to which an officer had not theretofore been assigned, it shall be visited by an inspector or other suitable officer, who, after explaining to the president and the faculty the requirements of these regulations, shall satisfy himself as to the intention and ability of the school authorities to comply with them, and whether the general sentiment of the faculty is cordially in favor of military instruction as herein required. The inspector shall then report to the War Department whether such a detail should be made.

9.—Officers detailed as military instructors shall, at the end of each quarter, report in writing to the Adjutant General of the Army as to the exact compliance by the school authorities with these requirements of the regulations, for such action as the Secretary of War may direct. A similar report shall be made annually by an officer of the Inspector General's Department, after a careful inspection of the military department of each institution, and if in any case the report is adverse the military instructor shall be withdrawn.

10.—No detail of military instructor shall be made at any institution which does not guarantee to maintain at least 100 pupils under military instruction.

11.—Pupils under military instruction shall be organized into companies and battalions of infantry, the drill and administration of which shall conform in all respects to that of the Army. The officers and the noncommissioned officers shall be selected by the military instructor according to the principles governing such selection at the United States Military Academy, and shall receive their commissions and warrants from the president of the institution.

12.—Pupils organized for military instruction shall be known as "The company (or, battalion) of cadets of —— Institution." Upon occasions of military ceremony, in the execution of drills, guard duty, and when students are receiving any other practical military instruction, they shall appear in the uniform prescribed by the institution. They shall be held strictly accountable for the arms and accouterments issued to them.

13.—At every institution of the first class (see Paragraph III) at which a military instructor is detailed there shall be allowed a minimum of four hours each week during each school term to the department of military science and tactics; at every institution of the second class there shall be allowed a minimum of five hours; and at every institution of the third class there shall be allowed a minimum of six hours. This time shall be occupied as the military instructor, in view of the hereinafter prescribed curriculum and such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the War Department, may deem best.

14.—The officer detailed as military instructor shall reside at or near the institution to which assigned, and when in the performance of his military duties shall appear in proper uniform. He shall, in his relations to the institution, observe the general usages and regulations therein established affecting the duties and obligations of other members of the faculty. Except at institutions of the first class as defined in Paragraph II, section 1, he shall not perform any other duties than those of instructor in military science and tactics.

III.—All rules and orders relating to the organization and government of the military students; the appointment,

promotion, and change of officers, and all other orders affecting the military department, except those relating to routine duty, shall be made and promulgated by the professor of military science and tactics after being approved by the president or other administrative officer of the institution.

IV.—It is the duty of the professor of military science and tactics to enforce proper military discipline at all times when students are under military instruction, and in case of serious breaches of discipline, or misconduct, to report the same to the proper authorities of the institution, according to its established methods. In case no suitable action is taken by the authorities of the school, the military instructor will report the facts to the Adjutant General of the Army with a view to his being relieved from an institution where discipline can not be maintained.

V.—The following is prescribed as the minimum course of military instruction, practical and theoretical, at all institutions to which a military instructor is assigned:

1.—INSTITUTIONS OF THE FIRST CLASS.

(a) Practical:

Infantry Drill Regulations, through the school of the battalion in close and extended order.

Advance and rear guards, and outposts.

Marches.

The ceremonies of battalion review, inspection, parades, guard mounting, and escort of the colors.

Infantry target practice.

Instruction in First Aid to the Injured.

Weather permitting, there shall be not less than one parade and one guard mount during each week of the school term; and one battalion inspection and review each month.

In no case shall target practice, to the extent permitted by the allowance of ammunition, be omitted during the school year except on authority given in each case by the Secretary of War.

Target practice on the range should be preceded by instruction in gallery practice, and at those institutions where range practice can not be had, every effort must be made to substitute gallery practice for it.

(b) Theoretical:

The Infantry Drill Regulations covered by the practical instruction.

The Manual of Guard Duty.

Small-Arms Firing Regulations, Parts I, II, and VII.

The Articles of War, with special reference to Articles 4, 8, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 32, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 47, 50, 55, 57, 61, and 65.

And the following records:

Enlistment and discharge papers, including descriptive lists.

Morning reports.

Field and monthly returns.

Muster rolls.

Rosters.

Ration returns.

Requisitions.

Property returns.

The articles of war specifically mentioned are among the most important for the young officer to know on first entering the service.

The records prescribed for study should be thoroughly understood by all graduating cadets, because they show how the soldier enters and leaves the service, how he is accounted for, paid, fed, clothed, armed, and how his military duties are regulated.

2.—INSTITUTIONS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

(a) Practical:

Same as the practical course for institutions of the first class, and, in addition—

A guard shall be mounted five times (weather permitting) in each week of the school year and the guard shall be practically instructed for one hour in the posting and relief of sentinels and their duties.

(b) Theoretical:

Same as the theoretical course for institutions of the first class, and, in addition—

Ten lectures each year upon the following subjects, notes to be taken by the students and to be made the basis of subsequent recitations:

Two lectures on the organization of the United States Army, including volunteers and militia.

One lecture on patrols and outposts.

One lecture on marches.

One lecture on camps and camp hygiene.

Three lectures on lines and bases of operations.

Two lectures on the attack and defense of advance and rear guards and outposts, and convoys.

All of the foregoing to be illustrated by historical examples.

3.—INSTITUTIONS OF THE THIRD CLASS.

(a) Practical:

Same as the practical course for institutions of the second class, and, in addition—

Light Artillery Drill Regulations in the school of the cannoneer.

Mechanical maneuvers.

Aiming drill and, where practicable, target practice.

There should be a guard mount and parade daily (weather permitting), except Saturdays and Sunday days.

One-fourth of the time devoted to practical work should be given to advance guard and outpost drill, reconnoissances and patrols, conducted as prescribed in any work accepted by the War Department as a standard on Security and Information.

Instruction in First Aid to the Injured.

(b) Theoretical:

Same as the theoretical course for institutions of the second class, and, in addition—

The elements of field engineering, to include practical exercises in the determination of the military crest and the profiling of hasty intrenchments for infantry; the study of an elementary work on the art of war.

VI.—The following apportionment, in accordance with the foregoing laws and the census of 1900, having received the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, is adopted, and details will be made in accordance therewith:

Apportionment of details at colleges, universities, etc., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof, based upon the number of officers of the Army available for such details.

States and Territories.	Population of States arranged in groups.	Population of groups and of States not arranged in groups.	Details for land-grant schools.	Details by population.	Total details due.
Maine -----	694,466	1,449,695	1	1	4
New Hampshire -----	411,588		1		
Vermont -----	343,641		1		
Massachusetts -----		2,805,346	1	2	3
Rhode Island -----	428,556	1,336,976	1	1	3
Connecticut -----	908,420		1		
New York -----	7,268,894	9,152,563	1	7	9
New Jersey -----	1,883,669		1		
Pennsylvania -----	6,302,115	6,486,850	1	5	7
Delaware -----	184,735		1		
Maryland -----	1,118,044	1,396,762	1	1	2
District of Columbia -----	278,718				
Virginia -----	1,854,184	2,812,984	1	2	4
West Virginia -----	958,800		1		
North Carolina -----		1,893,810	1	1	2
South Carolina -----		1,340,318	1	1	2
Georgia -----	2,216,331	2,744,873	1	2	4
Florida -----	528,542		1		
Alabama -----		1,828,697	1	1	2
Mississippi -----		1,551,270	1	1	2
Louisiana -----		1,381,625	1	1	2
Arkansas -----		1,311,564	1	1	2
Texas -----	3,048,710	4,034,411	1	3	4
Oklahoma -----	398,331				
Indian Territory -----	392,060				
New Mexico -----	195,310				
Tennessee -----	2,020,616	4,167,790	1	3	5
Kentucky -----	2,147,174		1		
Ohio -----		4,157,545	1	3	4
Indiana -----		2,516,462	1	2	3
Michigan -----		2,420,982	1	2	3
Illinois -----	4,821,550	6,890,592	1	5	7
Wisconsin -----	2,069,042		1		
Iowa -----	2,231,853	5,338,518	1	4	6
Missouri -----	3,106,665		1		
Minnesota -----	1,751,394	2,715,439	1	2	6
North Dakota -----	319,146		1		
South Dakota -----	401,570		1		
Montana -----	243,329		1		
Kansas -----		1,470,495	1	1	2
Nebraska -----	1,066,300	1,606,000	1	1	3
Colorado -----	539,700		1		
Alaska -----	63,592	1,691,549	1	1	7
Washington -----	518,103		1		
Oregon -----	413,538		1		
Idaho -----	161,772		1		
Wyoming -----	92,531		1		
Nevada -----	42,335		1		
Utah -----	276,749		1		
Arizona -----	122,931		1		
California -----	1,485,053	1,639,054	1	1	2
Hawaii -----	154,001				

VII. The following are the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War for the issue of arms, etc., required for military instruction and practice at colleges, universities, etc., under section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof:

1. As the appropriations for the supply of ordnance and ordnance stores to the Army are very limited, and as the language of the law restricts the issues that can be made to colleges to such as "can be spared for that purpose," issues of ordnance and ordnance stores to colleges will be limited to arms and the equipments and implements necessary to enable them to be used by the students for purposes of drill, parade, and similar exercises, but not for field and encampment purposes.

2. Only such ordnance and ordnance stores as are enumerated in the following paragraphs will be issued for the purpose of military instruction to each selected college and university having an officer of the Army stationed thereat.

3. The field pieces of artillery, with their carriages and implements, will be limited to the following, viz:

- 2 muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3 inches.
- 2 carriages and limbers for 3-inch gun.
- 2 gunner's haversacks.
- 2 trail handspikes.
- 4 lanyards.
- 2 priming wires.
- 4 sponges and rammers, 3-inch.
- 4 sponge covers, 3-inch.
- 2 tube pouches.
- 4 thumb stalls.
- 2 tompions, 3-inch.
- 2 vent covers.
- 1 pendulum hausse, 3-inch.
- 1 pendulum-hausse seat.
- 1 pendulum-hausse pouch.
- 2 paulins, 12 by 15 feet.

4. When in the opinion of the Chief of Ordnance the supply on hand will permit, there may be issued in lieu of the foregoing two of the 3.2-inch breech-loading steel field guns, with their carriages and implements, as above.

5. The small arms issued to any college will be the Springfield "Cadet" rifles, similar to those which were supplied the United States Military Academy at West Point, but in no case will the number of rifles issued be in excess of the number of male students in regular attendance and actually receiving military instruction.

6. The accouterments to be issued with the Cadet rifles will consist of a bayonet scabbard, cartridge box, gun sling, waist belt, and waist-belt plate.

7. The service noncommissioned officer's sword can be issued for the use of the officers and noncommissioned officers of the Corps of Cadets. The sliding frog will enable these swords to be worn on the ordinary waist belt.

8. A limited number of cavalry sabers and belts (for purposes of instruction only) will be issued when satisfactory evidence of their necessity is presented.

9. Issue of the above stores will be made by the Chief of Ordnance to any selected institution upon its filing a bond in the penal sum of double the value of the property, conditioned that it will fully insure, take good care of, and safely keep and account for the same, and will, when required by the Secretary of War, duly return the same, within thirty days, in good order, to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, or such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them.

10. For practice firing, the following allowances of ammunition will be made annually to each of the various institutions, viz: One hundred blank cartridges and 300 friction primers for 3-inch, or for 3.2-inch breech-loading gun, as the case may be. Projectiles will not be issued for the field guns.

11. Ammunition for rifle target practice will be issued annually at the rate of 50 carbine ball cartridges (or their equivalent value in reloading material, reloading tools, or target supplies) for each cadet actually engaged in target practice, but there shall not be issued to any college more than 7,500 ball cartridges in any one year. Where it is not deemed practicable to have target practice, a limited quantity of rifle blank cartridges will be furnished for instruction in firing. This ammunition will be issued upon requisition to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance by the presidents or

superintendents of the institutions; and as annual allowances date in all cases from July 1 of each year, requisitions should be forwarded before or as soon after that date as practicable for the current year's supply. Undrawn allowances of one year can not be drawn in the succeeding year.

12. The reloading material, reloading tools, and target supplies which can be drawn as part of the ammunition allowance for target practice are:

(a) Reloading materials, consisting of—

Small-arms powder.

Carbine bullets.

Round balls.

Cartridge primers.

(b) Reloading tools, consisting of—

1 set of hand reloading tools (bench reloading tools are not issued to colleges).

(c) 1 bullet mold, casting 4 balls.

1 melting ladle.

1 pouring ladle.

(d) Target supplies, consisting of—

Paper targets A and B, and centers for these targets.

Paper targets for gallery practice.

Pasters, white and black.

13. When tools for reloading rifle cartridges or implements for casting lead balls for gallery practice have been issued to colleges, the parts required to keep them in good order may be issued when requested, and charged against the money value of the annual ammunition allowance.

14. All ordnance and ordnance stores issued to colleges must be kept insured by the college authorities for their full invoice value, as shown in the bond, and the Chief of Ordnance promptly informed when and where the insurance is placed.

15. The transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores from the Government arsenals to institutions of learning, and from institutions of learning back to Government arsenals, is always without expense to the United States.

16. The colleges to which issues of ordnance and ordnance stores are made, under bonds given as required by law, will be required to keep said property in like good and serviceable

condition as when issued by the Government, and for this purpose the spare parts, implements, and appendages necessary for this purpose will be sold to them at cost price on application to the Chief of Ordnance.

17. When ordnance and ordnance stores are returned to the Ordnance Department by any institution of learning, they will be carefully examined when received at the arsenal, and if they are found imperfect or unserviceable by reason of carelessness or other causes than legitimate use in service, the damage will have to be made good to the United States.

18. The cost of all missing property must be made good to the United States.

19. When any of the ordnance or ordnance stores become unfit for further use the president of the college will report the fact to the Chief of Ordnance and he will authorize the college to send them to an arsenal without expense to the United States. On reaching the arsenal the property will be inspected by an officer of the Ordnance Department and if its condition is found to be due to the ordinary incidents of service it may be replaced with serviceable stores of like character, but if its condition is found to be due to carelessness or other than legitimate causes the extent of damage or value of missing stores will be determined by the Chief of Ordnance and must be paid by the college before any new issue of stores is made.

20. The guns and carriages must not be allowed to remain out doors with only the paulins as a protection from the weather, but they must be housed in a suitable shed and habitually kept there except when used for drills or saluting purposes.

21. Regular property returns will be rendered quarterly to the Chief of Ordnance by each president or superintendent of an institution supplied with arms, etc., accounting for all ordnance and ordnance stores issued to the institution under his charge. These returns will be made on the blank forms to be supplied by the Chief of Ordnance.

22. Failure on the part of any institution of learning to comply with the foregoing regulations, or any others that may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance for the care, preservation, or accountability of any ordnance or ordnance

stores issued to it by the United States, will be considered sufficient cause for the prompt withdrawal by the Secretary of War of the Government property in its possession.

23. Whenever any institution shall fail to return the public property in its charge within thirty days after demand made by the Secretary of War, the delinquency will be peremptorily referred to the Attorney General, that the bond of the institution may forthwith be put in suit.

24. The following is the form of bond to be executed previous to the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, viz:

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents that we, the *Knox College*, located at *Galesburg, Illinois*, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of *Illinois*, as principal, and *Clark E. Carr*, of *Galesburg, Illinois*, and *Edgar A. Bancroft*, of *Galesburg, Illinois*, as sureties, are held and bound to the United States of America in the penal sum of **eight thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety cents* (\$8,472.90), for the payment of which well and truly to be made to the Secretary of War, or to such officer or person whom he may designate, we do bind ourselves and each of us, our successors, heirs, executors and administrators, for and in the whole, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Given under our hands and seals at *Galesburg, Illinois*, this 10th day of *May*, A. D. 1888.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, the *Knox College* is an established †college within the United States having capacity to educate at the same time not less than one hundred and fifty male students, and whereas the said †college has heretofore applied to the President of the United States to detail an officer of the Army to act as professor of military science and tactics thereof, and the President by virtue of the authority vested in him by section 1225, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of September 26, 1888, has detailed such officer to act accordingly; and whereas the Secretary of War by the authority vested in him by said section is about to issue to the said †college for the military instruction and practice of the students thereof the following ordnance and ordnance stores, to wit:

2 muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifled guns, caliber 3 inches, at \$450....	\$900.00
2 carriages and limbers, for 3-inch gun, at \$325.....	650.00
2 gunner's haversacks, at \$2.20.....	4.40
2 trail handspikes, at \$1.10.....	2.20
4 lanyards, at 10 cents.....	.40
2 priming wires, at 10 cents.....	.20
4 sponges and rammers, 3-inch, at \$1.....	4.00
4 sponge covers, 3-inch, at 30 cents.....	1.20
2 tube pouches, at \$1.50.....	3.00

* Double the value of the property.

† College or university.

4 thumb stalls, at 20 cents-----	\$0.80
2 tomplons, 3-inch, at 30 cents-----	.60
2 vent covers, at 40 cents-----	.80
1 pendulum hausse, 3-inch-----	2.50
1 pendulum-hausse seat-----	.60
1 pendulum-hausse pouch-----	.75
2 paulins, 12 by 15 feet, at \$10.25-----	20.50
150 Springfield "Cadet" rifles, caliber .45, with appendages, etc., at \$15--	2,250.00
150 bayonet-sabbards, steel, Cadet, at 81 cents-----	121.50
150 waist-belts and plates, at 60 cents-----	90.00
150 cartridge boxes, caliber .45, at \$1.22-----	183.00

being together of the value of *four thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars and forty-five cents* (\$4,236.45); all of which property, when issued, the said *college hereby agrees to take good care of and safely keep, insure and keep insured against loss to the United States, and account for, quarterly, on blank forms to be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, and to return all of said property to said Chief of Ordnance, or such officer or person as may be designated to receive the same, within thirty days after demand by the Secretary of War.

Now therefore if the said *college shall take good care of and safely keep and insure and keep insured against loss to the United States and account for the said ordnance and ordnance stores, and shall when required by the Secretary of War duly return the same within thirty days in good order to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, or to such other officer or person as the Secretary of War may designate to receive them, then this obligation shall become inoperative and void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

In witness whereof, and in pursuance of a resolution of the †board of directors passed on the *first day of May, A. D. 1888*, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the corporate seal of said corporation is hereto affixed and these presents duly signed by the ‡president of the college.

In presence of
 GEO. A. LAWRENCE, }
 THOMAS A. BROWN. } *KNOX COLLEGE,*
 by NEWTON BATEMAN, [SEAL.]
 President.

In presence of
 ROBERT G. SUTTON, }
 CHAS. E. BAILEY. } CLARK E. CARR. [SEAL.]

In presence of
 E. A. SKILLMAN, }
 S. C. HULL. } EDGAR A. BANCROFT. [SEAL.]

* College or university.

† Board of directors or other governing body of the institution.

‡ The president or officer authorized to sign for the institution.

STATE OF *Illinois*,
County of *Knox*, } ss.

On this 10th day of *May*, 1888, personally appeared before me, a *notary public* for the county aforesaid, *Clark E. Carr*, one of the sureties named in the within bond, who made oath that he is worth *eight thousand five hundred* dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities.

CLARK E. CARR.

Sworn and subscribed before me on the day and date aforesaid.

GEORGE A. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF *Illinois*,
County of *Knox*, } ss.

On this 10th day of *May*, 1888, personally appeared before me, a *notary public* for the county aforesaid, *Edgar A. Bancroft*, one of the sureties named in the within bond, who made oath that he is worth *eight thousand five hundred* dollars over and above all his debts and liabilities.

EDGAR A. BANCROFT.

Sworn and subscribed before me on the day and date aforesaid.

GEORGE A. LAWRENCE,
Notary Public.

I, *Elmer S. Dundy*, hereby certify that the sureties who have signed the foregoing bond are personally known to me, and that each is responsible and sufficient to insure the payment of the entire penalty named therein.

ELMER S. DUNDY,
Judge of the District Court of the United States
in and for the State of Illinois.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE STRICTLY OBSERVED IN PREPARING THE BOND REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. A., BEFORE ANY ARMS, ETC., CAN BE OBTAINED BY ANY COLLEGE:

25. A copy of the record of the adoption of the resolution of the board of directors or governing body of the institution, including also the record of the resolution itself, authorizing the president to execute the bond on behalf of the corporation, authenticated by the signature of the secretary and the corporate seal, must accompany the bond.

26. A copy of the charter or articles of incorporation, authenticated by the secretary of state, is also required.

27. The sureties must sign and seal the bond. The seal must

be attached opposite the signature of each person and must be a seal of *wax*, *wafer*, or other adhesive substance, not a mere scroll with a pen. Their names must be written in the body of the bond, together with their residence, including town, county, State or Territory.

28. Two witnesses are required to each signature.

29. There must be two sureties when individuals are the sureties. Each surety must make oath that he is worth some specific sum, equal to the full amount of the penalty, over and above all his debts and liabilities. Two persons must not join in one affidavit. Each one must subscribe and acknowledge his own oath separately. The sufficiency of the sureties must be certified to by some United States judge or district attorney, whose official character must be certified to by the clerk of his court, such certificate to be on or attached to the bond.

30. Incorporated surety companies which have complied with the requirements of the War Department will also be accepted as surety on the bond, and in this case only one surety is required.

31. A college corporation desiring ordnance or ordnance stores for the use of the college must furnish evidence that some one is authorized to execute in its behalf the bond which the law requires.

32. This authority can only be given by the governing body of the corporation, i. e., the body invested with authority to employ the faculty and make all other contracts in its behalf, and designated in the charter of the corporation as board of regents, board of trustees, etc., and this body must give the authority in the formal way in which it does other business, the action taken being recorded as a part of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was taken. The evidence of this authority required to be furnished to this office will be an *extract* from the record of the proceedings of the board of regents, or board of trustees, showing that the board met in its official capacity, that a resolution was offered authorizing some person by name to execute the required bond for the corporation, *and that this resolution was adopted*; and this extract must be certified, under the corporate seal, to be a true *extract* from the record of the proceedings of the board,

by the secretary or other custodian of the records. His certificate that the authority has been conferred, or that such a resolution was passed, is not sufficient. The record speaks for itself, and a copy of so much of it should be furnished as will show that it purports to be a record of the board, that the resolution was offered, and that it was passed.

33. Great pains should be taken to use the name given the corporation by its charter, and to mention in the resolution the particular bond to be given.

34. It is desired that a copy of the charter be sent to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; also, a copy (accompanied by certificate under corporate seal) of so much of the record of the election of the officers of the corporation as will show the election of the particular officer who is to execute the bond.

In calling for form of bond it should be stated—

First. If the principals and sureties are individuals.

Second. If the principal is a corporation and surety an individual.

Third. If principal is an individual and surety a corporation.

Fourth. If both principal and surety are corporations.

As indicated above, there are four forms of bond, as follows:

Form K. When both principal and sureties are individuals.

Form L. When principal is a corporation and sureties are individuals.

Form M. When principal is an individual and surety is a corporation.

Form N. When both principal and surety are corporations.

In calling for the blank forms of bond, they may be called for as "Form K," "Form L," etc.

VIII.—In the administration of each cadet battalion the adjutant, assisted by the sergeant major, shall keep a letter book, an order book, a roster, and a consolidated morning-report book. The quartermaster, assisted by the quartermaster sergeant, shall keep a book containing a record of all issues of Government property with the receipts of those to whom issued. Each captain shall keep a morning-report book

and, where necessary for the regulation of duty, a roster. At institutions of the third class the morning report shall be made out by the captains daily; at the other institutions on drill days or when the cadets are ordered to parade.

IX.—The professor of military science and tactics shall render a quarterly report to the Adjutant General of the Army of the whole number of undergraduate students in the institution capable of performing military duty, the number required by the institution to be enrolled as military students, the average attendance at drills, the number absent, and number and kind of drills, recitations and lectures, or other instruction had during the quarter, and the number reported for discipline. He will retain copies of all reports and correspondence and transfer them to the officer who may succeed him, or forward them to the Adjutant General's Office should the detail expire. On the graduation of every class he shall obtain from the president of the college and report to the Adjutant General of the Army the names of such students belonging to the class as have shown special aptitude for military service, and furnish a copy thereof to the adjutant general of the State for his information. At those institutions which grade the department of military science and tactics equally with the other important branches of instruction, and which make proficiency in that department a requisite for securing a diploma, the names of the three most distinguished students in said department shall, *when graduated*, be inserted in the United States Army Register.

X.—The military department shall be subject to inspection under the authority of the President of the United States; such inspections to be made, when practicable, near the close of the college year. The inspecting officer shall, upon his arrival at the institution, report to the president or other administrative officer, in order to obtain from him the necessary facilities for the performance of his duty. A copy of the report of inspection will be furnished the president of the institution by the War Department.

XI.—The following are the laws providing for the detail of retired officers at colleges, universities, etc.:

Section 1260, Revised Statutes.

Any retired officer may, on his own application, be detailed to serve as professor in any college. (But while so serving, such officer shall be allowed no additional compensation.)

Extract from the act of Congress approved May 4, 1880.

That upon the application of any college, university, or institution of learning incorporated under the laws of any State within the United States, having capacity at the same time to educate not less than one hundred and fifty male students, the President may detail an officer of the Army on the retired list to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof; and such officer may receive from the institution to which he may be detailed the difference between his retired and full pay, and shall not receive any additional pay or allowance from the United States.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 6, 1894.

Provided, That nothing in the Act entitled "An Act to increase the number of officers of the Army to be detailed to colleges," approved November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be so construed as to prevent, limit, or restrict the detail of retired officers of the Army at institutions of learning under the provisions of section twelve hundred and sixty, Revised Statutes, and the Act making appropriations for the support of the Army, and so forth, approved May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, nor to forbid the issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, as provided in the Act approved September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, amending section twelve hundred and twenty-five, Revised Statutes, to the institutions at which retired officers may be so detailed; and said Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and said Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty, shall not be construed to allow the full pay of their rank to retired officers detailed under said section twelve hundred and sixty, Revised Statutes, and said Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty.

Extract from the act of Congress approved February 26, 1901.

SECTION 1. * * * That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that Act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said Act, such retired officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States, where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities.

Sec. 2. That no detail shall be made under this Act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: *Provided*, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this Act unless the officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position without compensation from the Government other than their retired pay.

The details authorized by section 1260, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act approved May 4, 1880, and by the act approved February 26, 1901, will be in addition to the number allowed by section 1225, Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereof, and may be made to incorporated institutions of learning of the requisite grade in any State, without reference to population or to the number of officers already serving therein.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 95. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, August 13, 1902.**

I--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The date set in General Orders, No. 81, July 17, 1902, from this office, on which officers of the Army are required to be uniformed and equipped as therein directed is changed to July 1, 1903, in order to enable dealers to provide the necessary materials in accordance with the standards adopted.

II--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the 15th U. S. Infantry, having been relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines, will on arrival in San Francisco be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to station in that department.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

**H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army**

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 96. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1902.**

With the approval of the Acting Secretary of War, the following organizations will be assembled in camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, about September 20, 1902, to participate in the maneuvers to be held at that point during a period of ten days, beginning Monday, September 29, and continuing until Wednesday, October 8, 1902:

First Battalion of Engineers;
Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d squadrons, 4th Cavalry;
Third Squadron, 8th Cavalry;
6th, 7th, 19th, 20th, and 28th batteries, Field Artillery;
Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 6th U. S. Infantry;
Headquarters, band, and 12 companies, 22d U. S. Infantry;
Headquarters, band, and 18th U. S. Infantry, excepting Company L;
Detachment Signal Corps;
Detachment Hospital Corps.

Posts which will be left without garrisons will each be cared for by a guard consisting of one commissioned officer and the smallest number of men consistent with the proper performance of the duty. It is desirable that organizations participating in the maneuvers shall have the maximum number of men available present for duty.

All organizations of the Regular Army participating in these maneuvers will be provided with the regulation allowance of wall tents for officers and conical wall tents for enlisted men at the rate of—

For cavalry, ten men per tent;
For field artillery, twelve men per tent;
For infantry, twelve men per tent.

The governors of Arkansas, Kansas, and Nebraska, having signified their acceptance of the invitation of the Secretary of War to participate in these maneuvers, arrangements will be made for the following troops:

Arkansas.

One battalion of infantry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 97. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1902.

Pursuant to paragraph 411, Army Regulations, and in substitution of General Orders, No. 86, March 19, 1901, from this office, the following details of the methods of conducting coast artillery practice, and the technical instruction of coast artillery troops are prescribed and published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I.—COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

1. Coast artillery practice in each department will be held at such posts and at such times as the department commander may direct, in accordance with the provisions of Part VI, Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, and under the general supervision of the district commander, who will be present and have power to correct all defects, provided that information as to the time the practice shall be held shall not be communicated to any post commander more than one day prior to the beginning of the same.

2. Practice in any one practice year, for any one company, will be, so far as practicable, with one caliber of breech-loading rifle of 8-inch caliber or upward, or with a 12-inch mortar, and with one class of rapid-fire gun; the kinds of pieces to be used by the company being determined annually by the post commander, with the approval of the district commander, and announced in orders.

Unless special circumstances require a different course, the practice will be had with breech-loading rifles of 8-inch, 10-inch, and 12-inch calibers, three times a year in different quarters, and with 12-inch mortars twice a year. Five rounds with each of the above pieces will constitute a series to be fired on any one occasion of practice. The practice with full-service charge will be the last held during the year, and will be the culmination of the year's instruction. Not less than

ten shots will be fired from any one class of rapid-fire gun on any occasion of practice.

Where the 8-inch converted rifle forms part of the armament, additional practice will be had with this gun until the present supply of projectiles therefor may become exhausted.

The elementary practice prescribed in Part VI, Drill Regulations will be confined to subcaliber practice, which may take place at fixed or moving targets, and at any range.

The number of rounds to be fired with each kind of piece at each of the occasions of artillery practice, also for subcaliber practice, will be annually fixed in orders from these headquarters.

The artillery practice year is coincident with the fiscal year.

3. The commandants of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, N. Y., are authorized to expend ammunition at such times and in such quantities as they may deem necessary for the purposes of the schools, provided the ammunition expended at any one occasion is not in excess of 50 per cent of the amount per annum allowed the respective posts where the schools are located.

4. All practice will be at moving targets (for elementary practice, see above). With reference to the limits of ranges prescribed for practice at moving targets in drill regulations for coast artillery, the restriction therein made is amended so as to permit firing at such targets at such ranges as the post commander may prescribe, with the approval of the district commander, the post commander being held responsible for all necessary and usual precautions as to safety of the range during firing.

After the officer in charge of the practice informs the company commander that range and target are ready, five minutes will be allowed in which to fire first shot with all guns and mortars (excluding subcaliber practice). The company commander will not be furnished with the plotting of shot, but will be given the position of the target at regular intervals not exceeding thirty seconds. An interval of four minutes will be allowed between shots fired with 12-inch

B. L. M., and 8-inch M. L. R.; an interval of three minutes between shots fired from 12-inch B. L. R., and an interval of two minutes between shots fired from 8 and 10 inch B. L. R.

Each hit on the standard hypothetical target shall have a numerical value depending on the time within which the shot is fired, as shown in the following table:

Piece.	Value of the time coefficient for hits.				
	1.00.	0.75.	0.50.	0.25.	0.
12-inch B. L. R.	If fired within 3 minutes.	If fired in more than 3 and within 4 minutes.	If fired in more than 4 and within 5 minutes.	If fired in more than 5 and within 6 minutes.	If not fired within 6 minutes, score of shot to be zero and allowance to be reduced by one round.
10-inch B. L. R.; 8-inch B. L. R.	If fired within 2 minutes.	If fired in more than 2 and within 3 minutes.	If fired in more than 3 and within 4 minutes.	If fired in more than 4 and within 5 minutes.	If not fired within 5 minutes, score of shot to be zero and allowance to be reduced by one round.
12-inch B. L. M.; 8-inch M. L. R.	If fired within 4 minutes.	If fired in more than 4 and within 5 minutes.	If fired in more than 5 and within 6 minutes.	If fired in more than 6 and within 7 minutes.	If not fired within 7 minutes, score of shot to be zero and allowance to be reduced by one round.

If any shot be not fired within the interval of time specified in the sixth column of the table, the score of zero shall be recorded for that shot and the allowance of the company firing shall be reduced by one round. The next interval of time will then immediately commence to run and the shot in the gun will be available for the next round.

With rapid-fire guns, the rate of fire will be three shots per minute for 6-inch gun, four per minute for 5, 4.7, and

4 inch guns, and five per minute with 15 and 6 pounder guns. No shot will be fired from any rapid-fire gun after the expiration of the total time allowed for firing as determined by the above rate. The company will be given a score of zero for each shot not fired at expiration of time limit.

5. When the exercises connected with artillery practice commence, all other tactical instruction for the companies engaged will be suspended. The artillery practice with any particular piece will be always preceded by the most careful instruction in its service.

6. Each company commander will observe the requirements of Drill Regulations in the practice of his company, and will submit the reports thereof, for the prompt rendition of which he will be held responsible ; either he or his officers will verify the final plotting of the shots from the data furnished by the observers.

The officer in charge of the practice will be held strictly to the responsibility laid down in Part VI, Drill Regulations, as amended in paragraph 4, Part I, of this order.

7. The practice will be exclusively by company ; the record and plottings will be complete and separate for each company and for each class of pieces ; the records of different companies will not be consolidated.

The officer in charge of the practice will place his remarks and criticisms on the practice in the column provided therefor in the record of artillery practice.

8. No officer or enlisted man will be excused from the practice of his company except when, in the judgment of the post commander, the necessities of the service will preclude such attendance, reporting his action with reasons therefor to the department commander.

9. Three or more floating targets of the standard form will be kept in readiness at each post.

10. Before the firing begins, and immediately after its termination, the company officer and noncommissioned officer in charge of any piece will inspect the piece, the carriage, the platform, and the implements, equipments, and accessories, and will, after the practice, make a written report on their condition

to the post commander through the battery and fire commanders. This report will embody any pertinent notes taken during the practice, will state accidents, damages, etc., together with any suggestions (to which the practice may give rise) for the improvement of the ammunition, the material, or the drill. The reports will be forwarded to the district commander.

11. If circumstances should arise under which it would seem impracticable to carry out the instructions as given for coast artillery practice, a prompt report to this effect should be made to the district commander, who is authorized to make modifications if necessary.

All data called for by the prescribed blanks must be noted during the firing, or any omissions explained.

12. The time to fire a series will be very carefully noted by the officer in charge of the practice, who alone will decide on the deductions to be made by reason of obscuration of target, proximity of interfering vessels, etc. (See second footnote, page XXI, Plates, D. R.)

13. Although the gunner is responsible for the adjustment of the sights and laying the gun under the gun commander, the officer in immediate charge of the pieces must take every precaution to satisfy himself that the true object is fired at, that no error is made that may endanger the range party or others, and that costly ammunition is not thrown away. He may verify the elevation, azimuth, or sighting, and direct the gun commander or gunner to make any necessary correction.

II.—TARGETS.

The hypothetical target for the estimation of hits is the diagram, page XX, Plates, Drill Regulations, and the estimations of hits will be made as prescribed on pages 180 and 181, Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.

The form and dimensions of targets will be prescribed in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

III.—CLASSIFICATION.

1. Noncommissioned officers will, in general, be selected from gunners.

2. A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his reexamination, unless he has, during that time, been out of the artillery service for more than three months.

3. A second-class gunner may, on his own application, be permitted to compete, at any annual examination, for classification as first-class gunner.

IV.—COMPANY EXAMINATIONS.

1. The object of this examination is to ascertain in each company the qualified gunners, by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. This examination will take place at the posts where the respective companies may be serving, and will be separate for each company. Boards of examination will be convened by the department commander as soon after the first day of May as practicable.

2. The boards for examination in each department shall consist of three artillery officers: provided, that when a member of the board is a company commander he will, during the examination of candidates from his company, be replaced by another officer.

3. The examination of gunners will include the following subjects, with maximum values assigned to each, as follows:

(a) Use of angle-measuring instruments.....	15
(b) Use of plotting board.....	15
(c) Service of one kind of piece at which the company has drilled during the past year; nomenclature of the principal parts of this piece and its carriage; aiming and laying guns, and mortars under each of the three cases as specified in Drill Regulations when applicable.....	25
(d) Knowledge of the use of sights and quadrants; weights of charges and projectiles; preparation of fuses and ammunition, including building up and priming cartridges.....	15
(e) Use of difference charts and gun commander's range scales.....	15
(f) Elementary cordage; setting up and rigging gins, shears, etc.; the care and use of hydraulic jacks, and of other machines and appliances for moving heavy guns, including an explanation of their use in such mechanical maneuvers as may have been executed during the year; the dismantling and assembling of breechblocks.....	10
(g) Reading thermometers, determination of wind velocity and components by anemometer and vane, adjusting and reading barometer.....	5

The examination in (c) and so much of (d) as necessary will be at the guns.

4. The compulsory instruction of enlisted men in this course will be limited to the prescribed hours of drill and instruction.

5. Modern guns and carriages are excluded from "Mechanical Maneuvers," except in the dismantling and assembling of breechblocks.

6. Each company commander will, previous to the commencement of the examination, submit to the adjutant a list duly signed of the names of all the men in his company who may be designated for examination, with the statement that he believes that each man so presented is capable of qualifying as first or second class gunner. This list will be given to the senior member of the board.

7. The board will keep a record of its marks during the examination, but these marks will not be published. The record will, however, be sent to the department commander. The report of the board to be published in orders will simply contain the names of those who have qualified as gunners, and recite the date of the report in each case, the names being arranged for each company in muster-roll order.

8. Enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent of the total maximum mark at the examination will be classed as first-class gunners, and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent will be classed as second-class gunners.

V.—GUNNERY SPECIALISTS.

1. A certain number of first-class gunners will be selected annually for instruction in the specialists' course. The number and manner of selection will be announced in orders from Headquarters of the Army.

2. Those who pass the examination at the end of the course will receive certificates as gunnery specialists, and will be granted one month's furlough, if desired, before being required to join their companies. Those who fail to pass the examination will be required to rejoin their companies immediately.

3. The course of special courses for gunnery specialists will be prescribed from the Headquarters of the Army.

VI—FORMS AND REPORTS FOR COAST ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The accompanying blank forms,* to be furnished by the Chief of Ordnance, will be used at all coast artillery stations where artillery practice may be held :

Form 81.—Record of Artillery Practice of the Company.

Form 81a.—For the Estimate of Hits.

Form 81b.—Meteorological Record.

Form 81c.—Observer's Record for Lateral Deviation.

Form 81d.—Observer's Record for Longitudinal Deviation.

Form 81e.—Station Record at D. P. F. or H. P. F. Station.

Form 81f.—Plotter's Record.

Form 81g.—Timekeeper's Record.

Form 81n.—Extract from Record of Artillery Practice.

Form 81o.—Consolidated Extracts from Record of Artillery Practice.

All the forms, except 81 and 81a, will be put up in the form of pads.

Before forwarding the Record of Artillery Practice, the post commander will see that all necessary data from it are entered in the "Post Book of Artillery Record."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES :

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

* The forms 81k to 81m, inclusive, pertain to Field Artillery.

Kind of practice, ———.
Year, 190—. *Month, ———.*

			REMARKS.
	Muzzle velocity.	Setting of throttling valve.	
		Recoil.†	
er s.	Fl. per sec.	Fl. or notch.	<p>a. Kind of instruments used for taking ranges; for observation of fire; for transmission of ranges, corrections, and orders.</p> <p>b. Means of giving elevation and direction.</p> <p>c. Time to fire series in service practice. See note.†</p> <p>d. Size and description of target.</p> <p>e. General atmospheric conditions.</p> <p>f. Names of all officers, gun commanders, and P. F. observers engaged in the practice.</p> <p>g. Miscellaneous.</p>

yard,

Commanding ——— Company, Coast Artillery.

Commanding the Practice.

Form 31.

— *Company, Coast Artillery.*

RECORD OF
ARTILLERY PRACTICE
FROM

Battery.....

Fort

Series, , 190

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Received , 190

NOTE.—This report is required by A. R. 415, will embrace firings with seacoast guns and mortars, and will be rendered at the termination of each practice.

To be made in triplicate, one copy to be retained for company record, one copy to be forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance through Artillery District Commander, and one to be forwarded to Department Headquarters for the information of the Artillery Inspector.



Meteorological record.

Date, ———. ——— Company, Coast Artillery.

Time.			No. of fire.	Atmosphere.			Force and direction of wind.					Remarks.
H.	M.	S.		Barometer.	Thermometer.	Percentage.	Velocity, miles per hour.	Direction in azimuth.	Rectangular components.			
									Accelerating, miles per hour.	Retarding, miles per hour.	Deviating.	
									Left, miles per hour.	Right, miles per hour.		

Observer.

FORM 31 b.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Date, _____.

Company, Coast Artillery.

The wind components and atmospheric percentage will be recorded and sent to the plotting room of guns (but not to that of mortars) before the piece is pointed—wind components before every shot, atmospheric percentage before the first shot and not thereafter, unless some material change takes place therein.

If a central station is used for meteorological observation, the wind velocity and azimuth and the atmospheric percentage will be recorded and sent to the plotting room before the first shot, but need not be repeated unless there is some material change therein.

The observer will date, sign, and deliver his report to the officer in charge of the practice immediately on closing station for the day. Any one of Form 31 b delivered will contain data pertaining to one company only.

This form will be filed with the Form 31 to which it relates.

FORM 81 c.

Observer's Record for Lateral Deviation.

Date _____. *Company, Coast Artillery.*

Position of instrument: { In _____* of piece, _____ yards.
To the _____† of piece, _____ yards.

[illegible]

* Insert the word *front* or *rear* as the case may be.

† Insert the word *right* or *left* as the case may be.

Observer.

FORM 31 c.

OBSERVER'S RECORD FOR LATERAL DEVIATION.

Date, ———. ——— Company, Coast Artillery.

This form will be used in connection with such special instrument as provided for observing lateral deviations.

With the instrument set at zero, follow the target by means of the limb tangent screw, keeping vertical hair on target until the instant the shot strikes. Then, immediately, by means of the vernier tangents crew, cover the point of fall with vertical hair—the reading of the instrument will then indicate the amount of apparent angular lateral deviation.

The observer will date, sign, and deliver his report to the officer in charge of the practice immediately on closing station for the day. Any one of Form 31 c delivered will contain data pertaining to one company only.

This report will be filed with the Form 31 to which it pertains.

NOTE.—When instrument is to right or left of gun—

1. For all practical purposes, when this distance is small as compared to the range, reduction to the line of fire is not necessary; the deviation will be reduced to yards from the angles as read, without reduction, the error being negligible.

2. If distance to right or left be great, or if it is desired to reduce to the line of fire, the following formula may be used:

$$D = \frac{E + d}{R_0} R_t \tan \phi, \text{ in which}$$

D = deviation, in yards.

ϕ = observed angular deviation.

R_t = distance gun to target, in yards.

R_0 = distance gun to splash, in yards.

$$E = R_t - R_0 \begin{cases} \text{shot over (+)} \\ \text{shot short (-)} \end{cases}$$

d = instrument to $\left\{ \begin{matrix} R \\ L \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} - \\ + \end{matrix} \right\}$ in yards.

$R_t \tan \phi \left\{ \begin{matrix} (+) \\ (-) \end{matrix} \right\}$ if measured to R of line.

$\left\{ \begin{matrix} (+) \\ (-) \end{matrix} \right\}$ if measured to L of fire.

FORM 31 d.

OBSERVER'S RECORD.

TAKEN BY RANGE PARTY.

Date, ———.

—— Company, Coast Artillery.

This form will be used by the range party observer for recording longitudinal deviations.

The observer will date, sign, and deliver his report to the officer in charge of the practice as soon as practicable after the return of the boat for the day. Any of Form 31 d delivered will contain data relating to one company only.

This report will be filed with the Form 31 to which it relates.

FORM 31 e.

STATION RECORD.

Date, _____.

Company, Coast Artillery.

This form will be filled in with ink on the conclusion of the day's practice, dated, signed by the officer or noncommissioned officer in charge of station and delivered to the officer in charge of practice.

In the case of horizontal base, the angles taken at the secondary station will be at once transmitted to and recorded in pencil at the principal station opposite the corresponding observations taken at the latter station.

Any one of Form 31 e delivered will contain data pertaining to one company only. The record will be retained with the Form 31 to which it pertains.

FORM 31 f.
Plotter's Record.

Date, ———. ——— Company, Coast Artillery.

[illegible]

(1) See pages 130-131, D. R. C. A.

Plotter.

FORM 31 f.

PLOTTER'S RECORD.

Date, _____.

_____, *Company, Coast Artillery*

This form will be filled in at the plotting board by a company officer after his company has completed its practice. When completed, this form will be delivered to the commanding officer of the company to which it pertains (together with the Forms 31 c, 31 d, and 31 e from which it was made up) as official data for Form 31. It will be filed with the Form 31 referred to.

FORM 31 g.

Timekeeper's Record.

Date, _____. _____ Company, Coast Artillery Piece, _____.

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted.

Timekeeper.

FORM 31 g.

TIMEKEEPER'S RECORD.

Date, ———.

—— Company, Coast Artillery.

Piece, ———.

NOTE.—Time taken out on account of interruptions of any kind will be given and explained by remark written across the face of the form between the serial numbers of the shots between which the interruption occurred.

To be submitted to the officer in charge of the practice immediately after the firing ceases for the day.

Any one of Form 31 g delivered will contain data relating to one company only. To be retained with the Form 31 to which it pertains.

FORM 81 n.

Extract from Record of Artillery Practice of ——— Company, Coast Artillery, 190—.

Company.		Station at which practice was held.		8", 10", or 12" B. L. R. or 12" Mortar.					R. F. Guns, Class c or d.					R. F. Guns, Class a or b.					8" M. L. R.								
				Kind and caliber of piece.		Charge, service or practice.		Yds.		Miles per hour.		Average speed of target.		Percentage of hits as affected by time coefficients.		Kind and caliber of piece.		Charge, service or practice.		Yds.		Miles per hour.		Average speed of target.		Percentage of hits as affected by time coefficients.	

Place, _____ Date, _____
Commanding ——— Company, Coast Artillery.

NOTE.—The summary of the practice (called for on this blank) with the service or practice charges, of one company on any one occasion during the practice year to be entered each on one horizontal line.

FORM 31 n.

----- *Company, Coast Artillery.*

EXTRACT FROM RECORD OF ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Year, 190—.

NOTE.—To be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained in company and one copy to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through the post commander, as soon as practicable after conclusion of the annual practice.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 98. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 3, 1902.**

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, September 1, 1902.*

By direction of the President, the Departments of North Philippines and South Philippines will be discontinued on the 30th of September, 1902, and on and after that date the Division of the Philippines will be composed of the following departments:

Department of Luzon, to include all that portion of the Philippine Archipelago lying north of a line passing southeasterly through the West Pass of Apo, or Mindoro Strait, to the twelfth parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to the 124th degree, 10 minutes east of Greenwich, but including the entire island of Masbate; thence northerly to and through San Bernardino Strait.

Brigadier General *James F. Wade*, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of this department.

Department of the Visayas, to include all islands in the Philippine Archipelago lying south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon, as above described, east of longitude 121° 45' east of Greenwich and north of the 9th parallel of latitude, including all of Paragua and adjacent islands, and excepting the island of Mindanao and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao.

Brigadier General *Frank D. Baldwin*, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of this department, with headquarters at Iloilo.

Department of Mindanao, to include all the remaining islands of the Philippine Archipelago.

Brigadier General *Samuel S. Sumner*, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of this department.

The division commander will designate the places for the department headquarters (excepting the Visayas, designated above), and will also assign the necessary staff officers and make such distribution of troops as in his judgment will best meet the requirements of the service in the division.

WM. CARY SANGER,
Acting Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
*Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 99. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 4, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 157 of the Regulations for the Army Transport Service, approved May 5, 1900, is amended to read as follows:

157. The Army transport flag should be hoisted only at the main truck. Whenever the President, the Secretary of War, or other cabinet officer having a flag, shall be aboard, the Army transport flag should be hauled down and the President's or Secretary's flag displayed at the main. The following sizes of flags and ensigns will be carried in each transport: Two sizes of the Army transport flag, one full size, 12-feet fly and 8-feet hoist, and one storm size, 6-feet fly and 4 feet hoist; two sizes of the jack, and three sizes of the ensign, one size the dress ensign, 18-feet fly, the full size 12-feet fly, and the storm size 6-feet fly. In addition, two sets of international code flags, boat ensigns in proportion to the number of boats carried, and set of flags of all nations, the number and nationality to be regulated by the duty in which the transport is engaged, will also be carried. The jack is not hoisted at sea and when flown must be from a jackstaff or from halyards bent to the forestay.

Ship should be dressed when lying in a port on a national holiday and when invited to do so by the senior officer of a foreign war vessel to participate in some occasion which requires the latter ship to be dressed. It is an act of courtesy to dress ship when on arrival in a foreign port it is found that other ships are dressed. When a ship is dressed in honor of a national holiday of a foreign nation the flag of that nation is hoisted at the main. The method of dressing ship will follow as far as practicable the regulations of the United States Navy, the international signal flags to be used for that purpose, spread on each bulwark or on a line running fore and aft over the trucks. The use of flags of other nations is not permissible.

Whenever a transport entering harbor or in harbor has on board the remains of commissioned officers or representatives

of the United States diplomatic or consular service, who have died *en route*, the flag will be displayed at half-mast until the removal of the remains from the ship.

All transports while in sight of a flag at half-mast on another transport or naval vessel or Government building on shore shall also carry their flag at half-mast.

Whenever remains of officers, soldiers, employees, or others are being transported as a part of the cargo of the ship the flag will be half-masted only during the transfer of the bodies from the ship and for one hour thereafter.

On Memorial Day the flag will be displayed at half-mast until midday, when it will be mastheaded.

II.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is added to the table of allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice on page 8, General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, from this office:

Engineer officers, 250 ball cartridges for revolver, caliber .38 or .45, and 75 blank cartridges for revolver, caliber .38 or .45.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER.

*Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.*

GZM

B

Pr

190

ton

U

1

t

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 } *Washington, September 8, 1902.***
No. 100.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Manila, Philippine Islands, pursuant to Special Orders. No. 2, June 14, 1902, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, and of which Brigadier General WILLIAM H. BISBEE, U. S. Army, was president, and Major MILLARD F. WALTZ, 1st U. S. Infantry, was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried—

Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

CHARGE.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Specification 1st—"In that Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops stationed at Jiminez, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and having in his charge one Uvaldo Abing, presidente of the pueblo of Jiminez, of said Island of Mindanao, as a prisoner, did unlawfully order, direct and by his presence and authority, cause the soldiers and others subject to his, the said *Ryan's* command, to execute upon him, the said Abing, a method of punishment commonly known in the Philippine Islands as the 'water cure;' that is, did cause water to be introduced into the mouth and stomach of the said Abing against his will, for the purpose of extorting information from him. This at Jiminez, Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on or about the 1st day of December, 1901."

Specification 2d—"In that Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry, being on duty commanding a detachment of United States troops stationed at Jiminez, Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and having in his charge one Luis Girneno, vice presidente of the pueblo of Jiminez, Island of Mindanao, as a prisoner, did unlawfully order, direct, and by his presence and authority, cause the soldiers and others under his, the said *Ryan's* com-

mand, to tie the arms of the said Girneno behind³him and hold him, the said Girneno, vertically, head downward, and partly immersed in a bucket of water for a period of five or ten seconds, for the purpose of extorting information from him, the said Girneno. This at Jiminez, Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on or about the 1st day of December 1901."

To which charge and specifications the accused, Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry, pleaded as follows:

To the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the 2d *Specification*, "Not guilty."

To the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

FINDING.

Of the 1st *Specification*, "Not guilty."

Of the 2d *Specification*, "'Guilty,' except the word 'unlawfully' attaching no criminality thereto, and of the excepted word, not guilty."

Of the CHARGE, "Not guilty."

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore *acquit him*, Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th U. S. Cavalry, having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

WHITE HOUSE, *September 4, 1902.*

The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case of Captain *James A. Ryan*, 15th Regiment of Cavalry, are disapproved.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 101.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY;

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 16, 1902.

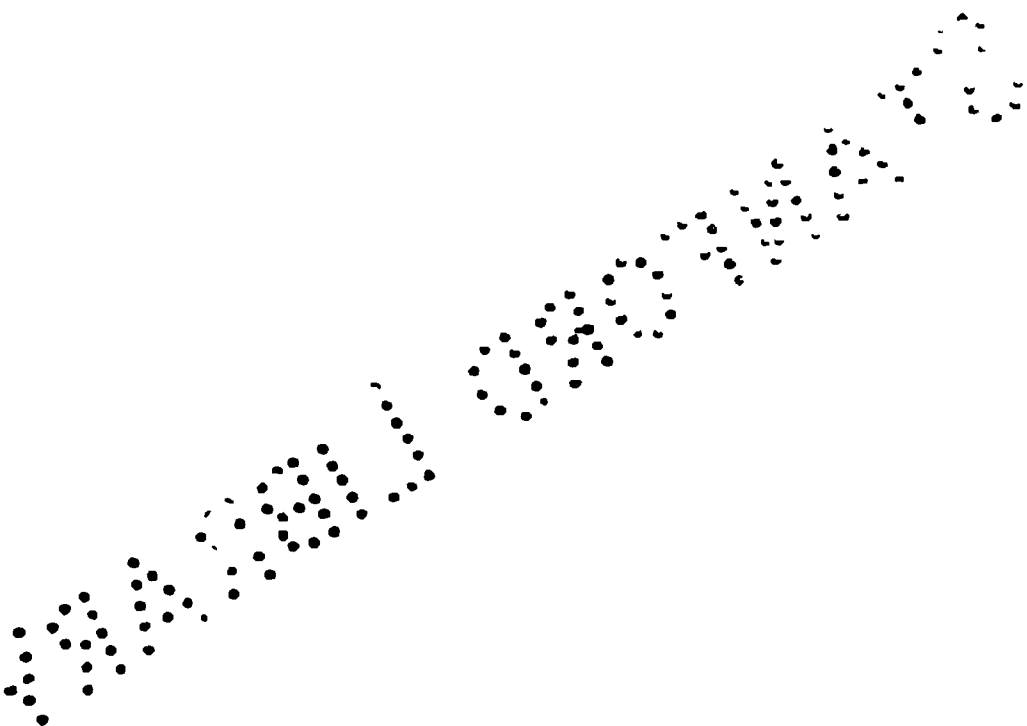
By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, and until measures are taken by the Ordnance Department with the view of strengthening the racers of the 12-inch mortar carriages or diminishing the strains now brought upon them, no firings will be made with the mortar carriages to attain the twelfth zone, including ranges from 10,900 yards to 12,500 yards, requiring a muzzle velocity of 1,325 f. s. with an 800-pound projectile. A muzzle velocity greater than 1,220 f. s., which will be sufficient to attain a maximum range of 11,500 yards, will not be used.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,

Brigadier General, U. S. Army,

Acting Adjutant General.



**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 102. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
Washington, September 22, 1902.**

To carry out the provisions of General Orders, No. 155, Adjutant General's Office, of November 27, 1901, which relate to officers' schools at posts the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Post commanders, subject to the supervision of department commanders, shall have immediate charge of the instruction and shall cause detailed records to be kept of the operations of the schools in order to facilitate the work of inspection.

2. All field officers and captains of over ten (10) years' service as commissioned officers will be utilized as instructors; but failing a sufficient number of these, post commanders will detail such other officers as in their judgment possess fitness for such duties. Instructors of the last-named class will be excused from recitations during the school term, but at the end thereof will be required to take examinations in all subjects completed during the course, except the ones in which they have acted as instructors, and in lieu thereof a certificate of proficiency from the commanding officer will be given them if the latter is satisfied that it is merited; otherwise they will be examined in these subjects as well.

Whenever in carrying out the provisions of this paragraph it becomes necessary to utilize the services of an instructor junior in rank to the officers under instruction he shall in the execution of his duties be given the respect due his position.

3. The officers from whom systematic recitations are required, and who shall take the complete course, will include captains of the line of less than ten (10) years' service as commissioned officers, and all first and second lieutenants, with the exceptions hereinafter noted.

Exceptions.—Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point; the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, or the Engineer School of Application, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, may be excused from

recitations in military law, international law, and field engineering; but they will be required at the close of the term to qualify in those subjects as well as in those in which they have made systematic recitations.

Notwithstanding the exceptions herein noted, department commanders shall require either systematic recitations or qualification by examinations at the end of the school term of any officer of their commands, regardless of rank, when in their judgment such officer may be in need of instruction in the course herein prescribed.

In the formation of classes for recitations lieutenants will constitute one section and officers of higher grade another.

4. The annual period of theoretical instruction shall aggregate ninety (90) school days between November 1st and the 30th day of the following April. Two hours per diem shall be devoted to recitations, exclusive of the time necessary for proper preparation.

5. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the U. S. Army Regulations and in General Orders and Circulars amendatory thereof, including: Military discipline; command; post administration; regiments—organization, instruction, and records; company administration; councils of administration; regimental, bakery, company, and mess funds; post bakeries, libraries, etc.; rosters, detachment, and daily service; honors, courtesies, and ceremonies; purchase of supplies and engagement of services; money accountability and responsibility; accounts current; public property, accountability and responsibility; boards of survey; military correspondence; orders; returns of troops; records; enlistments; Quartermaster's Department—general duties, records, returns, and reports required; Subsistence Department—general duties, ration tables, savings, sales, accounts and returns; Pay Department—reenlistment and continuous-service pay, forfeitures and deductions, and deposits.

Particular attention will be given to the information contained in the manuals of the three departments last named; a thorough familiarity therewith will be insisted upon.

Practical.—Assignment to duty in turn as assistants to post staff and recruiting officers and to orderly room work with

their respective company organizations for such periods as the commanding officer may deem necessary to thoroughly acquaint them with the various duties.

(b) DRILL REGULATIONS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manuals of the respective arms.

Practical.—Drill of troops—not necessarily during the term prescribed for theoretical instruction. Lieutenants shall be given occasional opportunity to act as captains, and captains as field officers at drills.

(c) MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

Practical.—Duty as officer of the day and as officer of the guard, when practicable.

(d) SMALL-ARMS FIRING REGULATIONS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

Practical.—Practice upon the range and in supervision of troops during the regular practice season.

(e) TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

Theoretical.—Recitations in the prescribed manual.

(f) MINOR TACTICS.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Wagner's "Security and Information."

Practical.—Exercises in patrolling, reconnoissance, formation and use of advance and rear guards, outposts, attack and defense of convoys, etc., as frequently as possible for purposes of illustration during school term and during the season of drill and field maneuvers.

(g) MILITARY LAW.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Winthrop's "Abridgment of Military Law."

(h) FIELD ENGINEERING.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Beach's "Manual of Field Engineering."

Practical.—Designing and superintending the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, loopholes, obstacles, etc., as well as locating trenches with reference to configuration of the ground; making of various kinds of revetments; establishing trace and profile of field work, with reference to requirements of defilade; extending and superintending working parties, as frequently as possible for purposes of illustration during school term and during the season of field maneuvers; construction of models of various kinds of works to scale in clay or sand.

(i) MILITARY TOPOGRAPHY AND SKETCHING.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Root's "Military Topography and Sketching," as follows: Chapters I, II, III, V, XI to middle of page 170; from "pacing on page 257 to bottom of page 286; chapter XXII to bottom of page 312; chapter XXIV."

Practical.—Exercises in measuring lines with chains and tapes; ranging out lines; measuring angles with box and prismatic compasses; use of cavalry sketching case on foot and mounted in road sketching; keeping of notes and map drawing.

(j) INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Theoretical.—Recitations in Davis' "International Law."

(k) HIPPOLOGY. (For all officers.)

Theoretical.—Recitations in Carter's "Horses, Saddles and Bridles." (Second edition.)

Practical.—At posts where cavalry or field artillery is stationed—stable management and horse shoeing; examination of horse for age; conformation and soundness.

(l) METHODS, MATERIALS, AND IMPLEMENTS NECESSARY TO COAST DEFENSE. (For officers of coast artillery companies.)

Theoretical.—General knowledge of guns, carriages, sights, quadrants, powders, fuses and projectiles.

Text-books: Ordnance and Gunnery, Bruff; Artillery Circular I, series 1893; Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery; Handbook of Sights for Cannon, Ordnance Department.

Thorough knowledge of exterior ballistics so far as relates to velocities and pressures. Construction and use of range tables.

Text-books: Ingall's Handbook on Ballistics; Artillery Circulars M and N.

Construction and use of gun commanders' range scales, difference charts and plotting boards.

Text-book: Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery.

Principles of construction, use and adjustment of position finders and other instruments connected with fire control and direction.

Text-books: Artillery Note, No. 3; The Lewis Range Finder, Captain E. W. Hubbard, Artillery Corps.

General principles of construction, test, and operation of telephones, telegraphs, and lines of communications.

Text-books: Artillery Circular C; Handbook for use of Electricians; Telephones, Captain S. Reber, Signal Corps, and publication about to be issued by the Signal Corps.

General knowledge of the construction, use, and care of such electrical apparatus as is usually found at artillery posts.

Text-books: Handbook for use of Electricians; Artillery Note, No. 4; Torpedo Manual.

Elementary cordage, setting up and rigging gins and shears; the care and use of hydraulic jacks.

Text-books: Tidball's Manual; Best's Gunner's Manual.

Instruction in submarine mining as outlined in General Orders, No. 51, Adjutant General's Office, 1902.

Practical.—As above by drills and practical work so far as the armament and equipment of the post will permit.

Lieutenants to be occasionally assigned to duty as battery commanders and captains as fire commanders. At posts equipped with electrical or other power plants officers will from time to time be assigned to duty as assistants to the officer in charge thereof.

It is to be understood that nothing in this order relieves artillery district commanders or other officers charged, under existing orders or regulations, with the duty of securing efficiency in theoretical and practical instruction in their commands from their present full responsibility therefor.

6. ALLOTMENT OF TIME IN HOURS FOR RECITATION IN THE SEVERAL SUBJECTS.

First Year.

	Officers of—			
	Cavalry.	Field ar- tillery.	Coast ar- tillery.	Infantry.
Administration (complete).....	35	35	35	35
Drill regulations (complete).....	35	35	(a) 20	35
Manual of guard duty (complete).....	6	6	6	6
Small arms' firing regulations (complete).....	18	18	18	18
Minor tactics (partial).....	15	15	15	15
Military law (partial).....	15	15	15	15
Field engineering (partial).....	15	15	-----	15
Military topography and sketching (partial).....	(b) 15	15	15	15
International law (partial).....	15	15	15	15
Hippology (partial).....	11	11	11	11
Methods, materials, and implements necessary to coast defense (partial).....	-----	-----	30	-----
Total.....	180	180	180	180

Second Year.

General review of administration.....	5	5	5	5
General review of drill regulations.....	5	5	5	5
General review of manual of guard duty.....	1	1	1	1
General review of small arms' firing regulations..	2	2	2	2
Troops in campaign (complete).....	18	18	18	18
Completion of minor tactics.....	25	25	25	25
Completion of military law.....	25	25	25	25
Completion of field engineering.....	25	25	-----	25
Completion of military topography and sketch- ing (b).....	25	25	25	25
Completion of international law.....	25	25	25	25
Completion of hippology.....	24	24	14	24
Completion of methods, materials, and imple- ments necessary to coast defense.....	-----	-----	35	-----
Totals.....	180	180	180	180

(a) To include School of Battery. (b) Including practical work.

Should it be found necessary in certain instances to impart instruction of a more elementary character than here outlined post commanders are directed to form classes therefor. The hours necessary for recitations of these classes shall be in addition to the hours herein directed for the regular prescribed course, but shall be within the school term.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

7. Officers who are temporarily detached from their proper

posts or stations will be expected to so prepare themselves in the subjects herein prescribed for the post school instruction of officers, that upon rejoining at any time during the school term, they will be able to take up the course and proceed with the regular classes. If for any reason an officer joining a post during the school term lacks such necessary preparation, he will be excused from participation in the prescribed course until the beginning of the following term.

8. At the close of each school term every commanding officer will appoint a board of competent officers, senior in rank to those undergoing examination, to examine each officer as to his proficiency in the subjects completed during the course. Whenever this board certifies to the proficiency of an officer in any subject and the proceedings are approved by the commanding officer a statement to that effect shall be entered in the post records, a copy of which shall be furnished to the Adjutant General of the Army and to the officer concerned, and which shall entitle him thereafter to be excused from further recitation in that particular subject. Whenever the number of officers at any garrison is so small that a sufficient number can not be secured to conduct the examination of officers who have pursued any portion of the courses prescribed for their instruction, department commanders are authorized to order officers to adjacent posts for examination, or to order properly-qualified officers from adjacent posts to complete the number required for an examining board which shall in all cases consist of three members.

In case of officers who fail to acquire a proper degree of efficiency in any subject, report will be made to the Adjutant General of the Army for note upon their efficiency records and they will be required to repeat the course at the next annual term of theoretical instruction; in event of a second failure, special report will be made by the commanding officer with a view to its consideration by the board which may be thereafter designated to examine them as to their fitness for promotion.

9. Those officers who exhibit the most aptitude and intelligence in the course of instruction pursued will be reported to their respective regimental or corps commanders (in case of artillery officers through artillery district commanders to the Chief of Artillery) with a view to their detail at the General

Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for further instruction.

10. When an officer is transferred to a new station his record as to the portion of the prescribed course completed and of proficiency or deficiency therein shall be furnished through his regimental or artillery district commander to his new post commander.

11. This order is issued with a view to systematizing the instruction of officers of the line of the Army during a limited period of the year in accordance with the general scheme of progressive instruction and is in nowise intended to limit the authority of department commanders to require additional work during the portion of the year herein only partially occupied. The remaining portion of the year will be further utilized by such commanders to the fullest advantage in the practical instruction of their commands.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 103. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 24, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes of and assignments to stations are announced:

The headquarters, band, and six companies, 8th Infantry, from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of the East; the headquarters, band, and 2d Battalion to Fort Columbus, New York; one of the remaining companies (K) to Fort Niagara, New York, and the other (L) to Fort Wood, New York.

The coast artillery organizations now at Fort Columbus, New York, are assigned to stations as follows:

Major *William P. Duvall*, Artillery Corps, and the 49th Company to Fort Williams, Maine; the 52d Company to Fort Rodman, Massachusetts; the 83d Company to Fort Revere, Massachusetts; the 122d Company to Key West Barracks, Florida, and the 8th Band, Artillery Corps, to headquarters, Artillery District of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Florida.

Upon completion of duty in the national parks the two troops of the 3d Cavalry (E and F) now in the Department of California will be relieved from duty in that department. The major and one troop, to be selected by the department commander, will be sent to Boise Barracks, Idaho; the remaining troop will be sent to Fort Yates, North Dakota, relieving Troop L, 18th Cavalry, which is assigned to station at Fort Meade, South Dakota. As soon as additional quarters can be provided in the Department of Dakota Troops G and H, 3d Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Apache, Arizona Territory, by two troops of the 14th Cavalry, to be designated by the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, and when so relieved will be assigned to station in the Department of Dakota.

The 10th Battery, Field Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia and assigned to station at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Upon arrival in the United States the 9th Cavalry will be assigned to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, and four

troops to Fort Walla Walla, Washington; four troops to the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and four troops to Monterey, California. Should it be necessary to remove any organizations from the Presidio to make room for the four troops of the 9th Cavalry assigned to permanent station at that post the commanding general, Department of California, is authorized to send the two batteries of field artillery now temporarily at the Presidio to Monterey, California.

Department commanders concerned will by concert of action arrange details of movements and will report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 104	}	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, <i>Washington, October 3, 1902.</i>

I.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is substituted for section 2, paragraph I, General Orders, No. 15, February 12, 1902, from this office:

2. On account of the danger of transporting and storing naphtha its issue by the Ordnance Department for cleaning cartridge belts is discontinued. In lieu thereof a cleaning material called "H. & H" made up into cakes will be supplied. The allowance of one-half cake per belt is sufficient for a six months' supply.

II.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 1, 1902.*

The United States having acquired for military purposes the following described land, situated near Manila, Philippine Islands, the same is hereby announced as a military reservation:

Beginning at a stone monument situated on the southeast approach to the stone bridge over the San José Creek thirty (30) feet from its junction with the Pasig River in the Barrio of Guadalupe, Province of Rizal, Luzon; thence following along the bed of said creek in a southeasterly direction one thousand one hundred and seventy (1,170) feet to a stone monument situated on the east bank of said creek; thence following along the bed of said creek in a southeasterly direction one thousand (1,000) feet to a stone monument situated on the east bank of said creek; thence following along the bed of said creek and its western branch in a southwesterly direction two thousand two hundred and thirty (2,230) feet to a stone monument situated at the head of said branch; thence north 68° 45' west (true meridian), three hundred and seven and six-tenths (307.6) feet to a stone monument; thence north 68° 45' west, one thousand six hundred and nineteen and four-tenths (1,619.4) feet to a stone monument; thence south 18° 34' east, five hundred and sixty-two and seven-tenths (562.7) feet to a stake; thence south 21° 24' west, eight hundred and nineteen and three-tenths (819.3) feet to a stake; thence south 30° 50' east, seven hundred and sixty-nine and three-tenths (769.3) feet to a stake; thence south 17° 02' east, six hundred and thirteen and seven-tenths (613.7) feet to a stake; thence south 13° 48' east, three hundred and eighty-five and one-tenth (385.1) feet to a stone monument; thence south 6° 52' east, five hundred and ninety-four and two-tenths (594.2) feet to a stake; thence south 17° 36' east, four hundred and eighty-four and five-tenths (484.5) feet to a stone monument; thence south 17° 36' east, two thousand one hundred and

ninety-three and five-tenths (2,193.5) feet to a stone monument; thence south $0^{\circ} 54'$ west, four thousand one hundred and ninety-four and one-tenth (4,194.1) feet to a stake; thence south $89^{\circ} 06'$ east, four thousand six hundred and fifty-four and six-tenths (4,654.6) feet to a stake situated on the west bank of the Maysapang Creek seventy (70) feet more or less from its junction with the Taguig River (also called Pateros River). said stake bearing north $76^{\circ} 16'$ west from the spire of the Taguig Church; thence following along said creek in a northerly direction to its junction with the Taguig River; thence following along the Taguig River in a northerly direction to its junction with the Pasig River; thence following along the Pasig River in a westerly direction to the point of beginning. Said area being part of the Hacienda de Maricaban and comprising one thousand eight hundred and one and seven one-hundredths (1,801.07) acres more or less, or seven hundred and twenty-nine and fifteenth hundredths (729.15) hectares more or less. Be all of said measurements, distances, metes and bounds, more or less.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WILLIAM P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 105. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1902.

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 4, 1902.*

By direction of the President and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

(Section A, Fort Winfield Scott, Fire Command.)

Battery Boutelle, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Henry M. Boutelle*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was killed in action near Aliaga, Philippine Islands, on November 2, 1899.

Battery Blaney, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Daniel Blaney*, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was killed on May 5, 1814, at Fort Oswego, New York.

Battery Baldwin, in honor of 2d Lieutenant *Henry M. Baldwin*, 5th U. S. Artillery, who died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864.

ON THE FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Anderson, in honor of Brigadier General *Robert Anderson*, U. S. Army, who commanded Fort Sumter in the defense of Charleston, South Carolina, during the war of the rebellion, and who died October 26, 1871, at Nice, France.

Battery Church, in honor *Albert E. Church*, who, when 1st lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Artillery, was appointed a professor of mathematics at the Military Academy at West Point, and who died on March 30, 1878, at West Point, New York.

Battery DeRussy, in honor of Colonel *Réné E. DeRussy*, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, superintending engineer of the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia, between 1838 and 1854, and who died on November 23, 1865, at San Francisco, California.

Battery Eustis, in honor of Colonel *Abram Eustis*, who as lieutenant colonel of the 4th U. S. Artillery, was the first commandant of the Artillery School, and who died on June 27, 1843, at Portland, Maine.

Battery Gatewood, in honor of 1st Lieutenant *Charles B. Gatewood*, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who commanded Indian scouts in the field and in the expedition to Sonora, Mexico, leading to the surrender of hostile Apaches on September 4, 1886, and who died on May 20, 1896, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

ON THE FORT MOTT, NEW JERSEY, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Arnold, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Lewis G. Arnold*, 2d U. S. Artillery, Brigadier General, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinc-

tion in the Florida war and the war of the rebellion, and who died on September 22, 1871, at South Boston, Massachusetts.

Battery Harker, in honor of Brigadier General *Charles G. Harker*, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction during the war of the rebellion, and who was killed on June 27, 1864, at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated to department commanders by letter.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WILLIAM P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 106. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 22, 1902.**

The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 22, 1902.

By direction of the President, so much of War Department orders of September 1, 1902, as relates to the Department of the Visayas, is amended to read as follows:

Department of the Visayas, to include all islands south of the southern line of the Department of Luzon and east of longitude $121^{\circ} 45'$ east of Greenwich, and north of the 9th parallel of latitude excepting the islands of Mindanao, Paragua, and all islands east of the Straits of Surigao.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

[illegible]

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 107. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 24, 1902.**

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the table of annual allowance of ammunition to companies of Coast Artillery for target practice and instruction, published in General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, from this office, page 2, is increased by the allowance to each company of thirty rounds of blank ammunition of various calibers for rapid-fire guns, to be used in night firing against torpedo boats by the rapid fire guns to which the company may be assigned for target practice.

II.--The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 23, 1902.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Griffin, in honor of Colonel *Charles Griffin*, 35th U. S. Infantry, brevet major general, U. S. Army, and major general, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, and who died on September 15, 1867, at Galveston, Texas.

Battery Burke, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Martin Burke*, 3d U. S. Artillery, brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, and who died on April 24, 1882, at New York City, New York.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated to the department commander by letter.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
No. 108.		Washington, October 25, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 24, 1902.

By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," modified by War Department Orders of May 31, 1902, and published in General Orders. No. 48, May 31, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, and again modified by the War Department July 1, 1902, in connection with the acts approved June 28 and June 30, 1902, making appropriations "for the support of the Military Academy" and "for the support of the Army," and published in General Orders, No. 63, July 1, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, is further modified as follows:

CAVALRY.

12 troops of 65 enlisted men each	780
Regimental and squadron noncommissioned staff	8
Regimental band	28
Total number enlisted men in regiment.....	816
Number of regiments	15
Total number of enlisted men in cavalry	12,240

Each troop of cavalry will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	1 saddler.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	1 wagoner.
6 sergeants.	2 trumpeters.
6 corporals.	43 privates.
2 cooks.	—
2 farriers and blacksmiths.	65

Each cavalry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	8 corporals.
1 chief trumpeter.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	11 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade	21
Sergeants major, junior grade	27
10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) of 28 men each	280
	328

COAST ARTILLERY.

126 companies of 100 enlisted men each 13,734

Each company of coast artillery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 mechanics.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
8 sergeants.	81 privates.
12 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	100

FIELD ARTILLERY.

28 batteries of 120 enlisted men each 3,360

Each battery will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	91 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	120
2 cooks.	

2 batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each 320

— 3,680

Each battery (siege) will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	4 artificers.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 stable sergeant.	131 privates.
6 sergeants.	—
12 corporals.	160
2 cooks.	

Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps 17,743

INFANTRY.

12 companies of 65 enlisted men each 780

Regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff 8

Regimental band 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment 816

Number of regiments 30

Total number of enlisted men in infantry 24,480

Each infantry company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	1 artificer.
4 sergeants.	48 privates.
6 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	65

Each infantry band will consist of—

1 chief musician.	1 cook.
1 principal musician.	12 privates.
1 drum major.	—
4 sergeants.	28
8 corporals.	

ENGINEERS.

4 companies of 104 enlisted men each.....	416
Battalion noncommissioned staff.....	2
Total number of enlisted men in battalion.....	418
Number of battalions.....	3
	<u>1,254</u>
Engineer band (organized as provided for infantry).....	28
Total number of enlisted men in engineers.....	<u>1,282</u>

Each engineer company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 musicians.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	40 first-class privates.
8 sergeants.	40 second-class privates.
10 corporals.	—
2 cooks.	104

Additional strength: For four troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 33 privates each, and 12 companies of infantry, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 59 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for 12 troops of cavalry, 2 corporals, and 18 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for the company of infantry on duty as Legation Guard, Peking, China, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 79 privates; total.....	<u>1,245</u>
Total enlisted in line of the Army.....	<u>56,989</u>

STAFF DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

U. S. Military Academy.....	342
Signal Corps.....	810
Ordnance Department (including ordnance sergeants).....	700
Post commissary sergeants.....	200
Post quartermaster sergeants.....	150
Electrician sergeants.....	100
Indian scouts.....	75
Recruiting parties and recruits.....	500
Total staff, etc.....	<u>2,877</u>
Total.....	<u>59,866</u>

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur through expiration of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

To carry out the provisions of this order, until the reduction is completed, general recruiting, except for the Artillery Corps and the Battalions of Engineers, will be confined to the reenlistment of desirable soldiers who apply therefor within three months from date of discharge; or such other enlistments as may be specially authorized by the Adjutant General.

Desirable men now in the service who wish to reenlist immediately after discharge in the organizations from which discharged and at the

stations thereof, will be given that privilege, even though such organizations be temporarily above the strength herein authorized.

ELIHU ROOT.
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 109.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 25, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order of the Honorable the Postmaster General, publishing rates of pay for communications by telegraph, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

RATES OF PAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., July 8, 1902.**

ORDER No. 735.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Postmaster General by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," approved July 24, 1866, and by the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXV, I hereby fix the rates at which such communications as the said Statutes prescribe (not including those passing over circuits established by the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture) shall be sent during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, and terminating June 30, 1903, by the several companies within the effect of said statutes, as follows:

For day messages containing not more than twenty (20) words, exclusive of place from and date, twenty (20) cents, not exceeding one thousand (1,000) miles, and one cent for each additional word. One quarter of this rate to be added for each five hundred (500) miles, or fraction thereof, but no rate on a message of twenty (20) words to be more than forty (40) cents, nor on an additional word more than two (2) cents. The rate between all points in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be twenty (20) cents for twenty (20) words, and one cent for each additional word.

In cases where the price of a message, determined as herein provided, shall include a fraction of a cent, such fraction, if less than one-half, is to be disregarded; if one-half or more, it is to be counted as one cent.

For night messages not exceeding twenty (20) words, exclusive of place from and date, fifteen (15) cents for any distance within two thousand (2,000) miles, and for greater distances twenty-five (25) cents; in each case one cent for each additional word.

Instead of computing the actual distances of transmission, the distance for payment shall in all cases be taken absolutely to be the number of miles between the capital of the State or Territory, or from the city of Washington, if from within the District of Columbia, from within which (whatever the place) the message is sent, and the capital of the State or Territory, or the city of Washington, if within the District of Columbia, within which (whatever the place) the message is received, as shown in the accompanying table, wherein such distances are given as computed upon the shortest practicable route between such capitals, and which is to be taken as part of this order.

But it is provided that if, on the 1st day of July, 1902, or at any time during the ensuing year, any such company shall charge the public for a message of ten words or less, exclusive of the date, address, and signature, a less rate than is herein fixed for twenty words, exclusive of place from and date, the rates here prescribed shall, as to such company, thenceforth during the year be reduced to the rates so charged to the public.

The statutes provide that telegrams between the several Departments of the Government and their officers and agents, in their transmission over the lines of any such company, shall have priority over all other business. All officers of the United States sending such telegrams should indorse thereon the words "Official Business," and should report to the Postmaster General any failure to transmit them in such priority, and any charge made in excess of the rates hereinbefore prescribed.

Each company will be allowed to charge for messages received from another line at the same rate as if received from the Government direct, at the point of transfer for transmission over its own line.

H. C. PAYNE,
Postmaster General.

Telegraph Companies which have accepted the conditions of the Act of July 24, 1866, and which are subject to the provisions of the order of the Postmaster General fixing Government Rates.

The following is a list of telegraph companies that have filed acceptance of the provisions of the Act of July 24, 1866, up to the present date:

1. The American Submarine Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 24, 1866.
2. The National Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 30, 1866.
3. The Globe Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 31, 1866.
4. International Telegraph Company of Portland, Me. Received and filed October 6, 1866.
5. The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 19, 1867.
6. The Franco-American Land and Ocean Telegraph Company of New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 6, 1867.
7. The Globe Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed May 30, 1867.
8. Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company of St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed June 4, 1867.
9. Western Union Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed June 8, 1867.
10. Northwestern Telegraph Company of Kenosha, Wis. Received and filed June 30, 1867.
11. Great Western Telegraph Company of New York. Received and filed January 17, 1868.
12. The Franklin Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 17, 1868.
13. The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed April 13, 1868.
14. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed July 23, 1868.
15. The Atlantic and Pacific States Telegraph Company of Sacramento, Cal. Received and filed September 7, 1868.
16. The Eastern Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 5, 1868.
17. The Delaware River Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed October 23, 1868.

18. Cape May and Shore Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed April 2, 1869.
19. Peninsula Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed May 9, 1869.
20. Ocean Telegraph Company of Boston, Mass. Received and filed July 15, 1869.
21. The American Cable Company of New York. Received and filed April 15, 1870.
22. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company of Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed July 22, 1870.
23. International Ocean Telegraph Company of New York City. Received and filed January 20, 1871.
24. Missouri River Telegraph Company of Sioux City, Iowa. Received and filed May 3, 1871.
25. The Marine and Inland Telegraph Company of New Jersey, 715 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed November 27, 1872.
26. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of Missouri. Executive Office, 145 Broadway, New York City. Received and filed May 8, 1877.
27. New Jersey and New England Telegraph Company. Received and filed November 21, 1878. Address A. L. Worthington, No. 10 Green street, Trenton, N. J.
28. The American Rapid Telegraph Company, 41 Wall street, New York. Received and filed April 12, 1879. Special rates received and filed April 1, 1881.
29. Central Union Telegraph Company, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed May 9, 1879.
30. New York Land and Ocean Telegraph Company. Received and filed May 10, 1879.
31. Deseret Telegraph Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed May 19, 1879.
32. American Union Telegraph Company of New York, 145 Broadway, New York. Received and filed July 1, 1879.
33. The American Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Chas. S. Greeley, president, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed July 9, 1879.
34. Wabash Railway Company, Cyrus W. Field, president, New York. Received and filed July 11, 1879.
35. The American Union Telegraph Company of New Jersey, D. H. Bates, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 17, 1879.
36. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of Maryland, John W. Garrett, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1879.
37. The American Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Md. Received and filed July 31, 1879.
38. The Deer Lodge Telegraph Company of Butte City, Mont. Received and filed August 30, 1879.
39. The American Union Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, D. H. Bates, president, Philadelphia. Received and filed September 4, 1879.
40. The American Union Telegraph Company of Indiana, Lafayette, Ind. Received and filed September 12, 1879.
41. The Cheyenne and Black Hills Telegraph Company, W. H. Hibbard, superintendent, Cheyenne, Wyo. Received and filed November 7, 1879.
42. The American Union Telegraph Company of Ohio, Frank B. Swayne, president, Toledo, Ohio. Received and filed November 8, 1879.

43. The American Union Telegraph Company of Louisiana, Ed. Leloup, secretary, New Orleans, La. Received and filed March 1, 1880.

44. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Ohio, Geo. Hoadley, president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Received and filed September 3, 1880.

45. The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company of St. Louis, Mo., Solon Humphreys, president, No. 80 Broadway, New York. Received and filed September 13, 1880.

46. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Illinois, C. H. Hudson, president, No. 81 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1880.

47. Frontier Telegraph Company of Texas, G. O. Appleby, president, Lampasas, Tex. Received and filed October 25, 1880.

48. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New Jersey, J. Heron Croaman, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 21, 1881.

49. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of New York, Wm. W. Maris, president, No. 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 8, 1881.

50. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Illinois, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed October 24, 1881.

51. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of Missouri, Carroll Sprigg, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed November 14, 1881.

52. New Jersey Mutual Telegraph Company, Jno. H. Walker, secretary, Newark, N. J. Received and filed November 17, 1881.

53. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, Wm. W. Maris, president, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 8, 1881.

54. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, Welty McCullogh, secretary, Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed March 6, 1882.

55. East Tennessee Telephone Company, D. I. Carson, secretary, New York. Received and filed May 31, 1882.

56. Southern Telegraph Company, James F. Cox, president, 48 Exchange Place, New York. Received and filed August 4, 1882.

57. Postal Telegraph Company, A. W. Beard, president, 2 Wall street, New York. Received and filed August 31, 1882.

58. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, J. G. Chase, secretary, 58 Broadway, New York. Received and filed December 14, 1882.

59. Mutual Union Telegraph Company of New York, John G. Moore, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 5, 1883.

60. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company in Pennsylvania, J. B. Washington, secretary, Pittsburg, Pa. Received and filed March 17, 1883.

61. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Indiana, Geo. P. Frick, president; Dan'l T. Downey, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 17, 1883.

62. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of the State of New York, Geo. P. Frick, president; Edward B. Golliday, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 17, 1883.

63. The Northern and Southern Telegraph Company, corner State and Bridge streets, New York City, John F. Davis, president; Wm. H. Harfield, secretary. Received and filed September 28, 1883.

64. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of New Jersey, Geo. P. Frick, president; Edward B. Golliday, secretary, Trenton, N. J. Received and filed November 7, 1883.

65. National Telegraph Company of New York, Calvin S. Brice, president, New York, N. Y.; F. E. Worcester, secretary. Received and filed January 31, 1884.
66. Philadelphia and Seaboard Telegraph Company of New Jersey, Milton Cowperthwaite, secretary, Camden, N. J. Received and filed February 23, 1884.
67. Providence and Pascoag Telegraph Company of Rhode Island, D. H. Bates, president, New York; F. Jessen, secretary. Received and filed July 10, 1884.
68. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Missouri, Geo. P. Frick, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 18, 1884.
69. Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Louisiana, D. H. Bates, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed July 25, 1884.
70. The New England Telegraph Company, F. A. McKeone, president, New York. Received and filed July 26, 1884.
71. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Texas, D. H. Bates, president, New York. Received and filed August 13, 1884.
72. The New England Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, Dan. S. Robeson, New York, vice-president. Received and filed September 5, 1884.
73. The Chesapeake and Ohio Telegraph Lines, C. W. Smith, general manager, Richmond, Va. Received and filed September 29, 1884.
74. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, D. H. Bates, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed December 15, 1884.
75. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, Henry Rosener, 2d vice-president, New York. Received and filed January 29, 1885.
76. The Pacific Telegraph Company, Geo. H. Myers, secretary, Kansas City, Mo. Received and filed July 27, 1885.
77. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Baltimore County, Maryland, D. H. Bates, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed February 20, 1886.
78. Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Jas. H. Withington, president, New York. Received and filed April 6, 1886.
79. The North American Telegraph Company, W. H. Eustis, secretary, Minneapolis, Minn. Received and filed April 22, 1886.
80. The San Juan Telegraph Company, W. E. Block, secretary, Ouray, Colo. Received and filed June 9, 1886.
81. Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Henry Rosener, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 20, 1886.
82. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, R. Duryea, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed September 11, 1886.
83. The Manhattan Railway Company, D. W. McWilliams, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed October 6, 1886.
84. The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company, George M. Myers, secretary, Rosedale, Kans. Received and filed February 24, 1887.
85. The Empire and Bay State Telegraph Company, Henry Macdona, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 12, 1887.
86. The Spokane Falls and Wardner Telephone-Telegraph Lines, W. S. Norman, owner, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed August 17, 1887.
87. The Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company, W. M. Cairns, general manager, Butte, Mont. Received and filed August 18, 1887.
88. The Central Arizona Telegraph Company, L. H. Wilson, president, Prescott, Ariz. Received and filed October 6, 1887.
89. W. S. Norman's U. S. Military Telegraph Line. Between Fort Coeur d'Alene

and Spokane Falls. W. S. Norman, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed October 13, 1887.

90. The Wyoming Inland Telegraph Company, F. B. Proctor, secretary, Buffalo, Wyo. Received and filed October 19, 1887.

91. The Chicago Postal Telegraph Company, Marcus Pollasky, president, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed January 3, 1888.

92. The Western Union Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Richard J. Bloxham, president, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed January 7, 1889.

93. The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, D. I. Carson, secretary, 195 Broadway, New York. Received and filed February 18, 1889.

94. The Washington and Idaho Telegraph Company, E. B. Spencer, secretary, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed May 11, 1889.

95. The Continental Telegraph Company, E. L. Martin, president, Kansas City, Mo. Received and filed May 27, 1889.

96. The Maryland Central Railway Company, C. F. Kerchner, secretary, Baltimore, Md. Received and filed September 6, 1889.

97. The Edison Mutual Telegraph Company, Titus Sheared, president, Van Wert, Ohio. Received and filed November 11, 1889.

98. The Atlantic Postal Telegraph Cable Company, A. B. Chandler, president, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed August 2, 1890.

99. The New York Submarine Cable and Telegraph Company, S. F. Austin, secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y. Received and filed September 2, 1892.

100. New England Printing Telegraph Company, Charles O. Billings, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed December 5, 1892.

101. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, Geo. Y. Wallace, president, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed June 12, 1893.

102. Oregon Telegraph and Telephone Company, W. B. King, president, Portland, Oreg. Received and filed September 1, 1893.

103. Cie Française du Telegraphe du Paris à New York, M. LeFavre, president. Received and filed October 11, 1893.

104. U. S. Postal Printing Telegraph Company, J. W. Rogers, president, Washington, D. C. Received and filed December 21, 1894.

105. The Board of Trade Telegraph Company, A. B. Chandler, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 2, 1895.

106. The Electric News and Money Transfer Company, Allan Macdonell, president, Jersey City, N. J. Received and filed July 16, 1895.

107. The Western Telephone and Telegraph Company, Geo. W. Beers, president, Lima, Ohio. Received and filed November 25, 1895.

108. The Standard Telegraph and Telephone Company, James S. Clarkson, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed January 4, 1896.

109. The New England Printing Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, J. B. Clark, secretary, Boston, Mass. Received and filed February 12, 1896.

110. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas, Geo. B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 18, 1896.

111. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Arkansas, James Thorpe, acting secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

112. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Texas, George B. Perham, secretary and treasurer, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed May 28, 1896.

113. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Louisiana, J. H. McLeary, president, New Orleans, La. Received and filed June 11, 1896.

114. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Massachusetts, H. J. Pettengill, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed September 11, 1896.
115. The Citizens' Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Frank E. Sherwood, president, Honesdale, Pa. Received and filed April 8, 1897.
116. The Carolina Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company of Charleston, S. C., T. Moultrie Mordecai, vice-president, Charleston, S. C. Received and filed June 7, 1897.
117. The Postal Telegraph Company of Illinois, Leander D. Parker, president, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed June 17, 1897.
118. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of New York, George B. Perham, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed July 17, 1897.
119. The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company of Texas, Charles J. Glidden, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed July 17, 1897.
120. The Spokane and B. C. Telegraph and Telephone Company, B. M. White, secretary, Meyers Falls, Wash. Received and filed July 19, 1897.
121. The Empire Telephone and Telegraph Company, D. A. Reynolds, president, 803 New York Life Building, New York, N. Y. Received and filed September 28, 1897.
122. The National Telephone and Telegraph Company, George W. Beers, president, Fort Wayne, Ind. Received and filed October 2, 1897.
123. The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company, George B. Perham, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed October 8, 1897.
124. The Southwestern Telephone and Telegraph Company of Arkansas, Charles J. Glidden, president, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed November 13, 1897.
125. The Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, John I. Sabin, president, San Francisco, Cal. Received and filed December 14, 1897.
126. The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, James E. Caldwell, president, Nashville, Tenn. Received and filed January 8, 1898.
127. The United Telegraph, Telephone and Electric Company, John G. Earle, president, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed March 25, 1898.
128. The Minnesota Central Telephone Company, D. N. Tallman, president, Minneapolis, Minn. Received and filed April 4, 1898.
129. The Inland Telephone and Telegraph Company, John Lawrence, vice-president, Spokane, Wash. Received and filed April 11, 1898.
130. The East Tennessee Telephone Company, O. F. Noel, president, Nashville, Tenn. Received and filed April 18, 1898.
131. The Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Indiana, Welcome I. Capen, president, Indianapolis, Ind. Received and filed April 28, 1898.
132. The Southern Minnesota Telephone Company, Thomas A. Way, president, Slayton, Minn. Received and filed May 14, 1898.
133. The Southern Dakota Telephone Company, Thomas A. Way, president, Madison, S. Dak. Received and filed May 14, 1898.
134. The Western Electric Telephone Company, Thomas A. Way, treasurer, Britt, Iowa. Received and filed May 14, 1898.
135. The Kinlock Telephone Company of Missouri, William F. Nolker, vice-president, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed May 20, 1898.
136. The American District Telegraph Company of Indiana, H. D. Bennett, president, Indianapolis, Ind. Received and filed June 9, 1898.
137. The Standard Telephone Company of Missouri, Thomas T. Crittenden, president, Kansas City, Mo. Received and filed June 20, 1898.
138. The American District Telegraph Company of Columbus, Ohio, William F. Burdell, secretary, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed July 6, 1898.
139. The Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company, J. O. Stevens, assistant secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 9, 1898.

140. The Iowa Telephone Company, C. E. Yost, president, Davenport, Iowa. Received and filed July 13, 1898.
141. Postal Telegraph Company, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 1031-1033 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed August 30, 1898.
142. Postal Telegraph and Cable Company No. 1, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 1031-1033 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed August 30, 1898.
143. Postal Telegraph and Cable Company No. 2, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 1031-1033 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed August 30, 1898.
144. Postal Telegraph and Cable Company No. 3, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 1031-1033 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Received and filed August 30, 1898.
145. The Union Telephone and Telegraph Company, Wm. A. Hughes, secretary, Erie, Pa. Received and filed September 3, 1898.
146. The Central Dakota Telephone Company, E. G. Porter, secretary. Aberdeen, S. Dak. Received and filed October 3, 1898.
147. The Hanamo Telephone Company, J. Woodson Smith, president, Maryville, Mo. Received and filed October 5, 1898.
148. The Owatonna Telephone Exchange Company, W. B. Porter, president, Owatonna, Minn. Received and filed October 8, 1898.
149. The Western Minnesota Telephone Company, E. G. Porter, secretary, Glen-
coe, Minn. Received and filed October 14, 1898.
150. The Bucyrus Telephone Company, E. L. Barber, president, Bucyrus, Ohio. Received and filed November 3, 1898.
151. The Ottumwa Long Distance Telephone Company, J. C. Goddard, president, Ottumwa, Iowa. Received and filed November 29, 1898.
152. The Dakota Central Telephone Lines, W. G. Bickelhaupt, secretary, Aber-
deen, S. Dak. Received and filed December 8, 1898.
153. The Savannah Telephone Company, G. A. Haynie, president, Savannah, Mo. Received and filed January 3, 1899.
154. The Conway Telephone Company, G. A. Haynie, president, Conway, Iowa. Received and filed January 3, 1899.
155. The Minnesota Mutual Telephone and Telegraph Company, D. N. Tallman, president, Minneapolis, Minn. Received and filed January 5, 1899.
156. The Cleveland Telephone Company, Chas. J. Glidden, president, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed January 14, 1899.
157. The Michigan Telephone Company, George B. Perham, secretary, Lowell, Mass. Received and filed January 28, 1899.
158. The Interstate Telegraph and Telephone Company, A. T. Presson, president, Lakeland, Minn. Received and filed January 28, 1899.
159. The People's Telephone Corporation of New York, D. R. James, president, 87 Nassau street, New York, N. Y. Received and filed February 6, 1899.
160. The Interstate Telephone Company of St. Joseph, Mo., H. W. Hansen, pres-
ident, St. Joseph, Mo. Received and filed February 14, 1899.
161. The Boston and New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, Charles E. Adams, president, 89 State street, Boston, Mass. Received and filed March 4, 1899.
162. The Massachusetts Telephone and Telegraph Company, Z. S. Halbrook, pres-
ident, 89 State street, Boston, Mass. Received and filed March 4, 1899.
163. The People's Telephone Company, J. W. Lobb, secretary, Des Moines, Iowa. Received and filed April 10, 1899.

164. The Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, Albert Beck, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed April 17, 1899.

165. The Sheridan Telephone Company of Wyoming, W. G. Griffen, vice-president, Sheridan, Wyo. Received and filed April 26, 1899.

166. The Buffalo Telephone Company, O. H. Parmelee, president, Buffalo, N. Y. Received and filed April 27, 1899.

167. The Fairmont Telephone Company of Fairmont, Minn., W. W. Ward, president, Fairmont, Minn. Received and filed May 10, 1899.

168. The Lackawanna Telephone Company, W. J. Lewis, president, Scranton, Pa. Received and filed May 12, 1899.

169. The People's Telephone Company, Abram Nesbitt, president, Wilkesbarre, Pa. Received and filed May 12, 1899.

170. The Old Kentucky Telephone and Telegraph Company, S. T. Prewitt, president, Pinegrove, Ky. Received and filed May 18, 1899.

171. The Wisconsin Telephone Company, Charles J. Glidden, president, Milwaukee, Wis. Received and filed May 23, 1899.

172. The Forman Telephone Company, W. W. Bradley, president, Forman, N. Dak. Received and filed May 27, 1899.

173. The American District Telegraph Company of Ohio, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed June 22, 1899.

174. The Ohio Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Frederick Willis Conger, president, Cincinnati, Ohio. Received and filed August 9, 1899.

175. The Boston and New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chas. E. Adams, president, Boston, Mass. Received and filed August 10, 1899.

176. The Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company of Missouri, W. H. Baker, vice-president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed September 1, 1899.

177. The Illinois District Telegraph Company, G. R. Johnston, secretary, Western Union Building, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1899.

178. The American District Telegraph Company of Iowa, G. R. Johnston, secretary, Western Union Building, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed September 23, 1899.

179. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Wyoming, Gibson Clark, secretary, Cheyenne, Wyo. Received and filed September 25, 1899.

180. The Colorado Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Joseph D. Stephens, secretary, Denver, Colo. Received and filed September 25, 1899.

181. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Utah, E. P. Gaylord, secretary, Salt Lake City, Utah. Received and filed September 25, 1899.

182. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Montana, T. J. Bates, secretary, Helena, Mont. Received and filed September 25, 1899.

183. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Idaho, W. L. Walker secretary, Boise City, Idaho. Received and filed September 25, 1899.

184. The American District Telegraph Company of Wisconsin, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed October 25, 1899.

185. The American District Telegraph Company of Minnesota, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed October 25, 1899.

186. The Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Telegraph Company, W. H. Baker, vice-president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed November 4, 1899.

187. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company of New Jersey, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed December 4, 1899.

188. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company of Rhode Island, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed December 4, 1899.
189. The Postal Telegraph and Cable Company of Connecticut, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed December 4, 1899.
190. The Commercial Union Telegraph Company of Massachusetts, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed December 4, 1899.
191. The Atlantic Postal Telegraph Company of New Jersey, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed December 4, 1899.
192. The Commercial Union Telegraph Company of Maine, H. S. Osgood, president, Portland, Me. Received and filed January 18, 1900.
193. The Commercial Union Telegraph Company of New York, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed January 19, 1900.
194. The American District Telegraph Company of Kentucky, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed March 1, 1900.
195. The American District Telegraph Company of Michigan (Limited), H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed March 1, 1900.
196. The American District Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed March 1, 1900.
197. The Colorado District Telegraph Company, W. A. Deuel, president, Denver, Colo. Received and filed April 2, 1900.
198. The County Telephone and Telegraph System, G. G. Bickley, president, Waterloo, Iowa. Received and filed April 28, 1900.
199. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of New Mexico, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed May 2, 1900.
200. The Moravia Telephone Company, E. McFatridge, president, Moravia, Iowa. Received and filed May 16, 1900.
201. The New State Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chas. G. Cockerill, president, Jefferson, Iowa. Received and filed May 24, 1900.
202. The Chicago and Milwaukee Telegraph Company, F. E. Crawford, secretary, Chicago, Ill. Received and filed May 28, 1900.
203. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Iowa, William H. Baker, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed July 3, 1900.
204. The American District Telegraph Company, Milwaukee, Wis., W. J. Lloyd, secretary, Milwaukee, Wis. Received and filed August 3, 1900.
205. The American District Telegraph Company of Dakota, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed August 23, 1900.
206. The New York Mutual Telegraph Company, Thomas T. Eckert, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed October 17, 1900.
207. The Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, J. O. Ainsworth, vice-president, Portland, Oreg. Received and filed October 27, 1900.
208. The American District Telegraph Company of Montana, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed November 16, 1900.
209. The National District Telegraph Company of Louisiana (Limited), H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed November 28, 1900.
210. The American District Telegraph Company of Washington, D. C., H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed November 28, 1900.
211. The American District Telegraph Company of Arkansas, E. C. Newton, secretary, Little Rock, Ark. Received and filed December 18, 1900.

212. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Tennessee, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed January 12, 1901.

213. The Mountain Telegraph Company, J. A. Kebler, president, Denver, Colo. Received and filed January 19, 1901.

214. Marthas Vineyard Telegraph Company, Geo. C. Maynard, president, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Received and filed January 24, 1901.

215. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of Kentucky, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed January 24, 1901.

216. New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Telegraph Company, Anthony Higgins, president, Washington, D. C. Received and filed February 14, 1901.

217. Commercial Telegraph and Cable Company of Louisiana, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed March 18, 1901.

218. American District Telegraph Company of Texas, G. R. Johnston, secretary, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed March 20, 1901.

219. American District Telegraph Company of Cleveland, G. R. Johnston, secretary, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed March 20, 1901.

220. Southern Telegraph Association, New Jersey Corporation and Trust Company, 419 Market street, Camden, N. J. Received and filed April 12, 1901.

221. Missouri District Telegraph Company, R. H. Bohle, secretary and treasurer, St. Louis, Mo. Received and filed April 19, 1901.

222. American District Telegraph Company of Missouri, G. R. Johnston, secretary, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed April 29, 1901.

223. Kansas Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 8, 1901.

224. Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of New Jersey, Charles P. Bruch, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed June 20, 1901.

225. National District Telegraph Company of Michigan (Limited), H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed June 28, 1901.

226. Atlantic Telephone Company of the City and State of New York, Wm. H. Stayton, president, New York, N. Y. Received and filed August 14, 1901.

227. United Telephone and Telegraph Company of Minnesota, A. T. Averill, president, Minneapolis, Minn. Received and filed September 12, 1901.

228. Michigan Postal Telegraph Company of Michigan, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York. Received and filed November 2, 1901.

229. Champlain Telegraph Company of New York, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York. Received and filed November 2, 1901.

230. Texas Telegraph Company, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York. Received and filed November 7, 1901.

231. Southern Atlantic Telegraph Company of Baltimore City, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York. Received and filed November 12, 1901.

232. New Jersey Postal Telegraph Company, Chas. P. Bruch, secretary, New York. Received and filed November 12, 1901.

233. Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Geo. G. Ward, vice-president, New York. Received and filed December 12, 1901.

234. American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey, H. D. Bennett, president, Columbus, Ohio. Received and filed December 13, 1901.

235. Lehigh Telegraph Company, J. O. Stevens, secretary, 253 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Received and filed February 4, 1902.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR GOV

Y CAI

Jer. City, Mo.	Lansing, Mich.	Lincoln, Nebr.
0	0	0
597	762	683
842	782	508
170	358	996
151	834	1,542
715	814	765
326	530	1,581
145	853	1,860
357	2,558	1,558
248	2,173	454
145	1,002	1,357
718	809	1,324
066	777	1,693
039	2,465	424
081	620	1,794
591	2,552	984
178	1,758	911
874	1,548	461
028	406	423
195	920	1,241
358	1,083	164
064	746	1,371
226	745	
126		

NUMBER OF WORDS.	RATE FOR TWENTY W	
	1,000 Miles.	1,500 Miles.
20	\$0.20	\$0.25
40	.40	.50
60	.60	.75
80	.80	1.00
100	1.00	1.25
200	2.00	2.50
300	3.00	3.75
400	4.00	5.00
500	5.00	6.25
1	.01	.01
2	.02	.03
3	.03	.04
4	.04	.05
5	.05	.06
6	.06	.08
7	.07	.09
8	.08	.10
9	.09	.11
10	.10	.13
11	.11	.14
12	.12	.15
13	.13	.16
14	.14	.18
15	.15	.19
16	.16	.20
17	.17	.21
18	.18	.23
19	.19	.24

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 110. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 25, 1902.

By direction of the the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders, No. 55, June 13, 1902, from this office, as fixes the allowance of public animals for each troop of cavalry at seventy horses is modified to read *sixty five horses*, except that an extra allowance of twenty horses each for four troops when stationed at the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and an extra allowance of fifteen horses each for twelve troops when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, is authorized.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 111.	}	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, <i>Washington, October 27, 1902.</i>

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to target practice, in addition to those contained in General Orders, No. 62, July 1, 1902, from this office, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. At the request of the Chief of Artillery the velocity for service projectiles with practice charges for the 8, 10, and 12-inch B. L. rifles will be 1,300 f. s., instead of 1,050 f. s., and requisition will be made to replace all practice charges of 1,050 f. s. velocity by those giving the prescribed velocity, the former to be returned to the place of issue upon receipt of the latter.

2. For the 1,300 f. s. velocity with service projectiles in the 8, 10, and 12-inch B. L. rifles the following directions with reference to amount of counterweight and quantity of oil in recoil cylinders will be observed:

On account of the size and consequent low velocities of these practice charges it will be necessary to remove oil from the recoil cylinders of the disappearing carriages in order that the guns shall recoil to a suitable loading position. This removal necessitates a reduction in the amount of counterweight to be used. The proper amount for each carriage should be determined tentatively, it being understood that no more weight should be used than is absolutely necessary to bring the gun to the firing position without shock. The necessary changes to be made have been determined practically and with very slight modifications should answer for all carriages in the service. These are as follows:

8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1894:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	8½ gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	800 lbs.
8-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1896:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	8½ gals.

Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	800 lbs.
10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1894:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	7 gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	1,500 lbs.
10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1896:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder.	7 gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	1,450 lbs.
10-inch disappearing carriage, A.R.F., model of 1896:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	7 gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	1,450 lbs.
12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1896:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	11 gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	2,850 lbs.
12-inch disappearing carriage, L. F., model of 1897:	
Amount of oil to be used in each cylinder	11 gals.
Reduction in the amount of counterweight from that required for service conditions	2,200 lbs.

In determining the amount of oil in each cylinder it is advisable to remove all the oil from the system and then replace the correct amount.

In reducing the amount of counterweight it should be noted that the reduction in pounds is made from that amount which is habitually used to raise the gun properly to the firing position, and the total amount of counterweight furnished with each carriage is not considered.

The amount of oil and counterweight above prescribed is based upon a setting of the throttling valve used for full service charges. The resistance to recoil can be further regulated by an adjustment of this valve within its limits, or by adding or withdrawing oil, as may be required. Efforts should not be made to control the length of recoil by increasing or decreasing the counterweight, which should in all cases be just sufficient to return the gun to battery and no more.

3. The following additional charges, velocities, and zones for the 12-inch steel B. L. mortar, with the 800 pound projectile, have been determined:

No.	Powder charge.*		Initial velocity.	Zone limits.	Breadth of zone.	Overlap.
	Sph.	Hex.				
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	<i>Yds</i>	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Yds.</i>
1	34.00	-----	620	3,000 to 3,625	625	210
2	36.75	-----	660	3,415 to 4,110	665	220
3	41.70	-----	705	3,890 to 4,650	760	275
4	46.125	-----	750	4,375 to 5,275	900	350
5	50.80	-----	800	4,925 to 5,950	1,025	400
6	-----	33.0	853	5,550 to 6,725	1,175	450
7	-----	36.4	917	6,275 to 7,600	1,325	350
8	-----	40.2	1,000	7,250 to 8,800	1,550	600
9	-----	44.4	1,080	8,200 to 9,950	1,750	1,200
10	-----	47.0	1,130	8,750 to 10,600	1,850	900
11	-----	51.6	1,220	9,700 to 11,800	2,100	1,200

* Each cartridge to have 10-ounce igniter (black rifle powder) at each end.

4. For practice at moving targets shot or plugged shell only are allowed by drill regulations. Hence with projectiles which are separately loaded, if filled and fuze shell only are on hand the fuzes must be removed, the bursting charges withdrawn, and the latter replaced with sand to bring the shell up to its proper weight. Sawdust may be mixed with sand to fill the cavity completely or the sand may be wet to bring up the weight. The fuze hole should be closed with a brass screw plug or in its absence the fuze may be reinserted. In case the work can not be done at the post with the appliances at hand the fact will be reported to the Chief of Ordnance. Fixed ammunition will be issued upon requisition, properly prepared, for target practice.

In order that ammunition may be issued in accordance with requirements, requisitions must state in all cases whether fixed or moving targets are to be used.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 112. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 28, 1902.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, October 27, 1902.*

By direction of the President, the new military post to be constructed in the vicinity of Manila, Philippine Islands, will be known as *Fort William McKinley*, in honor of the late President of the United States.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS,)	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 118.	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
	Washington, October 29, 1902.

By direction of the President, the organization of the strength of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, established by his direction May 20, 1901, under the authority conferred by section 37 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, and modified by letter of July 24, 1902, from this office, is further modified as follows:

The regiment will be designated the "Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry," and will be constituted as follows:

1 colonel.	
2 majors.	
8 captains.	
1 assistant surgeon with the rank of captain.	
1 assistant surgeon with the rank of 1st lieutenant.	
10 first lieutenants, two of whom shall be available for detail as battalion adjutants.	
8 second lieutenants.	
8 companies of 65 enlisted men each	520
Battalion sergeants major	2
Color sergeants	2
Hospital stewards	2
Regimental band (organized as provided for infantry)	28
Total number of enlisted men in regiment	554

Each company will consist of—

1 first sergeant.	2 cooks.
1 quartermaster sergeant.	2 musicians.
4 sergeants.	1 artificer.
6 corporals.	48 privates.
	<hr/>
	65

The number of horses required for the mounted battalion will be supplied in accordance with the provisions of this order.

In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reduction will be effected by casualties as they may occur through expirations of service, etc., or by transfers within the regiment.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 114. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 8, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Washington, Maryland, is, under the provisions of paragraph 287 of the Regulations, designated to display the garrison flag. in addition to the posts so designated on page 14, General Orders, No. 56, June 17, 1902, from this office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY
No. 115. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 12, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a training school for farriers and blacksmiths is hereby established at Fort Riley, Kansas, in connection with the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.

The classes under instruction will be composed of men specially recommended for that purpose, to be detached from the various organizations of cavalry and field artillery in active service, and of specially selected recruits. The number of men under instruction from time to time will be regulated by the accommodations available at the post, both with reference to the facilities for instruction and the providing of quarters for the men with the various organizations serving at the post.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide such facilities and material as may be necessary to establish the school at an early date. Thereafter requisitions for material will take the usual course. The commanding officer will report from time to time on the needs of this training school with a view to perfecting its methods and equipment.

Recommendations for the detail of men for instruction from the various organizations in active service will be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army, in order that the number to be ordered for instruction from time to time may not exceed the accommodations available at the post.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY
No. 116. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1902.

The following tables are published for the information of the Army:

The competitors named in accompanying Table I are announced as the winners of the prizes prescribed in paragraph 502, Firing Regulations for Small Arms.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

TABLE I.—*Competition of the Army Infantry team of 1902.*
(Number of men competing, 28.)

Number.	Competitors.	Firing at rectangular targets.						Skirmish firing.						Aggregate for 4 days.							
		For day.			For 2 days.			For day.			For 2 days.										
		Day.	300 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	Order.	Total.	Order.	Lying fig- ures.	Kneeling figures.	Standing figures.		Total.	Penalties.	Score.	Order.	Total.	Order.	
																					Day.	300 yards.	300 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.	Order.	Total.	Order.
1	Preston Savage, artificer, Company B, 18th Infantry.	1	49	42	38	45	174	1	348	2	3	27	4	—	31	—	151	1	281	1	629
2	Archl Deubery, 1st sergeant, Com-pany B, 22d Infantry.	2	48	40	39	47	174	2	348	3	4	22	5	—	27	—	130	5	281	2	611
3	Frank Weik, private, Company I, 20th Infantry.	1	46	44	38	39	167	5	340	3	3	19	9	—	28	—	131	2	271	2	611
4	John R. Rauhuff, 1st sergeant, Com-pany C, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.	2	41	47	42	43	173	3	340	3	4	20	10	—	30	—	140	2	271	4	611
5	James Shafer, sergeant, Company M, 7th Infantry.	1	46	43	45	35	169	2	350	1	3	13	14	—	27	—	121	4	281	3	574
6	James H. Vanscolke, corporal, Com-pany F, 7th Infantry (disting- uished marksman).	2	48	45	42	46	181	1	350	4	4	20	10	—	30	—	140	3	281	7	574
7	Richard N. Davidson, sergeant, Com-pany G, 17th Infantry (disting- uished marksman).	1	45	44	43	35	167	6	335	4	3	17	1	—	18	—	89	17	239	1	568
8	Emil P. Yager, private, Company H, 18th Infantry.	2	40	42	44	42	168	6	335	5	4	26	5	—	31	—	150	1	239	10	551
9	Frank Rich, private, Company D, 23d Infantry.	1	42	45	37	20	144	23	316	18	3	12	17	—	29	—	128	3	252	6	542
10	Thaddeus R. Hyatt, corporal, Com-pany K, 18th Infantry.	2	39	48	40	45	172	4	316	9	4	13	14	1	28	—	124	8	252	13	540
		1	44	43	41	34	162	9	334	5	3	7	18	2	25	—	107	11	218	5	537
		2	48	38	42	44	172	5	334	18	4	5	20	—	27	—	111	12	218	8	542
		1	35	45	41	33	154	18	311	9	3	18	3	1	22	—	105	13	240	13	540
		2	47	42	40	28	157	19	311	18	4	23	5	—	28	—	135	4	240	5	537
		1	39	44	42	36	161	10	320	26	3	12	9	—	21	—	96	13	222	6	542
		2	39	44	40	36	159	16	320	9	4	18	9	—	27	—	126	7	222	13	540
		1	45	46	38	39	168	3	332	6	3	5	20	—	25	—	105	11	208	6	537
		2	43	44	40	37	164	11	332	26	4	7	17	—	24	—	103	17	208	6	537
		1	39	43	9	35	126	28	290	26	3	21	3	—	24	—	117	6	247	5	537
		2	41	46	39	38	164	9	290	26	4	22	5	—	27	—	130	6	247	5	537

TABLE II.—Comparison of the Infantry Competitions for 1902.

Departments, etc.	Totals for team.		Average for competitor (first ten).		Number of competitors.	Number making—		Rectangular targets.		Skirmish firing.		Highest total score for competition.
	Rectangular targets.	Skirmish.	Total.	Rectangular targets.		Skirmish.	Total.	320 (80 per cent) at rectangular targets.	200 (50 per cent) at skirmish.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	
California	2,965	1,689	4,654	296.5	168.9	465.4	33	1	7	320	189	500
Colorado	3,154	2,110	5,264	315.4	211.0	526.4	21	3	1	337	253	563
Columbia	2,752	1,432	4,184	275.2	143.2	418.4	13	3	1	328	210	532
Dakota	2,858	1,488	4,346	285.8	148.8	434.6	13	1	1	347	230	544
East	3,325	2,086	5,391	332.5	208.6	539.1	41	11	6	354	234	581
Lakes	3,165	1,539	4,704	316.5	153.9	470.4	32	7	1	338	208	541
Missouri	3,058	1,445	4,503	305.8	144.5	450.3	27	2	1	323	213	503
Texas	3,027	1,715	4,742	302.7	171.5	474.2	18	3	3	352	233	544
Total	24,304	13,484	37,788				198	31	20	354	253	581
Average	3,038	1,686	4,724	303.8	168.6	472.4						
Army infantry competition	3,276	2,439	5,715	327.6	243.9	571.5	28	10	16	350	281	629

Name, etc., of marksman transferred to the Distinguished Class, for the year 1902, under the provisions of paragraph 505, Firing Regulations for Small Arms.

(Abbreviations: G. M., gold medal; S. M., silver medal.)

Name.	Rank.	Company and regi- ment.	Year.	Infantry teams.			Army teams.		
				Depart- ment.	No.	Score.	Team.	No.	Score.
Archi Deubery	Private 1st sergeant.	F. 2d Inf. B. 22d Inf.	1894	Platte	3	593	S. M.		
			1902	Missouri	1	503	G. M.	2	611
									G. M.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
		ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 117.		Washington, November 14, 1902.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 12, 1902.*

The appropriation for United States Service Schools: "To provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the School of Submarine Defense at Willets Point, New York; the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kansas, by the purchase of text-books, books of reference, scientific and professional papers, the purchase of modern instruments and material for theoretical and practical instruction, and for all other absolutely necessary expenses, to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interest of the military service, twenty-five thousand dollars." contained in the act of Congress approved June 30, 1902, making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, is allotted as follows:

The Artillery School.....	\$7,123.00
The School of Submarine Defense.....	5,247.00
The School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery.....	1,118.00
The General Service and Staff College	11,512.00
	<hr/>
	25,000.00

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 118. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 18, 1902.**

Under authority of the 96th section of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, contracts have been made by the Postmaster General for supplying the several Executive Departments of the Government with envelopes during the year beginning July 1, 1902. With the view to economy in the public expenditures requisitions for envelopes for use of the Army will be limited to those described in the annexed schedule.

No job printing for envelopes other than that authorized by A. R., 908, will be allowed, but in order to facilitate business such inexpensive rubber stamps as may be absolutely necessary for use in event of change of station, address, etc., may be provided, thereby effecting a large saving in the event of change of station, address, etc.

Under the terms of these contracts the following officers of the Army are authorized by the Secretary of War to order envelopes direct from the contractors and to make payment for the same under the terms of said contract.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Depot quartermaster, Army Building, New York City.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Purchasing commissary, Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.

Purchasing commissary, Army Building, New York City.

Purchasing commissary, St. Paul, Minn.

Purchasing commissary, 170 Sumner street, Boston, Mass.

Purchasing commissary, Omaha, Nebr.

Purchasing commissary, Denver, Colo.

Purchasing commissary, 11 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Purchasing commissary, Kansas City, Mo.

Purchasing commissary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Purchasing commissary, San Antonio, Tex.

Purchasing commissary, 103 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Purchasing commissary, 1201 Prytania street, New Orleans, La.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The officer in charge, Medical Supply Depot, 391 Washington street, New York City.

OFFICERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

All disbursing officers of the Corps of Engineers and the supervisor of the harbor of New York.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Disbursing officer, Signal Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE—1902-1903.

Schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government at Washington, D. C., during the year beginning July 1, 1902, under contracts made by the Postmaster General, in accordance with section 96 of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1895.

Item No. of contract schedule.	Estimated number required.	Contractor.	Description of envelopes. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Price per thousand.	
				Plain.	Printed.
					2
3	2,500,000	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches, first quality paper..... 50 pounds..	\$1.68	\$1.88
5	5,000,000	do	9½ by 4½ inches, first quality paper..... do	1.41	1.56
7	12,000,000	do	8½ by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	1.26	1.36
8	5,000,000	do	8½ by 8½ inches, ungummed, first quality paper..... do	1.26	1.36
9	1,000,000	do	8½ by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	1.24	1.34
10	55,000	do	6½ by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	1.56	1.81
11	256,000	Wolf Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.	6½ by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	.93	1.05
12	4,000,000	do	6 by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	.89	.99
13	600,000	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	5½ by 3½ inches, first quality paper..... do	.71	.91
			CREAM LAID.		
15	160,000	United States Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass.	10½ by 4½ inches, highly calendered, first quality paper, 60 pounds.	2.14	2.34
17	346,000	do	9½ by 4½ inches, highly calendered, first quality paper, 60 pounds.	1.67	1.87
18	650,000	do	8½ by 3½ inches, highly calendered, first quality paper, 60 pounds.	1.49	1.69
22	7,000	do	5½ by 3½ inches, highly calendered, first quality paper, 50 pounds.	.73	.93

		CLOTH LINED.			
39	1,000	United States Envelope Com- pany, of Springfield, Mass.	16½ by 9½ inches, azure.....	23.40	23.90
39	1,000	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Wash- ington, D. C.	10 by 5 inches, azure.....	14.00	14.50
45	20,000	United States Envelope Com- pany, of Springfield, Mass.	6½ by 2½ inches, azure.....	5.97	6.47½
MANILA.					
50	10,000	United States Envelope Com- pany, of Springfield, Mass.	15 by 12 inches, first quality paper..... 100 pounds	7.89	8.89
51	45,000	do	15 by 12 inches, jute paper..... do	9.76	10.76
52	500	do	15 by 10 inches, first quality paper..... do	7.22	8.22
53	80,000	do	15 by 10 inches, jute paper..... do	8.84	9.84
54	154,000	do	13½ by 9½ inches, first quality paper..... 80 pounds	6.22	7.22
55	do	do	13½ by 9½ inches, jute paper..... do	7.42	8.42
56	do	do	13 by 11 inches, first quality paper..... do	5.60	6.60
57	do	do	13 by 11 inches, jute paper..... do	6.78	7.78
58	do	do	11½ by 5 inches, first quality paper..... do	3.30	4.30
59	do	do	11½ by 5 inches, jute paper..... do	2.79	3.79
60	do	do	11 by 9 inches, first quality paper..... 60 pounds	3.83	4.83
61	do	do	11 by 9 inches, jute paper..... do	4.50	5.50
62	do	do	11 by 5 inches, first quality paper..... 50 pounds	1.28	1.53
63	do	do	11 by 5 inches, jute paper..... do	1.63	1.88
64	do	do	10½ by 4½ inches, first quality paper..... do	1.04	1.24
65	do	do	10½ by 4½ inches, jute paper..... do	1.32	1.52
66	do	do	10½ by 8½ inches, first quality paper..... 100 pounds	5.61	6.61
67	do	do	10½ by 8½ inches, jute paper..... do	7.33	8.33
68	do	do	9½ by 6½ inches, first quality paper..... do	3.55	4.05
69	do	do	9½ by 6½ inches, jute paper..... do	4.24	4.74
MISCELLANEOUS.					
101	20,000	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Wash- ington, D. C.	54 by 3½ inches, Crane's Distaff linen, 54-pound, N. S. 5, cream	2.06	.....
	do	do	54 by 3½ inches, Hurd's Ideal and Irish linen, 54-pound, N. S.	2.18	.....
	do	do	54 by 3½ inches, cream.	4.57	.....
	do	do	54 by 3½ inches, Whiting's Standard linen, 54-pound, Glenn's 22, white.	4.00	.....
	do	do	54 by 3½ inches, Marcus Ward's hand-spun linen, No. 2811-6.	4.00	.....
	do	do	do	4.00	.....

Schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several Executive Departments of the Government, etc.—Cont'd.

Item No. of contract schedule.	Estimated number required.	Contractor.	Description of envelopes. (Weight stated, except "Miscellaneous," is per ream of paper of 500 sheets, 22½ by 30 inches.)	Price per thousand.	
				Plain.	Printed.
179	112,000	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C. do do James Norman Rupp and R. P. Andrews & Co., of Washington, D. C. Marcus Ward Company, of New York, N. Y.	MISCELLANEOUS—continued. 5½ by 4¼ inches, Crane's Distaff linen, 42-pound, bar. 1, cream. 5½ by 4¼ inches, Crane's twilled flax, 42-pound, bar. 1, cream. 5½ by 4¼ inches, Hurd's ledger linen, 54-pound, bar. 1, cream. 5½ by 4¼ inches, Whiting's standard linen, 42-pound, N. S. 4½, white. 5½ by 4¼ inches, Marcus Ward's Royal Irish linen, No. 213-13.	\$3.62 3.00 2.07 4.18 4.82	
180	2,000	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C. James Norman Rupp and R. P. Andrews & Co., of Washington, D. C. American News Company, of New York, N. Y.	5½ by 4 inches, Crane's Distaff linen, 26-pound, bar. 1, cream. 5½ by 4 inches, Whiting's Standard linen, 26-pound, N. S. 4½, cream. 5½ by 4 inches, Hurd's Distaff linen, 26-pound, bar. 1, cream.	3.06 3.23 3.46	
183	3,000	R. Carter Ballantyne, of Washington, D. C. do American News Company, of New York, N. Y.	4½ by 3½ inches, Crane's kid finish, 70-pound, bar. 2, cream. 4½ by 3½ inches, Hurd's Royal vellum, 70 pound, bar. 2, cream. 4½ by 3½ inches, Hurd's parchment vellum, 70-pound, bar. 2.	3.80 2.40 4.38	

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
 } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 119. } Washington, November 21, 1902.**

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 27, 80, 112, 170, 227, 261, 415, 891, 900, 901, 1828 (amended by General Orders, No. 8, January 27, 1902, and General Orders, No. 89, April 24, 1902, from this office), 1377, 1378, 1387, 1407, 1410, 1475, 1520, 1531, 1533, and 1534 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

27. A soldier to be eligible for the position of candidate for promotion must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, not over thirty years of age on the 1st of September following his preliminary examination, and of good moral character both before and after enlistment. An applicant will not be ordered for the preliminary examination unless it is apparent that on the 1st of September next following he will have served honorably not less than two years. Such service need not have been continuous, but must have been rendered as an officer or enlisted man in the regular or volunteer forces, or as a cadet at the Military Academy, unless such cadet was discharged for deficiency in conduct or studies, in which case he will not be entitled to appointment in advance of the graduation of his class. The competitor at the date of his application must be an enlisted man of the Regular Army. Applications will be made to department commanders on or before February 1st of each year and company commanders in forwarding them will verify the statement of service submitted by enlisted men of their respective commands.

80. An applicant who has passed a departmental board, but has failed to pass the competitive board, may again be examined by the competitive board on proper application made through department headquarters; he will not be required to pass a departmental board a second time. An applicant who twice fails in competitive examination to obtain a certificate of eligibility as candidate for promotion can not again compete for that position.

112. Each sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff will make such personal reports as may be required by the head of the staff department to which he belongs. Each electrician sergeant and sergeant major of the Artillery Corps will make such personal reports as may be required by the Chief of Artillery. The officer under whose orders these noncommissioned officers are serving will indorse on each separate report his opinion of the manner in which the sergeant has performed his duties, and the post commander will forward the report

direct to the chief of bureau or, in the case of electrician sergeants or sergeants major of the Artillery Corps, to the Chief of Artillery.

170. When transportation in kind is furnished a discharged soldier to enable him to reach a paymaster the quartermaster will note on the final statements that "transportation in kind from ----- to ----- has been furnished," stating the cost thereof, which will be deducted by the paymaster. If a soldier, discharged at the place of his enlistment, be furnished with transportation to enable him to reach a paymaster the cost thereof will be ascertained and noted on his final statements, to be deducted by the paymaster.

227. The following books of record will be kept at each post: An order book, a letters-received book, an index book for letters received, a letters-sent book, an index book for letters sent, a post council of administration book, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; a post descriptive book, a post clothing book, a morning report book, and a guard report book, furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army; a post exchange council book, provided by the post exchange. At posts with field batteries the book of artillery record required by paragraph 408 will be kept; it will be supplied by the Ordnance Department. All copies of all returns and reports rendered, if not contained in the book of orders received, letters sent, all letters received which are not required to be returned, in fine, all official papers which relate to post administration and which are required to be kept at the post will be filed and preserved as a part of the post records. The records will not be removed from the post except on its discontinuance. Commanding officers will see that the records are accurately kept and are properly transferred to their successors.

261. A captain may hold the position of regimental or artillery staff officer for four years only, and a lieutenant that of squadron, battalion, or artillery staff officer for two years only, whether in the same or different offices. No officer will be eligible for a second tour, nor for appointment or reappointment, except to serve an unexpired term, until he shall have served two years as a troop, battery, or company officer, but the time an officer may have previously served as a lieutenant in the position of regimental, squadron, battalion, artillery, or post staff officer will not be included in computing the four years for which he may serve on the regimental or artillery staff as a captain.

415. In addition to such reports as may be required by instructions and orders governing artillery practice the commanding officer of a post, battery, or company will forward through the ordnance officer of the department, for the information of the Chief of Ordnance, on forms supplied by the

Ordnance Department a report of each shot fired in practice, instruction, and active service.

891. All public records and papers, such as letters and telegrams received, books of general and special orders and circulars, books of letters received and sent, guard report, morning report, descriptive and clothing, sick reports, etc., are the property of the United States and will be required by the War Department in the settlement of claims against the Government, and for other official purposes. Whenever posts, districts, geographical departments, corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and companies are discontinued all such records will be carefully labeled and packed and marked, showing the command to which they pertain, and forwarded by express to the Adjutant General of the Army. Records of discontinued depots of the staff departments will be forwarded *direct* to the chief of the staff department to which they pertain.

900. Efficiency reports will be made at the close of each fiscal year:

1. By the commander of each department respecting each officer of his personal and departmental staff and each officer who has commanded a post or important camp, or has been in charge of a supply depot under his command, and by each officer of the Corps of Engineers in charge of an engineering division respecting each officer under his orders.

2. By the chief of each bureau respecting each officer of the Army who is not otherwise reported upon under these regulations, but who reports directly to the bureau chief.

3. By the commanding officer of each post (see section 4 of this paragraph), important camp, arsenal, or armory; by each officer in charge of a depot, engineer in local charge of works, the commandant of each service school, and the superintendent of the Military Academy respecting each officer of the Army serving at any such post, camp, station, school, etc., during the year.

4. By the commanding officer, artillery subpost, Fort Riley, Kansas, and by the commanding officers of battalions of field artillery, reports to be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through post and other commanders.

901. All efficiency reports respecting regimental officers will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army; those respecting officers of the Artillery Corps to the Adjutant General of the Army through the commanding officers of artillery districts and other commanders, and those respecting officers of the staff corps and departments to the chiefs of bureaus through intermediate commanders, who will indorse thereon such remarks as may be proper in each case.

1328. The allowance of corn brooms and scrubbing brushes will be as follows:

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 150 enlisted men or over, nine brooms and six brushes per month.

For each organization having an authorized maximum strength of 100 enlisted men, more or less, six brooms and four brushes per month.

Two brooms and one brush per month to each regimental band.

Three brooms and two brushes per annum for each non-commissioned staff officer, including those of posts, regiments, squadrons, battalions, and the Artillery Corps.

Six cans of concentrated lye and six cakes of sapolio per month to each company, troop, battery, and one-half that quantity to each band.

Six brushes per annum to each post bakery.

Twelve brooms and eight brushes per annum to each city recruiting station.

They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance be drawn in one quarter credit can not be given in another.

1877. A ration is the allowance for the subsistence of one person for one day and varies in components according to the station of the troops or the nature of the duty performed, being severally known as the garrison ration, the field ration, the travel ration, the Filipino ration, and the emergency ration. The garrison ration is issued to troops in garrison or in permanent camps; the field ration to troops not in garrison or permanent camps; the travel ration to troops traveling otherwise than by marching, or when for short periods they are separated from cooking facilities; the Filipino ration for use of the Philippine scouts, and the emergency ration to troops in active campaign for use on occasions of emergency.

1878. Enlisted men, prisoners of war, military prisoners at posts, hospital matrons, and nurses in the Nurse Corps are each entitled to one ration in kind per day, according to the station or the nature of the service; and when the rate of pay of a civilian employed with the Army does not exceed \$60 per month, if the circumstances of his service make it necessary and the terms of his engagement provide for it, there may be issued to him in kind one garrison or field ration per day, according to the exigencies of the case.

1887. In adjusting charges to be made against enlisted men or others on account of increased expense to the Government for their subsistence, the value of the garrison, field, and Filipino rations will be estimated at 20 cents each; that of the travel-ration at 40 cents.

1407. All articles of the ration (excepting fresh beef, mutton, canned meats—except canned bacon—beef and vegetable stew, dried, pickled, or canned fish, soft bread, hard bread, baking powder, fresh or desiccated vegetables, dried fruit, jam,

and cucumber pickles) due a company, bakery, or other military organization, and not needed for consumption will, if public loss will not result, be retained for reissue by the commissary and will be paid for by him as savings at the invoice prices. All savings of bacon must be paid for at prices of crate bacon. Savings not needed by the commissary for reissue may be sold by companies, bakeries, or other organizations to any purchasers.

COMMUTATION.

1410. Commutation of rations may be allowed at the following rates, under the conditions mentioned, viz:

Conditions.	Rate per day each.	
	Enlisted men and nurses.	Philippine scouts.
1. To enlisted men, Philippine scouts, male or female nurses on the expiration of their furloughs or leaves, provided that on or before the last day thereof they have reported at their proper stations or have been discharged.	\$0.25	\$0.25
2. To sergeants of the post noncommissioned staff (and enlisted men acting as such) on duty at forts and stations where there are no other troops	.40	-----
3. To an enlisted man, a Philippine scout, or a male or female nurse on detached duty, stationed in a city or town where subsistence is not furnished by the Government.	.75	.50
4. To an enlisted man or a Philippine scout traveling under orders from a place or station at which his rations have been regularly commuted	1.50	.75
5. To an enlisted man or a Philippine scout traveling under orders alone, when the journey can not be performed in twenty-four hours and it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind (which fact must be stated in the order directing the journey)	1.50	.75
6. To two enlisted men or Philippine scouts traveling under orders as a detachment, or traveling under orders as a guard to an insane patient or military prisoner, when the journey can not be performed in twenty-four hours and it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind (which fact must be stated in the order directing the journey), each	1.50	.75
7. To an insane patient or military prisoner traveling under orders under guard of one or two enlisted men or Philippine scouts, when the journey can not be performed in twenty-four hours and it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind (which fact must be stated in the order directing the journey), to be paid on the order of the commanding officer, in advance to, and to be receipted for by, the person to whose charge the patient or military prisoner is committed by the order.	1.50	.75
8. To enlisted men or Philippine scouts selected to contest for places or prizes in department or army rifle competitions, while traveling under orders to and from places of contest, when the journey can not be performed in twenty-four hours and it is impracticable to carry rations of any kind (which fact must be stated in the order), each	1.50	.75

1475. In the settlement of the mileage accounts of officers of the Army distances shall be determined and deductions computed over routes established and by mileage tables prepared by the Paymaster General of the Army under the direction of the Secretary of War; and all payments made by paymasters on account of mileage shall be determined in accordance with the distance tables officially promulgated and in use at the date of the commencement of the journey. Exception to this rule will be made only when the terms of the order, or the impracticability of the shortest usually traveled route, compel the officer to take another, or when the journey is performed by a route shorter than that usually traveled. In such cases travel allowances will be computed over the actually traveled route.

1520. Should a soldier die or desert in the interval between signing the pay rolls and the receipt of the money at the post from the paymaster the check or cash will be immediately returned to the paymaster, the cash by express, the check by registered mail, and a note of explanation stating the fact of nonpayment and return of the check or money will be made on the roll, verified by the signature of the witnessing officer. The same course will be pursued should a soldier decline to receive his pay or if for any other reason it should be impracticable to deliver it to him in person. When a paymaster has had money returned to him in such cases he will cancel the signature of the soldier on the roll.

Should it appear from the pay rolls submitted to the paymaster that the term of any soldier thereon will expire and he be discharged before the pay rolls and money can be received back at the post, the paymaster will ignore the man's account and erase his signature from the "receipt" column, and the company commander in preparing such soldier's final statements will note thereon the date of last actual payment and not the date of expiration of muster period for which he has signed the rolls.

1581. Every soldier in the Army of the United States absent on distant duty shall be allowed to allot such portion of his pay as he may desire for the support of his family or relatives, for his own savings, or for any other purpose; but the allotment privileges to soldiers serving within the boundaries of the United States will be limited to the support of their families and relatives.

1588. All allotments shall be executed in duplicate and witnessed by the respective commanding officers specified in paragraph 1582, one copy to be retained by said commanding offi-

cers and the other to be forwarded immediately to the Paymaster General, United States Army. When a bank is designated as allottee the immediate commanding officer of the grantor shall furnish the bank at the same time that he furnishes the allotment roll to the Paymaster General with the signature of the grantor, and also inform the bank of the amount and period of allotment. Such commanding officer shall also, if possible, satisfy himself that the bank named has an existence. An allotment shall be made payable on the last day of each month and for a stated period.

1584. On the death, discharge, or desertion of a soldier who has an allotment running the allotment ceases. In case of a forfeiture by sentence of a court-martial the allotment or so much thereof as is required to meet said forfeiture will be suspended during the period of the sentence, and the immediate commanding officers will report as expeditiously as possible to department or corps commanders the names of grantors whose allotments thus cease or are suspended, as well as cases of reduction of grade of a soldier who has made an allotment whereby his pay has become less than the amount he has allotted. When it is evident that there will be time for such notification to reach the Paymaster General by mail by the end of the month next following the month in which the forfeiture causing suspension occurs the company commander will send the notification by mail, but when time does not so permit, notification by cable will be sent by the department or corps commander. When the balance of monthly pay is sufficient to meet the monthly allotment or when forfeitures or other stoppages can be satisfied from that portion of the pay of the grantor that is paid to himself and so do not require suspension or diminution of the allotment no notification will be sent to the Paymaster General. When a soldier who has made an allotment so misbehaves himself as to incur frequent forfeitures of pay his company commander is authorized to annul his allotment, to take effect one month thereafter, notifying the Paymaster General immediately by letter, stating the date on which the annulment is to take effect, and making a full report of the case to the department or corps commander.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1880 of the Regulations of 1901, amended by General Orders, No. 130, October 3, 1901, from this office, is further amended by adding the following section:

1880.

* * * * *

4. Filipino ration.

Articles.	Quantities per ration.		Quantities per 100 rations.		
	Ounces.	Gills.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Quarts.
MEAT COMPONENTS.					
Fresh beef	12		75		
or bacon	6		37½		
or canned roast beef	8		50		
or canned corned beef	8		50		
or canned salmon	12		75		
or codfish, dried	8		50		
or fresh fish	12		75		
BREAD COMPONENTS.					
Flour	16		100		
or hard bread	16		100		
or rice	28		175		
VEGETABLE COMPONENTS.					
Potatoes	4		25		
or onions	2		12½		
COFFEE AND SUGAR COMPONENTS.					
Coffee	$\frac{2}{3}$		2½		
Sugar	1		6½		
SEASONING COMPONENTS.					
Vinegar		$\frac{2}{3}$			1
Salt	$\frac{1}{15}$		4		
Pepper, black	$\frac{1}{50}$			2	
SOAP AND CANDLE COMPONENTS.					
Soap	$\frac{1}{15}$		2		
Candles	$\frac{2}{15}$			12	

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 120. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, November 22, 1902.

I.--The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 18, 1902.*

By direction of the President, so much of War Department orders of October 4, 1902, promulgated in General Orders, No. 105, current series, Headquarters of the Army, as relates to the naming of *Battery Arnold*, on the Fort Mott, New Jersey, Military Reservation, is amended to read as follows:

Battery Arnold, in honor of Lieutenant Colonel *Lewis G. Arnold*, 2d U. S. Artillery, brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers, who served with distinction in the Florida war, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, and who died on September 22, 1871, at South Boston, Massachusetts.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

II.--The following order has been received from the War Department and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 18, 1902.*

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of paragraph 216 of the Army Regulations, names of seacoast batteries are announced as follows:

ON THE FORT SMALLWOOD, MARYLAND, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Hartshorne, in honor of Captain *Benjamin M. Hartshorne, jr.*, 7th U. S. Infantry, who was killed January 2, 1902, in action with insurgents near Lanang, Samar, Philippine Islands.

ON THE FORT BAKER, CALIFORNIA, MILITARY RESERVATION.

Battery Alexander, in honor of Colonel *Barton S. Alexander*, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and brevet brigadier general, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion, and who died at San Francisco, California, December 15, 1878.

Battery Mendell, in honor of Colonel *George H. Mendell*, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, and who died at San Francisco, California, October 19, 1902.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

The specific batteries to which the foregoing names have been given will be communicated to the department commanders by letter.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 121. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 24, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions for the preparation of ration returns of civilian employees are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Officers submitting ration returns of civilian employees will certify thereon that the rate of pay does not exceed sixty dollars per month; that the circumstances of the service make the issue of a ration in kind necessary; and that the terms of engagement provide for such issue, as required by paragraph 1378 of the Army Regulations.

In the case of ration returns for officers and crews of sea-going tugs the certificate will state, in addition to the foregoing, that the men are entitled to rations under paragraph 146, Regulations for the Army Transport Service.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to experimental ordnance stores issued to troops for trial are published for the information of all concerned:

Whenever experimental ordnance stores issued to troops for trial have been thoroughly tested and reports rendered, the officers charged with responsibility for such stores should report the facts to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, through military channels, in order that proper instructions for turning in the stores in case no further trials are necessary can be given.

III.--The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 22, 1902.*

The President of the United States, by order dated November 6, 1902, reserved for military purposes all of Malagi [Malahi] Island, situated at the south end of Talim Island in Laguna de Bay, Luzon, Philippine Islands.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 122: } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1902.**

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following troops are designated for service in the Philippine Islands:

CAVALRY.

Thirteenth, 12th, and 14th Regiments.

ARTILLERY.

Tenth, 38th, 85th, and 108th Companies, Coast Artillery, and 9th, 17th, and 18th Batteries, Field Artillery.

INFANTRY.

Fourteenth, 18th, 28d, 4th, and 17th Regiments.

The artillery companies and batteries will sail on the U. S. Army transport leaving San Francisco, California, February 1, 1903.

The 14th Infantry and the headquarters, band, and 1st Squadron, 18th Cavalry, will be placed *en route* to San Francisco, California, and be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time for embarkation on the U. S. Army transport sailing on March 1, 1903. The other organizations named will be similarly routed and reported in time to sail as follows: Eighteenth Infantry and 3d Squadron, 18th Cavalry, April 1; 23d Infantry, headquarters, band, and 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, May 1; 4th Infantry and 2d Squadron, 18th Cavalry, June 1; 17th Infantry and 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, July 1; 14th Cavalry and 8d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, August 1, 1903.

The troops will be recruited to the strength authorized by General Orders, No. 108, October 25, 1902, from this office, and will be fully clothed, armed, equipped, and supplied, and provided with not to exceed fifty rounds of ammunition per man to be carried, as far as practicable, in original packages (four boxes to a company).

Department commanders are authorized to transfer from outgoing organizations to other organizations in their departments in which vacancies may exist such enlisted men as have six months or less to serve and have not expressed their intention to reenlist. In the cases of noncommissioned officers the transfers will be as privates; but should they prefer they may be discharged on account of their "services being no longer required."

Department commanders are further authorized to transfer to outgoing organizations to the extent of actual vacancies

therein such enlisted men of their commands as desire foreign service and have at least one year to serve. Any vacancies remaining in the outgoing organizations after these transfers are completed will be filled by the enlistment or assignment from rendezvous of the necessary recruits.

The baggage to be transported by the troops will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; tableware, post exchange fixtures, billiard tables, and similar bulky property (library excepted), and tentage, excepting shelter tents, will not be taken, nor will the sabers of cavalry troops, or overcoats, or the dress or full dress uniforms of officers and men, unless in the opinion of the regimental commanders the weather may be such as to require warmer clothing *en route* to San Francisco, in which event the clothing thus taken may be packed and stored at San Francisco or shipped to former station, as may be deemed most advisable. Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take along the usual locker (one to each man) and their personal effects will be limited to what they can carry in this, their marching kit, and the telescopic cases of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man. Baggage accompanying troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man, and any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance. Property left at stations will be carefully packed, marked, and listed in duplicate.

The horses and equipments of outgoing cavalry regiments will be left at posts where stationed to be cared for as follows:

On the departure of the 1st Squadron, 18th Cavalry, horses to be cared for by the 8d Squadron. On the departure of the 8d Squadron, two troops of the 2d Squadron to be sent to Fort Meade to care for the horses of the 1st and 8d Squadrons, and the two troops remaining to Fort Keogh to care for the horses of the 2d Squadron; each to remain until relieved by troops of the 6th Cavalry. On the departure of the 8d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, two troops from the 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry, which by that time will have arrived at Fort Sam Houston, to be sent to Fort Clark to remain until the balance of the 1st Cavalry arrives, when they will return to Fort Sam Houston. On the departure of the 14th Cavalry the department commander will send one-fourth of a troop of the squadron of the 5th Cavalry, which by that time will have arrived in the department, to Fort Duchesne, three-fourths of a troop to Fort Huachuca, one-half of a troop to Fort Logan, and one-half of a troop to Fort Wingate, and the remainder of the squadron to Fort Grant.

The guns, horses, and equipments of the three field batteries ordered to the Philippine Islands by this order will be left behind at the post from which each organization is ordered, their temporary care to be provided for by the department commander.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in paragraph 1851 of the Regulations.

Attention is invited to paragraph 2, General Orders, No. 46, May 29, 1902, from this office, directing that organizations designated for services in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities in San Francisco, California, in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following organizations will be relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, placed *en route* to the United States, and upon arrival in San Francisco, California, will proceed to stations as follows:

CAVALRY.

Sixth Regiment, to the Department of Dakota.

First Regiment, to the Department of Texas.

Fifth Regiment, to the Department of the Colorado.

ARTILLERY.

Twenty-fifth, 27th, 31st, and 36th Companies, Coast Artillery, and 14th, 15th, and 25th Batteries, Field Artillery.

INFANTRY.

First Regiment, headquarters, and two battalions to be selected by the regimental commander, to the Department of the Lakes; the remaining battalion to the Department of the East.

Second Regiment, to the Department of the Colorado.

Fifth Regiment, to the Department of the East.

Twenty-sixth Regiment, to the Department of Texas.

Tenth Regiment, to the Department of the Columbia.

The artillery companies and batteries will proceed to the United States upon being relieved by the artillery organizations named in the first paragraph of this order and will upon arrival in San Francisco, California, be reported to the Adjutant General of the Army for assignment to stations, except that the 25th Field Battery shall not return to the United

States until the 17th Field Battery shall have had time to become proficient in the service of mountain guns, which should be accomplished in about two months.

The guns, horses, and equipments of the three field batteries ordered to the United States by this order will be turned over to their relieving battery.

Upon arrival at Manila, Philippine Islands, of the 14th Infantry and the headquarters, band, and 1st Squadron of the 18th Cavalry, the 1st Infantry and a squadron of the 6th Cavalry, to be selected by the division commander, will be placed *en route* to the United States, and the movement will then proceed as follows: Second Infantry and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry, in May; 5th Infantry and a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, in June; 26th Infantry and a squadron of the 6th Cavalry, in July; 10th Infantry and a squadron of the 1st Cavalry, in August, and the remaining squadrons of the 1st, 5th, and 6th Cavalry, in September, 1908.

The commanding general, Division of the Philippines, is authorized to transfer to organizations remaining in his division such enlisted men as desire to remain in the islands, provided it does not temporarily increase the strength of such organizations more than 4 per cent above the strength authorized by General Orders, No. 108, October 25, 1902, from this office.

Department commanders will assign to stations in their respective departments the organizations ordered thereto, promptly reporting such assignments to the Adjutant General of the Army, and telegraphing hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands. They will also recommend temporary arrangements for relieving from duty in their respective departments the troops designated for service in the Philippine Islands pending the arrival from the Division of the Philippines of troops to take their places, for the action of the Secretary of War.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 123. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Flagler, Washington, is designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war, in addition to the post so designated for the Department of the Columbia by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 80, December 1, 1892, from this office.

II.--In addition to the articles named in paragraph 1404 of the Regulations (amended by General Orders, No. 130, October 3, 1901, from this office), porpoise shoestrings will, by direction of the Secretary of War, be issued to general prisoners when necessary without, however, exceeding the fifty cents allowed per month by the Regulations for articles authorized to be so supplied.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 124. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 10, 1902.**

The following has been received from the War Department and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, December 6, 1902.

The President of the United States, by order dated November 21, 1902, reserved and set apart for military purposes as additions to the military reservation made by Executive Order of December 31, 1898 (G. O., No. 6, A. G. O., January 14, 1899), at Haines Mission, near Dyea, in the Territory of Alaska, the following-described tracts of public land, subject to any valid claims or titles heretofore acquired, viz:

1. All the lands included within the following limits: Beginning at the northwest corner of said military reservation (corner 4 of the existing reservation); thence south two thousand seven (2,007) feet to corner 2 on the east shore of the Chilkat Inlet; thence meandering along the said shore of the Chilkat Inlet, S. 41° 34' E. eighteen thousand nine hundred forty-five (18,945) feet to corner 3; thence across the peninsula to the west shore of Lynn Canal, E. seven thousand three hundred (7,300) feet, more or less, to corner 4; thence meandering along the shore of Lynn Canal, N. 41° 08' W. eleven thousand nine hundred forty-three (11,943) feet, more or less, to corner 5 (corner 2 of existing reservation); thence along the south boundary of said reservation, W. five thousand two hundred eighty (5,280) feet to corner 6 (corner 3 of existing reservation); thence along the west boundary of said reservation, N. 47° 08' W. ten thousand five hundred sixty (10,560) feet to point of beginning.

2. All the land within the following limits to secure a clay deposit for making roads on the reservation: Beginning at a post situated about four thousand six hundred forty (4,640) feet west of the approach to the present wharf at Haines, Alaska; thence east five hundred (500) feet to corner 2; thence north five hundred (500) feet to corner 3; thence west five hundred (500) feet to corner 4; thence south five hundred (500) feet to corner 1, the point of beginning. Area 5.74 acres.

The bearings are true. The variation of the needle at corner 1 is 31° 30' E., and the other courses were determined by relative angles, as the magnetic iron ore in this section causes a different variation for every point.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 125. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 11, 1902.**

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following remarks of the board of officers of November 20, 1902, on medals of honor and certificates of merit, upon the subject of the award of medals of honor, are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

* * * * *

An examination of the published list of "Medals of honor, issued by the War Department, up to and including October 31, 1897," shows that some medals have been awarded for "soldier-like qualities" under the provisions of the resolution of Congress approved July 12, 1862. Under the regulations of the President dated June 26, 1897, published as paragraph 195 of the Army Regulations of 1901 (copy inclosed), medals of honor can not now be awarded solely for "soldier-like qualities," neither can they be awarded for some of the deeds mentioned in the published list referred to, for which medals were conferred prior to 1897. The regulations of the President are based upon the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, which authorized the President to present medals of honor to "such officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished, or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action," and applications are classified as follows:

1. Those for services rendered prior to January 1, 1890.
2. Those for services rendered subsequent to January 1, 1890.
3. Those for services rendered after June 30, 1897.

Those of the first class embrace the civil war period and in most of these cases there is an entire lack of record evidence of individual acts of heroism: that is, of any kind of a record of such acts made at the time. There was no regulation on the subject until 1897 and the great majority of cases rest upon the affidavits of witnesses, embodying statements of their recollection of events that occurred more than thirty-six years ago. With reference to cases subsequent to January 1, 1890, the regulations require recommendations to be made at the time of the action, while cases arising after June 30, 1897, are required to be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed, through regular channels, with the opinion of the commanding officers indorsed thereon, after thorough investigation.

If a regulation had been in force during the civil war with requirements similar to those applying to cases since June 30, 1897, no doubt many would have received medals who are now unable to furnish satisfactory evidence, and many now dead would have been thus honored. As a consequence, numerous unrecorded heroes are discriminated against when medals are awarded for service during the civil war upon applications filed long after the event.

The difficulties involved in the decision of cases of this class are great, but the board has been aided and guided in the consideration of cases referred to it by the paragraph (195) of the Regulations referred to and by the following decisions of Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of War:

Assistant Secretary Doe, January 11, 1894. (R. & P., 379,700):

It does not seem to me that Congressional medals of honor were intended to be given to officers for leading their commands in action, whatever measure of gallantry may have been shown in such leadership. As I view

the law, these medals were intended as rewards for conspicuous acts of personal bravery or self-sacrifice rather beyond the mere call of duty, and not for acts wholly within the line of official duty, however nobly performed. The application in this case is therefore denied. While the records show most gallant and meritorious service, yet the case does not fall within either the letter or the spirit of the law in reference to medals of honor.

Assistant Secretary Doe, January 22, 1894. (R. & P., 379,769):

I do not concur in the argument or assertion that it would be dangerous to military discipline to encourage the belief that these medals are offered by the Government for service rather beyond the mere call of duty, or that such offer would induce officers or soldiers to do "not the duty which they had been ordered or required to do, but some other act calculated to attract attention." The argument does not commend itself to my judgment, for I believe that the American officer, as well as enlisted man, as an almost universal rule is devoted and faithful to his duty in the highest sense of the word, and no merely possible reward for an exceptionally gallant or distinguished act of heroism or devotion will lead him aside from, or cause him to neglect, his plain duty.

I am perfectly aware that it is not generally the duty of officers of high rank to lead their troops in action; but when, in great emergencies, the presence at the head of his troops of the commanding officer is necessary to encourage his men, "it becomes his duty to lead them in the assault;" and since it becomes his duty, and since nearly every officer in the American armies during the last war gallantly fulfilled that duty, I do not believe that such a case is what Congress contemplated in the act above referred to. If a medal of honor were awarded to every officer who bravely led his troops in action the number provided for by Congress would be far too small, as the officers who had the opportunity to so lead and failed to do so are indeed hard to find. If a commanding officer be entitled to this decoration simply because in an emergency, perhaps, he gallantly led his men forward to the attack, wherein has he "most distinguished" himself above the gallant men who followed him? They did their duty; did he do more?

Secretary Alger, February 9, 1897. (R. & P., 467,908):

It does not seem to me that Congressional medals of honor were intended to be given to officers for *leading their commands in action, whatever measure of gallantry may have been shown in such leadership*. As I view the law these medals were intended as rewards for conspicuous acts of personal bravery or self-sacrifice rather beyond the mere call of duty and not for acts wholly within the line of official duty, however nobly performed.

Secretary Alger, July 21, 1897. (R. & P., 477,750):

* * * the papers filed do not point out any "particular deed of most distinguished gallantry in action" wherein the general distinguished himself *above other leaders* of regiments, brigades, and divisions in battle.

Secretary Alger, July 28, 1897. (R. & P., 469,701):

That the captain gave an order to retreat at the right moment and so saved some 250 brave men from capture seems evident. This shows a clear head and prompt action, but wherein it shows *more* distinguished gallantry than should be awarded to other brave men at his side who had assaulted the enemy's works to reach the advanced position is not apparent.

Secretary Alger, August 4, 1897. (R. & P., 484,167):

The law and present regulations clearly require that to earn the medal, service shall have been performed of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry *above his comrades*.

Secretary Alger, August 17, 1897. (R. & P., 472,608):

A very careful examination of the official and other evidence filed respecting the Port Hudson assault of May 27, 1863, convinces me that to grant medals to the volunteer participants in that assault would be an unjust discrimination against the rest of the Army who also assaulted, incurring great danger and suffering the heavier loss.

Secretary Alger, August 28, 1897. (R. & P., 490,506):

* * * it will be necessary that the claim for the medal shall be based upon some particular deed of most conspicuous gallantry wherein General * * * 's services were distinguished for gallantry and intrepidity *above his comrades in battle*.

Secretary Alger, September 8, 1897. (R. & P., 489,459):

It has been repeatedly held that the medal can be earned only through the performance of some particular deed of valor wherein service beyond or above the requirements of duty was performed.

Secretary Alger, September 13, 1897. (R. & P., 491,356):

The brave discharge of duty in battle is not by itself sufficient to earn the medal; something above and beyond what can be required of a man by his superiors is necessary that the medal may be earned.

Secretary Alger, October 16, 1897. (R. & P., 494,880):

It has been repeatedly held that the Congressional medals of honor were *not intended for officers for leading their commands in action*, whatever measure of bravery they displayed in such leadership, but instead were intended for bestowal in recognition of most conspicuous acts of personal bravery or self-sacrifice above or beyond the mere call of duty.

Secretary Alger, October 26, 1897. (R. & P., 498,970):

As a member of a field battery in action it was your plain duty to make every possible effort to prevent the guns from falling into the hands of the enemy. Wherein your services were more conspicuous than those of the other men whom you say assisted you is not made plain.

Secretary Alger, October 30, 1897. (R. & P., 491,349):

It has been repeatedly held that service requisite to earn the Congressional medal shall have been some most conspicuous act of gallantry wherein the man exhibited bravery and self-sacrifice *above or beyond the line of duty*.

Secretary Alger, November 13, 1897. (R. & P., 476,155):

It has been repeatedly held that the Congressional medals of honor were *not to be presented to officers for bravely leading their troops in action, no matter what measure of bravery may have been displayed*, for this service is due from the officer as a leader, but instead that the medals are to be conferred for most conspicuous acts of personal gallantry or self-sacrifice rather beyond or above the mere call of duty.

Secretary Alger, March 8, 1898. (R. & P., 511,574):

The proof must * * * show clearly conduct *most distinguished for gallantry*. Simple performance of duty and *brave leadership in battle is inadequate to earn the medal*.

Secretary Alger, March 28, 1898. (R. & P., 502,479):

Your course in incurring great personal danger rather than surrender to the enemy at the time you became separated from your command shows a brave discharge of duty, and the only course that with dignity and honor could have been adopted by a valiant soldier.

Secretary Alger, March 28, 1898. (R. & P., 504,880):

It is clearly established by the records that the men of this battery all behaved gallantly although they lost some of their guns; but this case as presented does not show most distinguished gallantry by any member of the organization, and the law contemplates bestowal of the medal only upon those who thus distinguished themselves.

Secretary Alger, March 28, 1898. (R. & P., 465,004):

His service on that occasion consisted in a brave discharge of duty. That it was attended with great jeopardy is evident, but exposure to great danger by aids-de-camp on the battlefield was to be expected, and the great mortality among personal staff officers proves that their work was most hazardous. In what respect Mr. * * * 's services were *more conspicuous* for gallantry than was due from an aid-de-camp in his situation or than the services of personal staff officers in many thousands of cases, is not shown by the evidence.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, April 19, 1898. (R. & P., 514,612):

The evidence submitted proved conclusively that Major * * * was a gallant officer, that the men of his company were gallant and that his regiment made an enviable record for efficiency and bravery; but wherein the Major was *more distinguished* for gallantry than his comrades does not

appear. I can not see that more is shown on behalf of Major * * * than was due from him at Corinth and Atlanta.

Secretary Root, November 17, 1899. (R. & P., 515,790):

While the service rendered by Major * * * on that occasion, in obedience to orders from his commanding officer, was highly commendable, nevertheless it does not appear to have been of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish him for gallantry and intrepidity *above his fellows*.

Assistant Secretary Sanger, April 17, 1901. (R. & P., 498,838):

There is no doubt that Colonel * * * and his command made a brilliant and successful charge on the occasion in question, and that the commander's service was most gallant and his leadership intrepid. But, granting all this and that his conduct was all that it is claimed to have been, the fact remains that he did not perform any act of "such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish him for gallantry and intrepidity *above his comrades*," for which alone the medal can be awarded under existing regulations.

Assistant Secretary Sanger, June 19, 1901. (R. & P., 642,006):

But assuming that Colonel * * * 's account of the battle was in every detail accurate the fact would still remain that Captain * * * received an order to do a certain thing which was to charge the enemy's flank and hold him in check, thus preventing an overwhelming attack upon the infantry, and assuming that this action was performed at the risk of the annihilation of the entire command and that it saved the day, it would still remain an act of heroic and gallant performance of duty by an officer in obedience to orders in accordance with which he displayed intrepid leadership. Under the rules which have governed the award of medals of honor it has been repeatedly decided by the War Department that gallant performance of duty, including brave leadership in battle, does not justify the award of the medal.

In the light of these decisions the board, considering each case upon its merits, has confined recommendations for favorable action to cases of most distinguished personal bravery or self-sacrifice above or beyond the call of duty, including particular deeds of gallantry, so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the soldier above his comrades, involving risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous duty, and which if omitted or refused to be done would not justly subject the person to censure as for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

Very respectfully,

S. B. M. YOUNG,

*Major General, U. S. Army,
President.*

WALLACE F. RANDOLPH,

*Chief of Artillery,
Member.*

JOHN TWEEDALE,

*Major, Assistant Chief, Record and Pension Office,
Member and Recorder.*

H. A. GREENE,

*Major of Infantry, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Member.*

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 126. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 16, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following schedule for the instruction, examination, and classification of gunners of the field artillery is substituted for the one published in General Orders. No. 152, November 20, 1901, from this office.

1. The object of this examination is to ascertain in each battery the qualified gunners by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. This examination will take place at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving and will be separate for each battery. The examinations will take place each year at such times as may be designated by the department commander, but as soon after the close of the prescribed instruction for gunners as may be practicable and before the annual target practice.

2. The boards for examination in each department shall consist of three officers of field artillery; provided, that when a member of the board is a battery commander he will during the examination of candidates from his battery be replaced by another officer.

3. The examination for gunners will include the following subjects and be conducted as specified in each case:

(a) LAYING THE PIECE.

Tangent sight (three trials.) One trial, elevation to be given in degrees and minutes; one trial in use of shell scale; one trial in use of shrapnel scale. Three well-defined targets are selected between 1,500 and 2,000 yards distant. The exact portion of the target to be aimed at is clearly pointed out.

A tangent sight set at any elevation, except that to be designated, is handed the candidate. The candidate takes the post of the gunner at the end of the trial handspike, the sight in the pouch.

The command is given—

“Elevation (so many) degrees, (so many) minutes;”

Or range (so many) yards, shell (shrapnel) scale;

Deflection (so many) points right (or left), "Aim."

At the command "Aim," the candidate working at the end of the trial handspike lays the gun roughly on the target. He then takes the sight out of its pouch, sets it at the indicated elevation and deflection, inserts it in the socket, and aims on the target; one cannoneer, who may be selected by the candidate, assists at the end of the trial handspike.

As soon as the gun is aimed the candidate calls "Posts" and steps clear. Time is taken from the command "Aim" to "Posts."

The officer examines the sight and notes whether or not it is set correctly in elevation and deflection and whether or not the bubble is in the middle of the spirit level.

If the sight is incorrectly set in elevation or deflection no credit is given for that trial.

The sight being correctly set the officer examines the aim.

If the gun is properly aimed within three minutes of elevation and one point of deflection and the time is forty seconds, the candidate receives three credits for the trial; for every five seconds or fraction thereof beyond forty seconds the candidate will lose one of the credits; and for every five seconds or fraction thereof less than forty seconds, he will gain one credit.

More than five credits may not be received for any one trial; but credits in excess of five gained on one trial may be carried over to another trial where less than five is gained with any form of sight.

If the bubble is not in the middle of the spirit level the trial is not thrown out, unless, when the sight is leveled, the error is found to be greater than one point in deflection.

The second and third trials will be at other targets with different elevations and deflections.

The elevation and deflection given will always be to some even division of the scale and not to a fraction of one.

Telescopic sight (three trials). These trials will be conducted under conditions exactly similar to the above.

In case telescopic sights are not on hand these three additional trials will be had with the tangent sight.

Quadrant (two trials). These trials will be conducted similarly to the foregoing with the following modifications: The candidate is provided with both the quadrant and tangent sight.

A stake is driven in the ground some distance in front of the piece to indicate the direction.

At the command "Aim" the candidate puts the tangent sight in the socket, and aims roughly for direction. He then sets the quadrant at the indicated elevation and elevates the piece as required. The candidate may be assisted by a selected cannoneer, who may hold the quadrant as directed by the candidate.

NOTE.—The foregoing applies to field batteries equipped with 3.2-inch rifle. For batteries equipped with the 5-inch rifle or the 7-inch howitzer the average time of laying will be taken as sixty seconds instead of forty, and credits will be figured from that as a basis on the same principle as above described.

(b) ADJUSTING FUZES.

The test will consist of five trials, using projectiles of standard weight.

The officer gives the command: "Fuze cutting" (so many) seconds, and (so many) sixths, "Cut."

The candidate opens the ammunition chest, withdraws a projectile, cuts the fuze and calls "Posts."

Time is taken from the command "Cut" to "Posts."

If the fuze is not correctly punched no credits are given for that trial.

If the fuze is punched correctly within fifteen seconds of time, one credit is given; if within twelve seconds, two credits are given; if within ten seconds, three credits are given:

NOTE.—For siege guns the same will apply, except the time is in seconds and fifths and the fuze to be taken from tin box as received from arsenal with tow packing removed.

(c) USE OF AUTHORIZED RANGE FINDER.

Five trials at ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 yards.

If the candidate within three minutes of time obtains the range with an error no greater than 10 per cent of the true range, he receives a credit of three for that trial; if within five minutes, a credit of two.

A tape line, or cord reading ranges direct, may be used in measuring the base line if so desired.

The candidate may have an assistant to plant a directing stake and to measure the base.

No preparation will be made by the candidate or his assistant for taking the range before the object is indicated to him and the command "Ready" is given.

(d) DRILL OF GUN DETACHMENT.

All embraced in the school of the cannoneer for the nature of piece in use in the battery will be considered within the scope of the examination. For siege batteries this will include the use of the gin; for mountain batteries packing will be included.

The candidate will be given a well-instructed detachment consisting of a gunner, caisson corporal, and seven cannoneers.

A slip of paper will be handed him showing four maneuvers in the school of the cannoneer.

He will be required to explain each maneuver in succession and then cause it be executed.

The board will so arrange that the tests allotted the different candidates may be of the same relative difficulty. Suitable questions will be put to the candidate to bring out his knowledge of the material in use in the battery, the nomenclature of the piece and carriage, the character, description, weight, etc., of the projectiles, powder, and fuzes in use.

The maximum credit for this test will be fifteen. Values will be assigned to each of the four maneuvers and the special questions asked according to the nature of each.

(e) FIRING WITH SUBCALIBER DEVICE.

The target used will be the "Mid Range" target; range not under five hundred (500) and not over five hundred and fifty (550) yards; method of scoring as prescribed for this target in Firing Regulations for Small Arms

During the test one member of the board will be at the target and will personally superintend the marking.

Preliminary shots will be fired under the direction of the examining board until three hits have been obtained with the same elevation and deflection. The center of impact of these three shots will be referred to horizontal and vertical axes through the center of the figure and carefully measured by a member of the board. This center of impact will not be within the outline of the figure and may be changed by the board as often as they may deem necessary during the trial. These measurements, with the elevation and deflection used, will be given the candidate, who will be required to make corrections corresponding to the distance of the center of impact from the center of the figure.

Each candidate will fire five shots, the piece being thrown off the target between shots. Each shot will be marked as fired, the candidate making such changes in elevation and deflection as he may deem necessary before firing his next shot. Each candidate may select his own No. 8 for this test.

The ratio of the candidate's score to the maximum score possible will determine the candidate's credits, the maximum credit being 15.

Maximum values assigned to each of the foregoing as follows:

(a) Laying the piece	40
(b) Adjusting fuzes	15
(c) Use of authorized range finder	15
(d) Drill of a gun detachment	15
(e) Firing with subcaliber device	15
	<hr/> 100

4. A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for his reexamination, unless he has during that time been out of the artillery service for more than three months.

5. A second-class gunner on his own application may be permitted to compete at any annual examination for classification as first-class gunner.

6. Each battery commander will previous to the arrival of the members of the board at the post submit to the adjutant a list duly signed of the names of all the men in his battery who may be designated for examination, with the statement that he believes that each man so presented is capable of qualifying as first or second-class gunner. This list will be given to the senior member of the board.

7. The board will keep a record of its marks during the examination and at the conclusion thereof will forward to department headquarters a tabular list of the candidates of each organization arranged in order of merit, as first and second-class gunners, respectively. The marks received in each subject will appear opposite the respective candidates' names and appropriate totals carried out. This tabular list, with the date of the report of the board, will be published in orders by the department commander.

8. Enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent of the total maximum mark at the examination will be classed as first-class gunners and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent will be classed as second-class gunners.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 127. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 16, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The necessity for the close restriction upon recruiting for the Army imposed by General Orders, No. 108, October 25, 1902, from this office, having now passed, active recruiting for all arms will be resumed as follows:

At military posts, under the provisions of paragraphs 953 and 954 of the Regulations.

At city stations of the general recruiting service, under such special instructions regarding the same as have been or may be given from time to time by the Adjutant General.

2. Until further orders persons under the age of twenty-one years will not be enlisted, and extreme caution must be exercised in the cases of young men applying for enlistment who *claim* to be twenty-one years of age or a few months over that age. The unsupported statements of such applicants must not be accepted, but to be eligible for enlistment they must furnish competent proof to remove any doubt regarding age.

3. Enlistments and reenlistments must be without conditions, and no promise must be made to men upon enlistment regarding service at home or abroad, as they will be assigned according to the best interests of the service.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 128. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 16, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 465, 466, and 468 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

465. Salutes will be fired between sunrise and sunset only and, as a rule, not on Sunday, unless required by international courtesy. The national flag will always be displayed at the time of firing a salute.

466. The national salute is 21 guns. It is also the salute to a national flag. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence and consisting of 1 gun for each State, is fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with suitable artillery.

468. An ex-President of the United States receives a salute of 21 guns; the Vice-President and President of the Senate and American or foreign ambassadors receive a salute of 19 guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a committee of Congress officially visiting a military post, governors within their respective States or Territories, and the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, receive 17 guns; the Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands receives 15 guns. A Governor-General receives a salute of 17 guns. The term "governor-general" shall be taken to mean an administrative office under whom officers with the title of governor are acting. The Assistant Secretary of War or the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, when officially visiting a military post, receives a salute of 15 guns.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 129. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 18, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions relative to ice machines in the Army are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. All ice machines and their equipment now on hand and under the management and control of the Medical Department at posts or stations in the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico will be transferred without delay to the representatives of the Quartermaster's Department at such posts or stations and be taken up and accounted for thereafter on their returns as quartermaster's property.

2. From and after the date the transfer is effected in each case the plant will be operated and controlled by the Quartermaster's Department and all expenses for its operation and maintenance will be borne from the appropriations of that department.

3. Any new plants or additional machinery required in connection therewith in the insular possessions will hereafter be provided and operated by the Quartermaster's Department.

4. Medical officers and quartermasters will make the transfers above directed on regular invoices and receipts.

5. All outstanding indebtedness contracted by the Medical Department on account of the ice machines under its control in the insular possessions, prior to the transfers above directed, as a charge upon the ice fund, will be paid from the said fund at the several posts as soon as practicable, and after all such bills are paid the balances thereof remaining will be disposed of as follows: The balance at San Juan, Porto Rico, will be transferred to the Surgeon General of the Army; the balances at the posts in the Division of the Philippines to the chief surgeon of the division, to be by him transmitted to the Surgeon General when all the charges against the same shall have been finally paid.

6. The product of the ice machines operated by the Quartermaster's Department will be issued to the hospitals, the different organizations, noncommissioned staff officers, offices,

post schools, and workshops. After these uses are met any surplus ice may be sold at average cost price to officers or their families, to post exchanges, and to civilian employees, and the proceeds of such sales will be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. The quantity of ice issued to hospitals, organizations, noncommissioned staff officers, offices, schools, and workshops will be regulated by the post commander and based upon the product obtained from the plant by judicious and economical operation. The supply for hospital use will be paramount to all other uses and will be given preference in all cases where a reduction of issue becomes necessary. Post commanders will give their personal attention to the management of the ice machines and take care that expenses of every kind incident to their operation are limited to actual requirements, and that waste or unauthorized issues of the ice are prevented.

7. Ice machines required for the benefit of the sick at Army posts in the United States proper will be provided and operated as heretofore by the Medical Department.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 180.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 29, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following indorsement from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, further extending the time within which accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department may be rendered, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 16, 1902.*

Respectfully returned to the Honorable the Secretary of War.

The provisions of the orders of this Department of May 4, 1898; May 17, 1899; December 26, 1899; December 21, 1900, and December 11, 1901, relaxing the requirements as to the rendition of accounts of disbursing officers of the War Department for expenses pertaining to the military establishment, are hereby extended to the close of the calendar year ending December 31, 1903.

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

The decisions referred to in the foregoing indorsement were published in paragraph II, General Orders, No. 86, May 7, 1898; paragraph II, General Orders, No. 98, May 26, 1899; paragraph I, General Orders, No. 211, December 29, 1899; paragraph I, General Orders, No. 1, January 8, 1901, and paragraph I, General Orders, No. 1, January 8, 1902, from this office.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, only the depot commissary, Manila, Philippine Islands, so far as the Subsistence Department is concerned, is authorized to avail himself of the foregoing relaxation of the law granted by the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury as to the rendition of money accounts during the calendar year ending December 31, 1903. All other money accounts in the Subsistence Department will be rendered within ten days after the close of the month, as required by paragraph 709, Army Regulations.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

**GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 181. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 30, 1902.**

By direction of the Secretary of War, officers of the Army charged with the preparation of discharge certificates of enlisted men who were discharged in the Philippine Islands and who there reentered the service of the United States prior to March 2, 1901 (act of March 2, 1901, General Orders, No. 26 of 1901), will note thereon, under the caption of "Military Record" in the space designated "Remarks," the place of last preceding enlistment in the United States, and on the discharge certificates of enlisted men who entered the service after March 2, 1901, the place of enlistment under current discharge, in order that officers of the Quartermaster's Department, to whom persons entitled to be returned to the Philippine Islands may present themselves with request for transportation and subsistence thereto, may be enabled to determine at once whether or not they come under the provisions of paragraph 5, Circular, No. 87, August 25, 1902, from this office.

Men enlisted in the Philippine Islands after March 2, 1901, and discharged in the United States comprise the only class entitled to transportation and subsistence back to the Philippine Islands, as they come under the provisions of the general law governing travel allowances.

Men discharged in the Philippine Islands and who there re-enlisted prior to March 2, 1901, are, when discharged in the United States, entitled to land-travel allowances only from place of discharge to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States.

Transportation to the Philippine Islands under this order and General Orders, No. 15, February 12, 1902, from this office, will, however, not be furnished after the expiration of one year from date of discharge, and persons entitled thereto will be required to embark on the first available transport sailing after date of permit.

The officer issuing the transportation will note that fact on the discharge certificate and the transport quartermaster and commissary the fact that subsistence has been furnished.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 132. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 81, July 17, 1902, from this office, publishing the regulations for the uniform of the Army (amended by General Orders, No. 95, August 13, 1902, from this office), is further amended as hereinafter indicated. It will take effect on July 1, 1903, by which date all officers will be uniformed and equipped as herein provided. Officers now serving in the Philippines and Alaska will be allowed to wear the uniform hitherto prescribed during the continuance of duty there.

Issues by the Quartermaster's Department of the various articles of uniform for the enlisted men, wherein changes have been made, will commence as soon as the present available supply of corresponding articles shall have been exhausted.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

UNIFORM OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

(A) GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The garments, head gear, foot gear, ornaments, insignia, buttons, decorations, and other articles herein specified, grouped in the manner prescribed, will constitute the uniforms of the United States Army, and will be worn on the occasions prescribed (see Table of Occasions) unless otherwise directed by proper authority.

The various articles will conform in quality, design, and color to the sealed standard patterns deposited in the War Department.

2. The proper dress will be determined by the commanding officer with due regard to prescribed regulations (see Table of Occasions), the season of the year, and the state of the weather.

Officers will conform to the dress of the troops of their stations and will, by their appearance, set an example of neatness and strict conformity to regulations in uniform and equipment.

All officers not serving with troops shall, during the hours of duty (from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.), wear the prescribed uniform.

3. When officers or enlisted men wear civilian dress, it will not be accompanied by any mark or part of the uniform. Enlisted men, on or off duty, will not wear civilian dress without permission of their commanding officer.

4. No decoration received from a foreign government shall be worn by officers or men while on duty with United States troops.

5. *Medals of honor* may be worn by officers and enlisted men entitled to them, on all occasions of ceremony in full dress; the medal to be attached to the coat at a point 1 inch below the opening of the collar.

6. The various distinctive marks given for excellence in rifle practice may be worn on the breast by officers and enlisted men entitled to them, on all occasions of ceremony, in the manner prescribed in the next paragraph; they will precede all badges of military societies (from the wearer's right to left), and will be preceded by badges of campaigns which may be adopted by the War Department.

7. *Badges of Military Societies.*—Officers and enlisted men who, in their own right or by right of inheritance, are members of military societies of men who served in the armies and navies of the United States in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of rebellion, or the Indian wars of the United States, or the Spanish-American War and the incidental insurrection in the Philippines, or the China Relief Expedition, or are members of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, may wear on all occasions of ceremony, when full dress is required, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies, or such other medals as may be authorized by proper authority; badges to be worn on the left breast of the coat suspended by a ribbon from a bar of metal passed through the upper ends and tops of the ribbons forming a horizontal line, the outer ends of which will be from 3 to 4 inches below the top of the shoulder, according to the height of the wearer.

8. Shoulder knots and shoulder straps will be worn by commissioned officers only. Shoulder straps will always be placed on the dress coat, as herein prescribed; their use on the full-dress coat is forbidden.

9. The uniform of an officer on the retired list is that prescribed for his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer with brevet commission, either in the regular or volunteer service of the Army of the United States, may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and a retired officer who has held a commission, not brevet, in the volunteer service, may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. (A. R., 88.)

10. In case of inclement weather when capes, waterproofs, or overcoats are worn, shoulder knots will take the place of epauletts for general officers.

11. When a particular coat or vestment is required by the church to which a chaplain belongs he may wear such coat or vestment while conducting services.

12. In foreign countries, on occasions of reviews, public balls, entertainments given by military or naval authorities, or messes, or by civil officials, during official visits of ceremony, and at

HAT.

80. Of felt, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; with double hat cord $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. Letter of the company, troop, or battery, and number of the regiment, made of dull-finish bronze, to be placed on the front part of the crown. To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued.

WHITE HELMETS.

81. Similar to the officers' white helmet, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SHOES.

82. According to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Black shoes will be worn with full-dress and dress uniform dismounted.

Marching shoes.—Of grain-tanned stuffed russet leather, made in the Blucher style, plain toe, to be worn with the service uniform.

Barrack shoes, according to sealed pattern, the uppers being of brown cotton duck, are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; they will be worn in barracks only.

LEGGINGS.

83. Of cotton duck or canvas, color of the service uniform, made in accordance with sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

COLLARS.

84. *For all Enlisted Men.*—White linen collars, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the full-dress and dress coat on all occasions and to show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the collar of the coat.

CRAVATS.

85. *For all Enlisted Men.*—Black, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the tie not to be worn outside of the opening of the collar of the coat.

Collar Ornament.—The ornamentation of the collar for the *General* will be such as he may prescribe; for the *Lieutenant General*, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For *other general officers* the collar will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, and extending all the way around.

For all other officers the ornament will consist of two bands of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gold-wire lace, two vellums, passing all around the collar and parallel with its edge, the upper edge of the upper band being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge of the collar, the lower edge of the lower band resting on the collar seam. The upper band to be brought down parallel to the front edge of the collar and distant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch therefrom, and to be joined to the lower band. The two bands of gold-wire lace to be on a ground of silk or cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, with an interval of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor more than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between the bands.

Sleeve Ornament.—The ornamentation of the sleeve for the *General* will be such as he may prescribe; for the *Lieutenant General*, such as he may prescribe, after consultation with the General.

For *other general officers* the velvet cuff of the sleeve will be ornamented with a band of oak leaves embroidered in gold, passing around the cuff; the top of the band of oak leaves to be 1 inch below the upper edge of the velvet cuff; to be surmounted by two stars for a major general and one star for a brigadier general, embroidered in silver, points up, and placed above the velvet cuff. For general officers of the staff departments the proper insignia will be placed 1 inch above the velvet cuff, and the stars, as before, 1 inch above the insignia.

For *all other officers* the sleeve will be ornamented with a band of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gold-wire lace, two vellums, passing around the cuff $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the end of the sleeve; to be surmounted by the insignia of rank, indicated by flat gold-wire braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width (see Insignia, par. 53). The insignia of the corps, department, or arm of service, in gold or silver metal or embroidery (see Insignia, par. 53), will be placed in the center of the open space under the braid insignia.

Buttons.—Two regulation gilt buttons will be placed at the back of the waist, and one regulation gilt button near the end of

each skirt, making four buttons on the back of the coat, for all officers.

Three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at sleeve, for general officers only.

For officers of the various grades regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the breast of the coat as follows:

General.—Two rows, twelve in each row, placed by fours, the distance between rows being from 8 to 10 inches at the top and from 4 to 5 inches at the bottom; rows and groups to be symmetrically disposed.

Lieutenant General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, the upper and lower groups by threes and the middle groups by fours.

Major General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, placed by threes.

Brigadier General.—The same as for the General, except that there will be eight buttons in each row, placed in pairs.

Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major.—The same as for the General, except that there will be nine buttons in each row, buttons at equal intervals.

Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a Colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row.

For the Chief of Engineers.—The same as that of general officers with the following exceptions:

Piping: A piping of scarlet velvet $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, to be placed along the upper and outer edges of the lapels, continuing down the edges of the skirt to the bottom, and from top of back flaps in middle of back to bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings: To be of scarlet velvet with one row of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of braid on each side, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet velvet, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with an engineer button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet velvet just inside the gold lace.

For all other Officers of the Corps of Engineers.—The same as for other officers with the following exceptions:

Piping: A piping of scarlet cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, to be placed around the base of neck, across the edge of collar lace, in front and down the front edge, stopping at the bottom, and from top of back flap in the middle of the back to the bottom of skirt.

Skirt facings: To be of scarlet cloth with one row of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold two-line vellum thread lace placed upon white braid, showing $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of braid on each side, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the outer edge of the scarlet cloth, following the vertical and horizontal lines, with a regulation engineer button placed in the lower corner of the scarlet cloth just inside the gold lace.

FOR CHAPLAINS.—A black frock coat with standing collar, one row of nine black silk buttons on the breast. Of same length as for other officers.

DRESS COAT.

18. FOR GENERAL OFFICERS.—A sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge; three small regulation gilt buttons will be placed on the cuff at sleeve; high rolling collar; double-breasted, with two rows of regulation gilt buttons grouped according to rank, as on the full-dress coat; the skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. A slit extending from 2 inches above to 2 inches below the hip, so as to permit of hooking up of saber. A shoulder strap, as hereafter described (par. 36), will be placed on each shoulder, adjacent to the seam, and collar ornaments (see Insignia, par. 53) on the collar. Inside pockets.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth or serge, with standing collar fastened with two hooks and eyes; coat to close with flap containing suitable concealed fastenings; slit not exceeding 3 inches for hooking up saber; the skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with lustrous flat black mohair braid $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for six inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt.

Shoulder straps, as hereafter described (par. 36), and collar ornaments (see Insignia, par. 53) will be worn with this garment.

For *Chaplains* the material will be blue-black cloth or serge, the pattern of the coat being the same as above.

WHITE COAT.

19. FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of white material, with standing collar fastened with two hooks and eyes, white metal; coat to close with a flap containing suitable concealed fastenings. The skirt to extend from one-third to two-thirds the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee, according to the height of the wearer; cut to fit the figure easily; a vertical opening at each side of the hip, according to pattern. The coat to be trimmed with white flat braid $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, as follows: Edged all around the bottom, the front edges, the collar, and for 6 inches upward from the bottom along both side openings of the skirt. The coat is to be worn with white shoulder loops of the same material as the coat, let in at shoulder seam, and of the pattern prescribed for the service coat.

Insignia on the collar to be the same as prescribed for the dress coat; insignia of rank, in silver or gold metal, to be placed on the shoulder loop, as prescribed for the service coat.

SERVICE COAT.

20. FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A single-breasted sack coat of olive-drab woolen material for winter wear, and of khaki-colored khaki material for summer wear or in the tropics, made with two outside breast patch pockets and two outside patch pockets below the waist; pockets covered by flaps, rounded at edges, buttoned by a small regulation button. The coat to have falling collar, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, depending on the wearer. On each shoulder a loop of the same material as the coat let in at shoulder seam and reaching from the sleeve seam to the edge of the collar, and buttoning at the upper end with a small regulation bronze button; loops to be 2 inches wide at the shoulder end and 1 inch wide at the collar end. The coat to fit closely at the waist and loosely at the chest, at least 5 inches in excess of the chest measurement; buttoned down the front with five regulation buttons. The skirt to extend one-third the distance from the point of the hip to the bend of the knee. All buttons for this coat to be of dull-finish bronze metal.

Insignia.—The coat of arms of the United States will be worn on each side of the collar, about 1 inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed on each side of the collar, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the coat of arms.

The insignia of rank, in gold or silver metal, will be placed on the shoulder loop, near the sleeve seam.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, and the coat of arms, will be of dull-finish bronze.

OVERCOAT.

21. FOR ALL OFFICERS.—A double-breasted ulster of olive-drab woolen material according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, suitably lined and closing by means of five large buttons; a standing rolling collar of the same material, the "stand" to be not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ nor more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the turn down (falling) part not less than 4 nor more than 5 inches in width. Collar in front to be closed by two hooks and eyes; a flap of same material 5 inches in length and 2 inches in width, provided with one buttonhole at each end, made detachable, so as to close the falling part of the collar when worn closed.

A pocket on each side placed vertically, lower end of pocket 2 inches below the hip bone extending from 8 to 10 inches upward. Over the pockets a flap of same length, rounded at edges and closed by a small button at middle of flaps. Slits of pockets to be cut through linings, thus permitting the slings to come through left pocket hole for hooking up of saber. The back to be slit up from the bottom 20 to 25 inches and closed by small buttons under concealed flap, the latter buttoning from right to left.

Coat to extend down the legs from 8 to 10 inches below the knee, according to the height of the wearer. Sleeves loose, without cover or slit. Back straps placed at waist line, to extend from seam to seam and made detachable.

A hood of same material as coat, lined with suitable material of same color; made to button around the neck under the collar by means of five small buttons and loops. Hood to be large enough to cover the head and cap when worn at night or in inclement weather.

All buttons to be of horn or ivory conforming in color to the material of the coat.

The front corners of the skirt to be provided with buttons or hooks so that said corners may be turned back when it is necessary to facilitate marching.

Insignia on Sleeve.—Braid insignia of rank as prescribed (see Insignia, par. 53); in addition thereto the insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, of dull-finished bronze metal, will be placed in the middle of the lower loop $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the end of the sleeve.

For general officers the insignia will consist of a band of lustrous black mohair braid $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide placed with its lower edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above end of sleeve; surmounted by the proper number of stars, 1 inch in diameter, of dull-finished bronze metal, placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the braid; the stars to be surmounted by a band of lustrous black mohair braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the stars.

Overcoats for Chaplains to be the same as for other officers except the material shall be black.

CAPES.

22. *For all Officers.*—To be of dark-blue cloth without braid binding, reaching at least to the tips of the fingers with the arm dropped at the side and not below the knee; with a rolling collar of black velvet 3 inches broad, and closing at the throat with a long loop. It may be worn by all officers when not on duty with troops under arms. To be lined as follows:

For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Dark blue.

For Officers of Infantry.—Light blue.

For Officers of Artillery.—Scarlet.

For Officers of Cavalry.—Yellow.

FULL-DRESS TROUSERS.

23. *For General Officers.*—Of dark-blue cloth, with two stripes of gold-wire braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch interval between them, mounted upon light-weight velvet of color of cuffs and collar of coat and placed along the outside seam of the trousers. In the case of the Chief of Engineers the interval between the two laces shall be scarlet velvet.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark-blue cloth, with one stripe of gold-wire braid $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide along each outside seam.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry.—Of sky-blue cloth, with stripes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, welted at the edges; the color

of the stripes to be that of the facings of the respective corps or arms.

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS NOT ATTACHED TO THE ENGINEER BATTALIONS.

The trousers to be of dark-blue cloth, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width with a piping of white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

FOR ALL OFFICERS ATTACHED TO THE ENGINEER BATTALIONS.

The trousers to be of light-blue cloth as at present authorized for other officers of the line, with the addition of a stripe of scarlet cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide with a piping of white cloth $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

The officers attached to the Engineer Battalions shall wear the dark-blue trousers as prescribed above for other officers of the corps until further notification.

For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, with stripe of lustrous black mohair braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide along the outside seams.

A trouser strap of black leather 1 inch wide will be worn with the full-dress trousers.

DRESS TROUSERS.

24. *For General Officers and Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—Of dark-blue cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers.—The same as for full dress.

For Chaplains.—Of plain black or blue-black cloth, without stripe, welt, or cord.

A trouser strap of black leather 1 inch wide will be worn with the dress trousers.

WHITE TROUSERS.

25. *For all Officers.*—Of plain white material to match the white coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

SERVICE TROUSERS.

26. *For all Officers.*—Of olive-drab woolen or cotton material, to match the coat, without stripe, welt, or cord.

BREECHES.

27. *Full-dress and Dress Breeches for General Officers and all Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.*—Of dark-blue material, cut in the prescribed pattern and fastened from the knee down with dark bone buttons of appropriate size or with laces. These will be worn with the full-dress and dress uniform mounted. Black boots and spurs will invariably be worn with these uniforms. For full-dress and dress breeches of officers of cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineers when mounted, breeches cut and fastened as above and of the same material and with the same colored stripe as their full-dress trousers.

SERVICE BREECHES.

28. *For all Officers.*—Of olive-drab woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat, without stripe, welt, or cord. To be made loose about the seat and above the knees; to fit closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and to be fastened with tapes or laces or buttons. To have a reenforce or saddle piece of the same material on the seat and legs for officers required to be mounted.

CHAPEAU AND FULL-DRESS CAP.

29. *For General Officers, Full-dress.*—A full-dress cap, to be of the same size and make as the full-dress cap for other officers, except that it will have a blue-black velvet band between the two lower welts $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and midway thereon an embroidered design of oak leaves in gold 1 inch wide surrounding the cap; and on the visor an ornament of oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, as described below.

All General Officers (dismounted) shall wear the chapeau.

For Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers, and other officers of the Staff Corps and Departments when in full dress.—To be a dark-blue cloth, with three cloth welts; total depth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter across the top, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches for a cap of size 7, the top to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch larger or smaller for every size above or below the above head size. The sides to be made in four pieces; to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between upper welts and stiffened with hair cloth and wire around crown. Between the two lower welts a band $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width to be arranged as follows: Gold lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; background $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide; gold lace, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The background between the bands of gold lace will be

as follows Of silk, the color being that of the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service (see par. 51). Visor to be of black patent leather, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep at the center and of green color underneath; to droop at an angle of 45 degrees; to be ornamented with oak leaves embroidered in gold on the upper surface, for all officers above the rank of captain. Cap to be provided with flat gold cap strap, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, to be held at the sides by two small regulation gilt buttons. The cap badge shall be the coat of arms of the United States embroidered in gold, as per pattern, and so placed that the tip of the eagle wings shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the top welt of the cap. All the details to be in accordance with sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. No departure therefrom will be permitted.

DRESS CAP.

30. To be the same as for "full-dress cap," except that instead of the gold lace and colored background, the space between the lower welts shall be covered as follows: For general officers, by a band of blue-black velvet; for all other officers, by a band of lustrous black mohair braid. The visor ornament of gold oak leaves is also excepted.

WHITE CAP.

31. Of white linen or cotton duck, with removable top, conforming to the pattern of the dress cap; the band between the two lower welts to be of white braid; the visor and cap strap to be as prescribed for the dress cap.

WHITE HELMET.

32. Body of cork, as per sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, covered with and having a band of white facing cloth; chin strap of white enamel leather.

HAT.

33. Of felt, of color of the service uniform, as nearly as practicable, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be ornamented with a double cord $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, as follows: For *general officers* to be of gold; for *all other officers*, of gold bullion and black silk intermixed.

fatigue uniform or the cotton service uniform, as the commanding officer may direct; rank to be shown by the usual chevrons.

Suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the coast artillery and ordnance to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery, and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of the same will not form a part of the annual clothing money allowance.

ENLISTED SCOUTS.

105. The uniform for enlisted scouts will, in general, be the same as the service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the corresponding arm of service, the letters "U. S. S." in dull-finish bronze replacing collar ornaments and hat devices.

106. *Uniform for Officers and Enlisted Men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.* —Same as prescribed for infantry, excepting that the letters "P. R." of Gothic design will replace the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

107. The uniform of *Native Troops in the Philippines* shall be the cotton service uniform of the infantry and cavalry, according to their organization, the letter "P." taking the place of the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

star to be 1 inch from the outer edge of the gold embroidery on the ends of the strap; both stars of the same size.

Brigadier General.—The same as for a major general, except that there will be one star instead of two at the center of the strap.

Colonel.—The same as for a brigadier general, omitting the star, with a silver embroidered spread eagle on the center of the strap, 2 inches between the tips of the wings, having in the right talon an olive branch and in the left a bundle of arrows; an escutcheon on the breast as represented in the "Arms of the United States." Color of the cloth of the straps to be as stated under "Colors of Facings" (Par. 51).

Lieutenant Colonel.—The same as for a colonel, according to corps, department, or arm of service, omitting the eagle, with a silver-embroidered leaf at each end, each leaf extending $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the end of the strap.

Major.—The same as for a lieutenant colonel, with a gold-embroidered leaf at each end instead of the silver leaf; each leaf extending $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the end of the strap.

Captain.—The same as for a major, omitting the leaves; at each end two silver-embroidered bars of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap; the distance between them and the border equal to the width of the border.

First Lieutenant.—The same as for a captain; at each end one silver-embroidered bar of the same width as the border, placed parallel to the ends of the strap, at a distance from the border equal to the width of the border.

Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a first lieutenant, omitting the bars.

Additional Second Lieutenant.—The same as for a second lieutenant.

Chaplain.—Of dark-blue cloth of the usual size and pattern, with a plain Latin cross of silver in the center.

AIGUILLETES.

37. *For Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, Officers of the Inspector General's Department, Officers of the Record and Pension Office, Aids-de-Camp to General Officers, Regimental Adjutants, and Adjutants of Artillery Districts.*—Of gold-wire cord, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

**(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY
ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.**

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Full-dress coat, breeches of same colored material and stripe as in full-dress dismounted, full-dress cap, full-dress belt, saber, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, as prescribed for chaplains, black hat, white gloves, shoes.	As stated for dismounted general officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Full-dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted full-dress trousers, black hat, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	As stated for mounted general officers.

DRESS UNIFORM.^a

General Officers; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings, saber, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers. To be the habitual uniform in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress.
General Officers; mounted.	Dress coat, dark-blue breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings and saber.	On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.

(a) NOTE.—When United States troops appear in the full-dress or dress uniform as described in these regulations, all officers of the U. S. Army of whatever rank, on duty therewith or attached hereto in any capacity, shall wear the corresponding prescribed full-dress or dress uniform for officers.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, black-webbing belt with russet-leather slings, saber, and white gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the leather shoulder belt with field-glass case when on duty requiring its use.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Dress coat, dark-blue breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, as above, except add saber belt and saber. Shoulder belt for signal Corps officers as above.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings, saber, white gloves.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color and with same stripe as full-dress trousers, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black-leather boots, spurs. Under arms, add russet-leather belt (worn under coat) and saber.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color as full-dress breeches, black hat, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
	The shoe worn with the full-dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.	

**(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY
ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.**

WHITE UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For all officers; dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap or helmet, white canvas or russet-leather shoes.	During the warm season, or in tropical climates when authorized by post commanders; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

For all officers; dismounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, service trousers, russet-leather shoes.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet-leather belt and saber (to be worn outside the coat); gloves as prescribed.</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches (without reenforce), leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet-leather shoes, hat, belt, saber, and revolver, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet-leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.</p>
For all officers; mounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, breeches, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet-leather belt and saber (worn outside the coat).</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes with russet-leather or canvas leggings, hat, belt, saber, and revolver, spurs, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt as above.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, and on marches and in the field.</p>

**(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICE
THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY
TO BE WORN—Continued.**

DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, black-webbing belt with russet-leather slings, saber, and white gloves. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the leather shoulder belt with field-glass case when on duty requiring its use.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Dress coat, dark-blue breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, as above, except add saber belt and saber. Shoulder belt for signal Corps officers as above.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings, saber, white gloves.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color and with same stripes as full-dress trousers, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black-leather boots, spurs. Under arms, add russet-leather belt (worn under coat) and saber.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Dress coat, breeches of same color as full-dress breeches, black hat, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
		The shoe worn with the full-dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.

TERMS OF SALES OF GOODS

1. The goods are sold to the buyer on the terms and conditions set out in this contract.

2. The goods are sold to the buyer on the terms and conditions set out in this contract.

3. The goods are sold to the buyer on the terms and conditions set out in this contract.

4. The goods are sold to the buyer on the terms and conditions set out in this contract.

5. The goods are sold to the buyer on the terms and conditions set out in this contract.

Artillery.—Two crossed cannons, design to be 1 inch high, of gold or gilt metal, with oval at intersection having a scarlet center according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The red oval in the insignia for officers of coast artillery to exhibit an oblong projectile in gilt outline; for officers of field artillery, a gilt wheel in outline; both according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Infantry.—Two crossed rifles, design to be 1 inch high, with number of regiment above intersection; of gold or gilt metal.

Regimental Staff Officers.—Regimental adjutants, quartermasters, commissaries, and squadron and battalion adjutants will wear in the lower angles of their insignia the devices (of gold or gilt metal) of the respective departments to which their duties correspond. The battalion adjutant and quartermaster of engineer battalions will wear the same devices above the center turret.

Chaplains.—The same as for regimental staff officers, except that the pendant design shall be a Latin cross of the same material and size.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service to be placed upon the sleeves of the full-dress coat will be of gold or silver metal.

The insignia for the sleeves of the overcoats will be of dull-finished bronze.

The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service will be placed upon the collar of the dress, service, and white coat at a distance of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the coat of arms, and will be of gold or gilt metal with the dress or white uniform and of dull bronze metal with the service uniform.

(c) *Insignia of Rank.*—To be placed on the shoulder loops of the service coat and the white coat near the shoulder seam as follows:

General and Lieutenant General.—Such as they may prescribe.

Major General.—Two silver stars.

Brigadier General.—One silver star.

Colonel.—One silver spread eagle.

Lieutenant Colonel.—One silver leaf.

Major.—One gold leaf.

Captain.—Two silver bars.

First Lieutenant.—One silver bar.

BRAID INSIGNIA OF RANK.

Colonel.—A single knot composed of five strands of gold-wire braid not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be applied to the sleeve of the full-dress coat below the elbow, the base resting on the gold band of the sleeve.

Lieutenant Colonel.—Four braids, single knot.

Major.—Three braids, single knot.

Captain.—Two braids, single knot.

First Lieutenant.—One braid, single knot.

Second Lieutenant.—Without braid.

Chaplain.—Without braid.

The outside dimensions of the braid insignia will be the same for all officers, the diminution being made by taking strands from the interior.

Braid insignia for overcoats, made of flat black mohair soutache braid $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, will follow the form of the braid insignia for dress coats, but be applied with the base resting at the lower end of the sleeve, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

UNIFORM FOR EVENING WEAR.

54. The commanding officer will designate the uniform for evening wear on all occasions of a general or official character occurring within the limits of his command.

For occasions of special formality, the uniform for evening functions shall be the prescribed full-dress dismounted uniform.

For other occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official receptions, etc., and formal mess dinners, the following special full-dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full-dress dismounted uniform:

An evening dress coat of dark-blue cloth cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gilt buttons of same number and placed as on sealed pattern now in Quartermaster General's Office; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full-dress uniform coats.

A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full, open bosom, three gilt regulation buttons, should be worn with this

coat; also full-dress trousers, patent-leather shoes, and full-dress cap. Shoulder ornaments for general officers will be regulation epaulets or shoulder knots, as may be prescribed for the occasion; for officers of the general staff corps and departments and line officers, the shoulder knot prescribed in this order will be worn.

MESS JACKET.

55. To be made of dark-blue cloth. Body of jacket to be cut like evening-dress coat, to descend to point of hips, slightly curved to a peak behind and in front, five buttonholes on lapels, three buttons of regulation coat size on each side, placed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from bottom and spaced 2 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. Sleeves to be ornamented same as full-dress coat, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Officers of the staff corps and departments, the corps of artillery, and the regiments of cavalry and infantry are authorized to adopt a "mess jacket" distinctive of their corps, department, or regiment, which must conform in cut to the sealed pattern in the Quartermaster General's Office. Such further distinctive ornamentation of this jacket, as may be desired by the organizations named, is authorized, but when once adopted the "mess jacket" for any particular organization shall not be changed without authority of the Secretary of War on the recommendation of a majority of the officers interested.

With this jacket will be worn the detachable shoulder knot provided for full-dress coat; also vests of the color of the coat, or white.

Commanding officers may, in the tropics or in the warm season, authorize the white trousers to be worn with this jacket.

Black shoes will always be worn with this jacket.

56. Professors and Assistant Professors of the United States Military Academy will wear the full-dress and dress uniforms of the staff, with insignia of the United States Military Academy.

UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS DETAILED FOR DUTY IN STAFF DEPARTMENTS, OR ON SPECIAL DUTY WITH INCREASED RANK, AND OF ACTING JUDGE ADVOCATES.

57. Officers of the line of the Army detailed to fill vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence

Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, and officers detailed as acting judge advocates, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, will wear the uniform of their respective arms of service, omitting the line insignia on the sleeves of the full dress and overcoats, and also on the coat collar of the dress coat, service coat, and white coat, and substituting therefor the insignia of the staff departments in which they are serving. Officers detailed in the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department will wear the aiguillettes; those detailed in the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt.

Officers detailed on duty carrying increased rank shall wear the uniform of their permanent corps, department, or arm of service, with proper insignia to indicate their particular duty, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Corresponding insignia will also be substituted for the regimental number or other insignia on the saddlecloth.

UNIFORM OF CONTRACT SURGEONS.

58. No full-dress uniform is authorized for contract surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of medical officers, but without the shoulder straps. The collar ornaments for their dress and white uniforms will be of silver instead of gold, and the letters "C. S." will replace the coat of arms of the United States; the collar ornaments on their service uniform will be of dull-finish bronze, the letters "C. S." replacing the coat of arms of the United States.

UNIFORM OF CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.

59. No full-dress uniform is authorized for contract dental surgeons; their dress, service, and white uniforms will be the same as those prescribed for contract surgeons, using the block letters "D. S." in place of the coat of arms of the United States.

UNIFORM OF VETERINARIANS.

60. No full-dress uniform is authorized for veterinarians; their dress, service, and white uniforms will conform to those of second lieutenants of cavalry or artillery, according to the arm of service, omitting the shoulder straps; collar ornaments to consist of the device of arm of service with number of regiment or battery in upper angle, of gold or gilt metal, and the foot of a

horse, shod, with wings on sides, of white metal. For their service uniform, the collar ornaments will be of dull-finished bronze.

The coat of arms of the United States will not be worn by veterinarians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

61. With the full-dress, dress, and service uniforms when worn in the garrison, officers will wear a plain white standing collar and plain white cuffs; the collar to show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the collar of the coat.

62. Officers and enlisted men are permitted to wear waterproof capes or overcoats, as nearly as practicable the color of the service uniform, when on duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather.

63. A uniform to consist of dress coat, white trousers, and white helmet is authorized in warm weather, when prescribed by the commanding officer.

64. The badge of military mourning is a knot of black crape upon the saber hilt for a period not to exceed thirty days.

65. All officers pertaining to a garrison will, whenever within the limits of a post to which they belong, appear in some one of the prescribed uniforms. The wearing of civilian clothing will be restricted within the post to the necessary time required in entering and leaving same.

66. Commanding officers may, in their discretion, in prescribing the uniform for the day in tropical countries or in the warm season, authorize the wearing of white duck trousers with the full-dress or the dress uniform at parades and ceremonies under arms, and on official occasions not of the most formal character. With this exception, no portion of the white uniform shall be worn with the uniform of any other color. When white trousers are worn with the full-dress or dress uniform the shoes shall invariably be black.

(C) DESCRIPTION OF GARMENTS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY.

DRESS COAT.

67. A single-breasted sack coat of dark-blue cloth according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General: fastened with six regulation buttons down the front; standing collar;

shoulder loops, of the same material and color, let in at the shoulder seam and to button to the collar with a small regulation button; the sleeves to have a cuff, made according to sealed pattern, and ornamented with three small regulation buttons. The collar, shoulder loops, and cuffs to be piped with "cord edge braid" of the color of corps, department, or arm of service. The color of the braid for Engineers, Ordnance, Hospital Corps, and Signal Corps to be mixed in alternate stripes.

Collar ornaments for enlisted men, of yellow metal similar to those for officers and according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be placed on this coat in the same manner as on the dress coat for officers, substituting the block letters "U. S." of brass for the coat of arms.

Field musicians will wear the insignia of regiment or corps on their coat collars. Band musicians a lyre, same as worn on cap.

Chevrons of color of arm of service, placed upon a groundwork of dark-blue cloth will be worn with this coat as prescribed in paragraph 87.

BREAST CORD.

68. Cords and tassels of mohair, of the color of the corps, department, or arm of the service, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be attached to the dress coat, beginning at the button of the left shoulder loop, one cord passing in rear of the neck and the other in front, under the first button of the coat, crossing under the right shoulder loop and brought together under the right arm with a slide, then passing across the breast between the third and fourth buttons and attached to the left shoulder button.

SERVICE COAT.

69. A sack coat of olive-drab woolen material for winter wear and of khaki-colored cotton material for summer wear or in the tropics conforming to sealed sample in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be cut so as to fit loosely in the chest (at least 5 inches in excess of chest measurement) and to fit closely at the waist; collar seam to come well up in front; to close with five regulation buttons down the front, and to be provided with shoulder loops of the same material. The same collar ornaments and chevrons will be placed on this coat as on the dress coat, except that all buttons and metal ornaments will be of dull-finish bronze.

Chevrons of color of arm of service, placed upon a ground-work of olive-drab material, will be worn with this coat.

WHITE COAT.

70. A sack coat of bleached cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. The block letters "U. S." in yellow metal will be worn on each side of the collar, 1 inch from the ends. The insignia of corps, department, or arm of service, as prescribed for the dress coat, will be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the letters "U. S."

Chevrons of color of arm of service, placed upon a ground-work of white material, will be worn with this coat.

FATIGUE COAT.

71. *For all Enlisted Men.*—Of brown cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

OVERCOATS.

72. *For all Enlisted Men.*—Of olive-drab woolen material, general design and cut to be that of the officers' overcoat, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Chevrons of color of arm of service, placed upon a ground-work of olive-drab material, will be worn with this coat.

DRESS TROUSERS.

73. *For all Enlisted Men.*—Of sky-blue kersey; to be cut and made in accordance with sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General.

STRIPES FOR TROUSERS.

74. Stripes to be of cloth of the following colors:

Cavalry.—Yellow.

Artillery.—Scarlet.

Infantry.—Light-blue.

Engineers.—Scarlet, piped with white.

Ordnance.—Black, piped with scarlet.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Buff.

Post Commissary Sergeants.—Cadet gray.

Hospital Corps.—Maroon, piped with white.

Electrician Sergeants.—Scarlet.

Signal Corps.—Orange, piped with white.

Army Service Detachment of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.--Buff.

All noncommissioned officers above the rank of corporal will wear stripes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, including pipings. All corporals will wear stripes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, including pipings.

Musicians, field musicians, and trumpeters will wear two stripes each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide.

WHITE TROUSERS.

75. Of bleached cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. To be worn without stripes

CANVAS FATIGUE TROUSERS.

76. Of brown cotton duck, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; without stripes.

SERVICE BREECHES.

77. Of woolen or cotton material, to match the service coat; to be worn without stripes; to be made loose about the knee, fitting closely below the knee, extending to the tops of the shoes, and fastened with tapes or laces; to be worn with shoes and leggings.

For mounted use, to have a reenforce or saddle piece of the same material on seat and legs. The general design of the breeches will conform to the pattern prescribed for officers.

FULL-DRESS CAP.

78. Of dark-blue cloth, of same pattern and shape as that prescribed for officers; between the two lower welts a band $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, to be arranged as follows: A stripe of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of service, at top and bottom, the intervening space of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to be of the color of the cap, the whole forming a detachable band; a black-enameled leather chin strap fitted with a stout fire-gilt slide and a leather keeper, secured at both ends by small gilt regulation buttons, one on each side immediately back of the ends of the visor.

Insignia of yellow metal, except where otherwise specified and made according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, will be attached to the front of the cap so that the top of the insignia will be slightly below the top of the cap. Designs as follows:

Cavalry.—Crossed sabers, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of troop in lower angle.

Artillery.—Crossed cannons, with number of battery or company in the lower angle.

Infantry.—Crossed rifles, number of regiment in the upper angle and letter of company in lower angle.

Engineers.—The castle with letter of company above it.

Ordnance Sergeants.—Shell and flame in white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

All Enlisted Men of the Ordnance Department.—A shell and flame in gilt metal.

Post Commissary Sergeants.—Crescent of white metal, the points up, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Post Quartermaster Sergeants.—Insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, in white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Electrician Sergeants.—A symbol resembling forked lightning, of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal.

Hospital Stewards.—A caduceus of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For acting hospital stewards, lance acting hospital stewards, and privates of the Hospital Corps, a caduceus of gilt metal, without the wreath.

Noncommissioned Officers of the Signal Corps.—Two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of white metal, inclosed in a wreath of gilt metal. For all other enlisted men of the Signal Corps, two crossed signal flags and a burning torch of gilt metal.

Enlisted Men of the Army Service Detachment at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.—The insignia of the Quartermaster's Department in gilt metal.

Band Musicians.—A lyre of white metal. Engineers to have a castle of yellow metal in the center. Cavalry and infantry to have the number of the regiment, and artillery the number of the band, of yellow metal, above the lyre.

Field Musicians of Engineers.—A bugle of yellow metal, with a castle of white metal in the center of, and the letter of the company, in yellow metal, above the bugle.

Field Musicians of Infantry and Trumpeters of Cavalry.—A bugle with letter of company or troop in center, and number of regiment above the bugle.

Field Musicians of Artillery.—A bugle with the number of the company or battery in the center.

DRESS CAP.

79. The same as the full-dress cap, with the detachable band showing color of corps, department, or arm of service, removed.

HAT.

80. Of felt, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; with double hat cord $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, of firm material, conforming in color to that of the corps, department, or arm of service; to be sewed fast to the hat. Letter of the company, troop, or battery, and number of the regiment, made of dull-finish bronze, to be placed on the front part of the crown. To have eyelets on each side for fastening a strap or cord, the use of which is authorized. The hat to be worn creased in the middle as issued.

WHITE HELMETS.

81. Similar to the officers' white helmet, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SHOES.

82. According to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Black shoes will be worn with full-dress and dress uniform dismounted.

Marching shoes.—Of grain-tanned stuffed russet leather, made in the Blucher style, plain toe, to be worn with the service uniform.

Barrack shoes, according to sealed pattern, the uppers being of brown cotton duck, are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; they will be worn in barracks only.

LEGGINGS.

83. Of cotton duck or canvas, color of the service uniform, made in accordance with sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

COLLARS.

84. *For all Enlisted Men.*—White linen collars, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the full-dress and dress coat on all occasions and to show $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the collar of the coat.

CRAVATS.

85. *For all Enlisted Men.*—Black, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; the tie not to be worn outside of the opening of the collar of the coat.

BUTTONS.

86. For all arms, of yellow metal, fire gilt and burnished, or of dull-finish bronze, according to sealed standards in the office of the Quartermaster General.

CHEVRONS.

87. The rank of noncommissioned officers will be marked on the dress coat, overcoat, service coat, and white coat by chevrons of cloth, according to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General, corresponding in colors and pipings to those in paragraph 74, relating to stripes for trousers.

The chevrons will be worn points up; midway between the elbow and shoulder on all coats.

Rank will be indicated as follows:

Regimental Sergeant Major.—Three bars and an arc of three bars.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars.

Regimental Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of three bars, having a crescent (points front); top of crescent $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the inner angle, and lower point of crescent $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the first of the tiebars.

Battalion of Engineers, Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of two bars.

Squadron or Battalion Sergeant Major.—Three bars and an arc of two bars.

Chief Musician.—Three bars and an arc of two bars, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Chief Trumpeter.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, with a bugle of pattern worn on caps in the center.

Principal Musician.—Three bars and a bugle.

Drum Major.—Three bars and two embroidered crossed batons.

Ordnance Sergeant.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing a shell and a flame.

Sergeant of Ordnance.—The same as for Ordnance Sergeant, omitting the arc.

Corporal of Ordnance.—Two bars, inclosing shell and flame.

First-class Private of Ordnance.—The shell and flame.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and insignia of the Quartermaster's Department.

Post Commissary Sergeant.—Three bars and a crescent (points to the front); top of crescent to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the inner angle of chevron.

Hospital Steward.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, of maroon cloth, inclosing a caduceus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, embroidered in maroon silk; the bars, arc, and caduceus to have a narrow white border.

Acting Hospital Steward.—The same as for hospital steward, omitting the arc.

Lance Acting Hospital Steward.—A chevron of one bar of maroon cloth with white border, in addition to and placed just above the caduceus for a private.

Private of the Hospital Corps.—A device consisting of a caduceus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high embroidered in maroon silk and having a white border; to be worn on both sleeves of all coats midway between the elbow and the shoulder.

Sergeant of the First Class of the Signal Corps.—Three bars and an arc of one bar, color orange, piped with white, inclosing a device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Sergeant of the Signal Corps.—Same as for sergeant of the first class, omitting the arc.

Corporal of the Signal Corps.—Two bars, inclosing same device as for sergeant of the first class.

Private of the Signal Corps.—Device consisting of crossed signal flags, red and white, and a burning torch in yellow.

Electrician Sergeant.—Three bars and a representation of forked lightning embroidered in white silk; bars to be scarlet.

First-class Private, Engineers, to be distinguished by an insignia of a castle of red cloth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and height in proportion; castle to be piped with white and worn on outside of right sleeve halfway between the front of shoulder and elbow.

CHEVRONS FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

First Sergeant.—Three bars and a lozenge.

Troop, Battery, or Company Quartermaster Sergeant.—Three bars and a tie of one bar.

Sergeant.—Three bars.

Color Sergeant.—Three bars and a star.

Stable Sergeant, Field Artillery.—Three bars and a horse's head.

Corporal.—Two bars.

Lance Corporal.—One bar.

Cook.—A cook's cap of cloth conforming in color to corps, department, or arm of service.

Farrier.—A horse's shoe of cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, worn toe uppermost.

Saddler.—A saddler's round knife of cloth.

Mechanic and Artificer.—Two crossed hammers of cloth.

First-class Gunner.—An insignia of scarlet cloth, neatly piped and stitched; worn on the outside of the right sleeve, halfway between the point of the shoulder and the elbow, placed below the chevron; the shape to be that of an elongated cannon projectile $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide, point up. The insignia will be charged only in cases of loss or damage.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

88. All enlisted men who have served faithfully for one term of enlistment, for either three or five years, will wear as a mark of distinction upon both sleeves of the dress coat, below the elbow, a diagonal half chevron of cloth of the color of the corps, department, or arm of service in which they served, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, stitched upon a piece of dark blue-cloth of the color of the dress coat, extending from seam to seam, the front end nearest the cuff and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the point.

To indicate service in war: a diagonal half chevron of white cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with piping on each side $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide of cloth of the same color as the facings of the corps, department, or arm of service in which the soldier earned the right to wear it; those for the engineers to have in addition a stitching of white silk on each side of the chevron. To be worn on both sleeves of the dress coat.

The following classes of enlisted men are entitled to wear the service-in-war chevron:

1. All enlisted men who served during the war of the rebellion and who were honorably discharged.

2. All enlisted men who served or may serve in the Army of the United States in war, or in such Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war, as may from time to time be so designated by the Secretary of War or in orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

3. All enlisted men who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States between April 21, 1898, and April 11, 1899, and all who have served since the latter date in the Philippine Islands, or with the China Relief Expedition.

The chevrons to indicate service and service in war, if more than one, will be worn one above the other in the order in which they were earned, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch distant between them, and only for wars and such Indian campaigns as have been so designated by the Secretary of War in orders.

An enlisted man whose term of enlistment expired during the continuance of a war or campaign approaching the magnitude of a war, and who subsequently reenlisted, is entitled to wear the service-in-war chevrons for each enlistment in which there was war service; but in no instance will an enlisted man be allowed to wear the service-in-war chevron before his term of enlistment is completed; nor can two or more such chevrons be worn for service in wars during the same enlistment.

The service-in-war chevron will be worn in place of the service chevron for each enlistment in which the right to wear it was earned.

War and service chevrons will be issued without charge.

GLOVES.

89. (a) Of drab-colored leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; to be worn with the service uniform and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer.

(b) Of white Berlin, or white wool, to be worn at dismounted ceremonies, and on other occasions when prescribed by the commanding officer.

SPURS.

90. Of yellow metal, plain surface, with stuffed russet-leather straps, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

LEATHER BELT.

91. Of stuffed russet leather about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

To be worn with McKeever cartridge box of same color and material, on duty under arms in garrison, in full-dress and dress uniform.

For troops armed with the saber, a similar belt with suitable slings will be provided for duty in garrison.

Belts and cartridge-carrying devices will be worn by the enlisted men outside the overcoat.

(D) MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF UNIFORM FOR OFFICERS, ENLISTED MEN, AND OTHERS, WITH REGULATIONS PERTAINING THERETO.

92. *Dispatch Case for Officers.*—To be according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

SADDLE.

93. To be complete, including cinch, quarter straps, coat straps, hooded stirrups, etc. Saddle and cinch straps to be of stuffed russet leather.

Trimmings to be of dull-finished brass.

General officers, aids-de-camp, officers of the Staff Corps and Departments, and Field Officers may use a flat type of saddle similar to the Whitman or English saddle, covered with russet leather, open stirrups of white metal or steel finish. On campaigns and practice marches the regulation saddle may be used at the option of the officer.

All other officers shall use the saddle furnished by the Ordnance Department.

SADDLECLOTHS.

94. *For General Officers.*—Of dark-blue cloth, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, to be worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the saddle; trimmed with two bands of gold lace 1 inch wide and 1½ inches apart, the outer band following the edge of the cloth; in each flank corner the coat of arms of the United States surmounted by stars indicating the rank of the general officer. General officers of the staff will have the insignia of the corps or department instead of the coat of arms in the flank corners.

For Officers of the Staff Corps and Departments.—Of dark-blue cloth, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, worn over the saddle blanket or pad and under the

saddle, with an edging of gold lace 1 inch wide; in each flank corner the insignia of the staff corps or department, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

Aid-de-Camp.—Same as other officers of his arm of service, except that the device shall be of the same design as the collar device prescribed herein—of bright metal for full dress and of dull-bronze metal for service. Dimensions same as for other officers.

For all other Officers, except Chaplains.—Of dark-blue cloth, lined with canvas, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General; worn under the saddle, number of regiment (except for officers of artillery, who will wear the metal insignia prescribed for undress coats, 2 inches high) in enamel leather figures 2 inches in length on each flank corner; edges trimmed with enamel leather 1 inch wide; edges and figures of the same color as the trimmings of their respective arms.

For Chaplains —Same as for line officers, with edging conforming to color of arm of service with which they are serving. A cross, 2 inches high, of white metal, placed diagonally in each flank corner.

For *field service* a saddlecloth of the above pattern, color of the service uniform, bound with russet leather, will be used.

For general officers the rank will be indicated by stars of bronze.

For staff officers and aids-de-camp the device will be of dull-finish metal.

For regimental officers the number will be as for the blue saddlecloth, and the artillery device in bronze.

All officers will provide themselves with arms and the articles of personal equipment or of horse equipments pertaining to their rank and duty, and maintain them in efficient order and condition.

Commanding officers will inspect and verify the arms and equipments of officers and enlisted men as often as they may deem necessary to assure themselves that all members of their commands are able to take the field fully equipped upon short notice.

For Enlisted Men.—Saddlecloths of canvas similar in design to the officer's saddlecloth, color of the service uniform, with letter of troop and number of regiment in the flank corners, to be issued experimentally at such posts as may be designated.

BRASSARDS.

95. *In time of war with a signatory of the Geneva Convention, by all persons in the military service neutralized by the terms of said convention, a brassard of white cloth 16 inches long and 3 inches wide, with a Geneva cross of red cloth 2 inches high and 2 inches wide in the center, will be worn on the left arm above the elbow while on duty in the field of operations.*

SHIRTS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND STOCKINGS.

96. Olive-drab flannel shirts of light or heavy material, white muslin or other shirts of light texture, wool knit undershirts of light or heavy quality, cotton knit undershirts and drawers, cotton flannel or jean drawers, woolen and cotton stockings, light or heavy weight, will be provided for enlisted men in conformity with the necessities of the service.

Whenever the coat is not worn no overshirts except the olive-drab flannel or chambray shirts furnished by the Quartermaster's Department will be worn with the service uniform.

WHITE-DUCK CLOTHING.

97. This clothing will also be provided for all members of the Hospital Corps and is to be worn by them on ward duty in the manner previously prescribed.

SUSPENDERS AND WAIST BELTS.

98. There will be issued to each enlisted man of the Army, annually, one pair of suspenders or one waist belt of russet leather, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. Suspenders, when worn, must not be visible.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES.

99. *For all Enlisted Men.*—According to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be issued at cost price when the necessity for their issue is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair per annum, but they do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing of the enlisted men.

CANVAS MITTENS AND CANVAS BLANKET-LINED CAPS.

100. Of brown cotton duck (caps lined with blanket cloth) according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster-General. They will be supplied to troops serving in extremely cold regions and to troops stationed at West Point, when the necessity is certified by the post commander, at the rate of one pair of mittens and one cap per man per annum. The voucher will show that the issue is gratuitous and made within the above allowance. Issues in excess of such allowance will be charged to the men at the regulation prices. In case of loss or destruction of any of said articles of gratuitous issue without fault or neglect on the part of the soldier to whom they have been intrusted, and so certified to by the immediate commanding officer, then the article or articles so lost or destroyed may be replaced without charge to the soldier.

FUR GAUNTLETS AND CAPS AND WOOLEN MITTENS.

101. *All Enlisted Men.*—According to sealed patterns in the office of the Quartermaster General. They will be issued at cost price, at the rate of one pair of gauntlets, one cap, and one pair of mittens per annum, when the necessity for such issue is certified by post commanders. These articles do not form a part of the annual money allowance of clothing.

FUR CLOTHING.

102. There will be issued to troops stationed in extremely cold regions, when the necessity for such issue is certified by the post commander, fur or blanket lined canvas overcoats, but only to men performing duty when exposure to weather would jeopardize life or limbs by freezing. The coats should be borne on the returns as equipage and charged to enlisted men only in case of loss or damage other than from ordinary wear and tear. If made of fur, they will, on the approach of warm weather, be turned over to the quartermaster, who will observe the directions for their preservation as required by par. 1815, Army Regulations.

BAND UNIFORMS.

103. Bands will wear the general uniform of their regiments or corps. Commanding officers may, upon appropriations made by

councils of administration, add such ornaments as they may deem proper and are not herein prohibited. Upon application to the Quartermaster's Department they will be supplied with music pouches.

Black lynx-skin shakos with plume and tassel of color of the corps or arm of service, and leather chin straps with brass scales and side buttons, will be issued for use on full-dress occasions by drum majors; to be made according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

The shakos for drum majors of cavalry to be of smaller dimensions than those for the other arms.

Saber belt of enamel leather of color of corps or arm of service and regulation width.

Chevrons of cloth, according to rank, of the prescribed pattern.

Trousers of regulation patterns with stripes prescribed for musicians of their respective corps or arm of service.

Batons as per pattern, with silken cords and tassels of the color of the corps or arm of service. Only the dismounted drum majors shall carry batons; drum majors of all mounted bands will carry sabers.

Articles of band uniforms, including shakos and saber belts, that do not form a part of the annual clothing allowance, may be issued but not charged, except in cases of loss or damage. The articles thus issued without charge remain the property of the United States.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN ON DUTY AT EMPLACEMENTS.

104. Officers of artillery and ordnance may wear a uniform of khaki-colored cotton or brown canvas, to be worn alone or over the cloth uniform, according to the weather. This uniform will conform to the present regulations prescribing the cut, insignia, etc., for service uniforms, but leggings will not be required and the trousers will be of the ordinary cut.

The saber belt will be worn outside the coat and officers may lay aside the saber after arriving at the guns, if necessary for the work in hand.

Noncommissioned officers and privates of engineers, artillery, and ordnance, electrician sergeants, and ordnance sergeants, when at work or drill at the emplacements, may wear the brown

fatigue uniform or the cotton service uniform, as the commanding officer may direct; rank to be shown by the usual chevrons.

Suitable leather gloves will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the enlisted men of the coast artillery and ordnance to protect their hands while handling guns, machinery, and other appliances. These gloves will be charged to the men at cost or invoice price, but the value of the same will not form a part of the annual clothing money allowance.

ENLISTED SCOUTS.

105. The uniform for enlisted scouts will, in general, be the same as the service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the corresponding arm of service, the letters "U. S. S." in dull-finish bronze replacing collar ornaments and hat devices.

106. *Uniform for Officers and Enlisted Men of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment.* —Same as prescribed for infantry, excepting that the letters "P. R." of Gothic design will replace the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

107. The uniform of *Native Troops in the Philippines* shall be the cotton service uniform of the infantry and cavalry, according to their organization, the letter "P." taking the place of the number of the regiment wherever it occurs.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.^a

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
General Officers; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, chapeau, epaulets, sash, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black-leather shoes, box spurs.	On state occasions at home and abroad; when receiving or calling officially upon the President of the United States, or upon the president, sovereign, or member of the royal family of other countries; and at ceremonies and entertainments when it is desirable to do special honor to the occasion.
General Officers; mounted.	Full-dress coat, dark-blue breeches, full-dress cap, shoulder knot, sash, drab-leather gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black-leather boots, spurs.	On occasions as above requiring the officer to be mounted, or following immediately after mounted functions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, shoes, box spurs.	Same as stated above for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	Officers of the Adjutant General's Department, and of the Inspector General's Department, the Record and Pension Office and officers detailed for duty in said departments, will wear the prescribed aiguillettes. Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the prescribed shoulder belt. Full-dress coat, dark-blue breeches, full-dress cap, drab-leather gloves, full-dress belt, saber, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes and shoulder belts for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated above for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, full-dress cap, white gloves, full-dress belt, saber, shoes. Mounted officers will wear box spurs. Aids-de-camp to general officers, regimental adjutants, and adjutants of artillery districts, will wear the prescribed aiguillettes.	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.

^aNOTE.—The regulations for minor articles of uniform will be found in the preceding pages under appropriate headings.

**(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY
ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.**

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	Full-dress coat, breeches of same colored material and stripe as in full-dress dismounted, full-dress cap, full-dress belt, saber, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Aiguillettes for those authorized to wear them.	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	Full-dress coat, full-dress trousers, as prescribed for chaplains, black hat, white gloves, shoes.	As stated for dismounted general officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	Full-dress coat, breeches of same color as dismounted full-dress trousers, black hat, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs.	As stated for mounted general officers.

DRESS UNIFORM.^a

General Officers; dismounted.	Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings, saber, and white gloves.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies when the troops are in dress uniform; at such other duties under arms as may be prescribed; on courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of officers. To be the habitual uniform in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics. This uniform is also authorized as a mess dress.
General Officers; mounted.	Dress coat, dark-blue breeches, dress cap, drab leather gloves, black boots, spurs. Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings and saber.	On occasions as above, requiring officers to be mounted.

(a) NOTE.—When United States troops appear in the full-dress or dress uniform as described in these regulations, all officers of the U. S. Army of whatever rank, on duty therewith or attached hereto in any capacity, shall wear the corresponding prescribed full-dress or dress uniform for officers.

(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.

DRESS UNIFORM—Continued.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; dismounted.	<p>Dress coat, dress trousers, dress cap, black shoes.</p> <p>Under arms, black-webbing belt with russet-leather slings, saber, and white gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the leather shoulder belt with field-glass case when on duty requiring its use.</p>	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Staff Corps and Departments; mounted.	<p>Dress coat, dark-blue breeches, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.</p> <p>Under arms, as above, except add saber belt and saber.</p> <p>Shoulder belt for signal Corps officers as above.</p>	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; dismounted.	<p>Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes.</p> <p>Under arms, add black-webbing belt (worn under coat) with russet-leather slings, saber, white gloves.</p>	Same as stated for dismounted general officers.
Officers of Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Engineers serving with Engineer troops; mounted.	<p>Dress coat, breeches of same color and with same stripes as full-dress trousers, dress cap, drab-leather gloves, black-leather boots, spurs.</p> <p>Under arms, add russet-leather belt (worn under coat) and saber.</p>	Same as stated for mounted general officers.
Chaplains; dismounted.	<p>Dress coat, dress trousers, black hat, white gloves, black shoes.</p>	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
Chaplains; mounted.	<p>Dress coat, breeches of same color as full-dress breeches, black hat, drab-leather gloves, black boots, spurs.</p>	Same as stated for other dismounted officers.
	<p>The shoe worn with the full-dress and dress uniforms dismounted will be either of patent leather or black leather polished.</p>	

**(E) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS
OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY
ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.**

WHITE UNIFORM.

Officers.	Articles.	Occasions.
For all officers; dismounted.	White coat, white trousers, white cap or helmet, white canvas or russet-leather shoes.	During the warm season, or in tropical climates when authorized by post commanders; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.

SERVICE UNIFORM.

For all officers; dismounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, service trousers, russet-leather shoes.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet-leather belt and saber (to be worn outside the coat); gloves as prescribed.</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches (without reenforce), leggings (of russet leather or canvas), russet-leather shoes, hat, belt, saber, and revolver, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear russet-leather shoulder belt with uniform (b) and (c) when on duty requiring its use.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.</p>
For all officers; mounted.	<p>(a) Service coat, breeches, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes and leggings, spurs, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet-leather belt and saber (worn outside the coat).</p> <p>(c) Service coat, breeches, russet-leather boots, or russet-leather shoes with russet-leather or canvas leggings, hat, belt, saber, and revolver, spurs, drab-leather gloves.</p> <p>Officers of the Signal Corps will wear the shoulder belt as above.</p>	<p>(a) In garrison when prescribed by the commanding officer in the warm season, or in the tropics.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At mounted drills (when prescribed), target practice, maneuvers, and on marches and in the field.</p>

(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH THEY ARE TO BE WORN.

FULL-DRESS UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted -----	Dress coat, breast cord, dress trousers, full-dress cap, black shoes, white gloves, russet-leather belt, and cartridge box.	At reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.
Mounted -----	Dress coat, breast cord, breeches, full-dress cap, leggings, russet-leather shoes, drab-leather gloves, spurs, saber belt, and cartridge box (when prescribed).	At mounted reviews, inspections, parades, and other ceremonies under arms.

DRESS UNIFORM.

Dismounted -----	Dress coat, dress cap, dress trousers, black shoes. Under arms, add white gloves, russet-leather belt, and cartridge box.	When prescribed by the commanding officer.
Mounted -----	Dress coat, dress cap, breeches, russet-leather shoes, leggings, spurs. Under arms, add saber belt and drab-leather gloves.	

WHITE UNIFORM.

Dismounted -----	White coat, white trousers, white helmet, white canvas or russet-leather shoes.	During the warm season or in the tropics when authorized by the commanding officer; not to be worn on occasions of duty under arms.
------------------	---	---

**(F) COMPOSITION OF THE UNIFORMS OF ENLISTED
MEN OF THE ARMY, AND OCCASIONS ON WHICH
THEY ARE TO BE WORN—Continued.**

SERVICE UNIFORM.

All enlisted men.	Articles.	Occasions.
Dismounted -----	<p>(a) Service coat, service breeches, russet-leather shoes.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add drab-leather gloves, russet-leather belt and cartridge box.</p> <p>(c) Service coat, service breeches (without reenforce), leggings, russet-leather shoes, hat, field belt, drab-leather gloves.</p>	<p>(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.</p> <p>(b) For duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.</p>
Mounted -----	<p>(a) Service coat, service breeches, leggings, russet-leather shoes, drab-leather gloves, spurs.</p> <p>(b) Under arms, add russet leather belt and cartridge box (when prescribed).</p> <p>(c) Service coat, service breeches, hat, leggings, russet-leather shoes, spurs, field belt, and drab-leather gloves.</p>	<p>(a) For habitual wear in garrison, unless otherwise prescribed by the commanding officer.</p> <p>(b) For mounted duty under arms in garrison, under conditions as stated above.</p> <p>(c) At mounted drills, target practice, maneuvers, on marches, and in the field.</p>

FATIGUE UNIFORM.

Dismounted -----	Fatigue coat, fatigue trousers, hat, russet-leather shoes.	On fatigue and at stables; and at guns and emplacements for enlisted men of Coast Artillery and Ordnance, until a more suitable dress and hat shall be prescribed.
------------------	--	--

**EXTRACT FROM ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
DATED DECEMBER 30, 1902.**

Throughout the military and naval services of the United States, whenever on occasions of ceremony officers of both services are required to appear together in uniform, the following schedule shall govern:

Uniform A	{ Army, full dress. Navy, special full dress. Marine Corps, special full dress.
Uniform B	{ Army, dress. Navy, service dress. Marine Corps, undress.
Uniform C	{ Army, full dress or evening uniform. Navy, evening dress A. Marine Corps, special full dress.

The following uniform will be worn by officers of the Army visiting the White House on occasions stated; in each case with sword, full-dress slings, white gloves, box spurs, and the corresponding cap, except that side arms and spurs will not be worn with the "evening uniform:"

State dinners	Full-dress uniform, dismounted.
Formal small dinner	{ Full-dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.
Evening musical or dance	{ Full-dress uniform, dismounted, or evening uniform.
New Year's and all other state receptions, daytime or evening.	{ Full-dress uniform, dismounted.
All other daytime functions (until 6 p. m.), including afternoon tea.	{ Dress uniform.



GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 188. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following rules and regulations will be observed in procuring and accounting for submarine mining property:

Each request from artillery officers for submarine mining property will be sent to the commandant of the School of Submarine Defense, who will consolidate them and forward them to the Chief of Artillery. These requests when approved by the Chief of Artillery will be referred to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, who will then direct their purchase in accordance with law and regulations.

The property will be accounted for on the quarterly returns of ordnance and ordnance stores (Form 1f) immediately after "Tools," under the heading "Submarine mining property," and the quarterly statement (Form 83a) showing the stores on hand should be forwarded through each artillery district commander to the Chief of Artillery direct.

The property will be turned over to the Ordnance Department and the proper receipts and invoices exchanged so that it may be taken up at the beginning of the third quarter of the fiscal year 1902-1903 (January 1, 1903).

Addenda to Form No. 1f, with headings properly printed for the purpose of insertion in the return, are in course of preparation and will be issued in time for the rendering of the return for the quarter referred to in the previous paragraph.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

© 2015 Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliate(s). All rights reserved. Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Benjamin Cummings, 101 Philip Drive, Assinippi Park, New York, NY 10984-2135



CIRCULAR, }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington. January 4, 1902.

The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to the fact that at posts where steam heating plants are installed for heating officers' quarters, barracks, etc., the plants are not being properly managed and cared for, the result being waste of fuel and unsatisfactory service damage to the boiler and in certain instances making the same unsafe and usually causing complaints to the effect that the plant is not satisfactory or wasteful of fuel, and he therefore directs that the attention of officers and others responsible for the care of these boilers be called to the following rules and directions relative to their care:

1. To obtain the best results from the use of steam or hot water boilers it is necessary that the directions furnished with each boiler be strictly followed, especially with reference to keeping the grate reasonably clear of ashes and clinkers, so that at all times in examining the fire, there will be light in the ash pit from the fire, showing that the grate is not clogged with ashes. This gives a circulation of air through the grate, making a freer combustion of coal and better results from boilers.

2. In no case should the ashes in the ash pit be allowed to accumulate.

3. Estimates for new grates are frequently the result of neglecting to keep the ash pit clean.

4. With hot ashes underneath and hot fire above, the grate is soon warped and made unserviceable. With proper care of the ash pit a grate should last several seasons.

5. When steam boilers are installed specifications require that a fusible plug be placed in them. This is done as a matter of safety, so that in case the water gets low and the boiler becomes overheated the fusible plug melts, allowing steam to escape and preventing an explosion.

6. In several cases where this plug has melted out it has been replaced by a solid plug, thus causing the boilers to be liable to injury and dangerous in use. Whenever a plug melts out it will be replaced only by a fusible plug.

7. Especial care will always be taken that the boiler has the proper amount of water in it. If by an accident it becomes empty or very low in water additional water will not be introduced while the boiler is hot. In such case the fire should be drawn and the boiler allowed to cool before introducing water.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1902.

I.—The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. WHEN CONTRACT SURGEONS SHALL SIGN FINAL STATEMENTS.—In the absence of a commissioned medical officer a contract surgeon who commands a detachment of the Hospital Corps will prepare and sign the final statements pertaining to the men of his detachment.—[*Decision Sec. War, Dec. 21, 1901—406433 A. G. O.*]

2. VETERINARIANS' PAY VOUCHERS.—The certificate of regimental or other commanders on pay vouchers of veterinarians is no longer required.—[*Decision Sec. War, Aug. 3, 1901—391538 A. G. O.*]

3. UNIFORMS OF SERGEANTS MAJOR OF THE ARTILLERY CORPS.—Sergeants major of the Artillery Corps on duty at posts garrisoned by coast artillery will wear the dismounted uniforms of their grade and those on duty at posts garrisoned by field artillery the mounted uniforms.—[*Decision Sec. War, Jan. 2, 1901—392552 A. G. O.*]

A

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Merchants National Bank of Albany, New York, has been discontinued as a depository of public moneys at its own request, it having been absorbed by the National Commercial Bank of that city, which has been designated as a depository to take the place of the former-named bank.

As the Merchants National Bank is not at present used by officers of the War Department its successor has not been specially designated for the reception of funds advanced to such officers, but such a special designation will be made if desired upon receipt of a request from your Department.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 7, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of recruiting officers:

1. When a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by either a Federal or a State court is served upon a recruiting officer in the case of any person in his custody, the Adjutant General will be at once notified by telegraph in order that the Judge Advocate General of the Army may be advised in season to insure a proper and timely presentation of the case on behalf of the United States. (Paragraphs 1074 and 1075 of the Regulations.)

2. The numerous applications for the discharge of soldiers on the ground of minority emphasize the necessity for the exercise of the utmost care by recruiting officers to prevent the improper enlistment of such persons, and to this end a strict compliance with paragraph 924 of the Regulations is enjoined upon *all recruiting officers*, who are charged to give their *personal attention* to such matters. Extreme caution must be exercised in the cases of young men who *claim* to be 21 years of age, or a few months over that age, and every such applicant should be rejected under the terms of the regulation cited unless he shall by competent proof remove any doubt as to his being of proper age to enlist. The unsupported statement of the applicant must not be accepted.

When an applicant presents himself for enlistment as a minor the written consent of parent or guardian must not be accepted unless the recruiting officer, after careful and thorough inquiry, be fully assured of its authenticity and that the person signing the same has the right to do so, and in no case should the written consent of a guardian be accepted without first ascertaining that such person has been legally appointed to act in that capacity. Whenever practicable the written consent in case of a minor should be signed in the presence of the recruiting officer.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 4. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1902.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TIME LOST BY ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.—The requirement of paragraph 144 of the Regulations that an enlisted man upon conviction by court-martial shall make good the time lost by absence without authority is considered legal and will be strictly adhered to.—[*Decision Sec. War, Dec. 21, 1901—409628 A. G. O.*]

II.--The Secretary of War directs that hereafter disbursing officers engaged in making frequent purchases and contracts will before the commencement of a fiscal year request general authority to advertise for the ensuing fiscal year. Such authority will be granted to the office, not to the officer. Accounts for publishing advertisements will be submitted for audit, in accordance with paragraph 585 of the Regulations, as soon as practicable after their receipt from the publisher or proprietor of the newspaper in which the advertisement was published.

III.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 8, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, has furnished additional security for public deposits to the amount of \$100,000 U. S. bonds, making in all \$800,000 U. S. bonds now held for the purpose.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 5. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Post exchanges, as now constituted, having been recognized as government agencies by the Treasury Department and by the Court of Claims to the extent of exempting them from the payment of internal revenue taxes (*Dugan v. United States*, 34 Court of Claims, 458), the prohibition heretofore imposed by Circular, No. 12, November 21, 1895, from this office, against the use of penalty envelopes in conducting correspondence of post exchanges is with the consent of the Postmaster General modified so as to permit the use of penalty envelopes by officers in charge of post exchanges for all correspondence relating to the conduct of the business thereof.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A soldier discharged by order of the Secretary of War by reason of his own misconduct, and stated "not entitled to travel allowances" does not thereby forfeit his travel allowances, not having been discharged by way of punishment for an offense, under section 1290, Revised Statutes, nor by order of the Secretary of War for disability caused by his own misconduct (29 Stat., 63). The amount of a soldier's indebtedness to the United States at date of discharge is not an offset against his travel allowances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, August 26, 1901.

Joseph R. White appealed, August 21, 1901, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 386545, dated July 24, 1901.

He claimed pay and allowances as private, Troop F, 11th U. S. Cavalry. The Auditor disallowed his claim as follows:

The amount of fines imposed by sentences of summary courts-martial is in excess of pay and clothing that would otherwise be due. Having been discharged by order of the Secretary of War without honor for his own misconduct, no travel allowances are due.

Said White was enlisted April 9, 1901, at Lockport, N. Y., as private, Troop F, 11th U. S. Cavalry, and was discharged July 5, 1901, at Fort Myer, Virginia, in pursuance of paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 154, Adjutant General's Office, 1901, which reads as follows:

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, Private Joseph R. White, Troop F, 11th Cavalry, Fort Myer, Virginia, will be discharged without honor from the Army by the commanding officer of that post, by reason of his own misconduct. This soldier is not entitled to travel-pay.

The statement in the order that he is not entitled to travel-pay does not deprive him of any rights he may have under the law. His discharge was ordered at the request of the commanding officer of his troop, who stated that in his opinion the man was worthless and that his retention in service was a useless expense.

He was not discharged by reason of *disability caused* by his own misconduct, and is, therefore, not deprived of travel-pay by the provisions of the act of March 16, 1896 (29 Stat., 63). No specific offense is stated as the cause of his discharge.

The act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 210), provides:

That hereafter * * * an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has held:

The discharge without honor is not a punishment * * * . Not being a discharge "by way of punishment for an offense" (sec. 1290, Rev. Stat.), forfeiture of travel-pay is not an incident of it. (Digest Opin. J. A. G., Edition of 1901, sec. 1132.)

This opinion was concurred in by Assistant Comptroller Bowers in decision dated December 14, 1905.

In the case of *United States v. Kingsley* (138 U. S., 87) the court held as follows:

We think this statute contemplates a discharge as a punishment inflicted by the judgement of a court-martial or other military authority, for a specific offense, and not such a discharge as was issued in this case, for unfitness for service and general bad character. While this may justify the proper authorities in ordering the discharge of a soldier as a worthless member of the service, we can not consider such a discharge as a "punishment for an offense" within the meaning of the statute.

As it does not appear that White's discharge was a punishment for any specific offense, he is entitled to travel-pay from place of discharge to place of enlistment.

He is charged with \$38.50 fines imposed by sentences of summary courts-martial, an amount in excess of the pay and clothing allowances due him. In accordance with the practice of the Pay Department and the accounting officers the amount of his indebtedness on this account is not an offset against his travel-pay.

Upon a revision of the above-described account, I find and certify a difference of \$18.16 due from the United States to the claimant, being travel-pay from Fort Myer, Virginia, to Lockport, New York, 454 miles at four cents per mile.

Appropriation: Pay, etc., of the Army, 1902. To be paid to Joseph R. White, soldier, 116 Madison alley, nw., Washington, D. C.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 6. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, February 18, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, February 3, 1902.

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, has furnished additional security for public deposits to the amount of \$200,000 U. S. bonds, making in all \$800,000 U. S. bonds now held for that purpose.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,

Secretary.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the attention of all officers is called to the excessive requests made upon the War Department for record books, books of instruction, and blank forms, which in many cases indicate not alone a lack of care in the preparation of such requisitions, but also in the use and preservation of the books and blanks furnished. Only such quantities of these supplies will hereafter be called for as the actual needs of the public service require, and officers must give their personal attention to the proper care and use of books and blanks furnished them.

In making requisitions the quantity on hand will be deducted from the quantity required as in the case of other public property, and the period for which supplies are desired will be stated, which should not exceed six months and for recruiting purposes not for more than three months.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 7. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1902.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

There is no reason for a departure from the invariable rule that there should be but one commanding officer at a post, who should be held responsible for the complete instruction and efficiency of his command, no matter of how many branches of the service the garrison is composed.

The duties of subordinate commanders are well defined, and it is the express duty of the commanding officer to see that they are carried out, even if he may not have the technical knowledge of all the details pertaining to each particular branch, as the Medical Department, the Signal Corps, the Engineer Corps, or the Artillery Corps.

Long-established practice has shown the wisdom of the rule, and it requires no argument to show that to exempt the artillery from its application would be at the risk of harmony—would divide responsibility and impair efficiency. Even under the latitude of paragraph 486 of the Regulations, which exempts the artillery from certain post duties, well-founded complaints have sometimes been engendered, and to extend it so as to practically make a quasi independent command in a post would tend to weaken, not strengthen, the hand of the post commander.

When two or more field batteries are serving at a post of different arms of the service there can be no objection to a provisional battalion of artillery "for maneuvers and instruction," the same as prescribed for infantry and cavalry, without separate headquarters or distinctive records, and all under the immediate control of the post commander, and to the detail for these purposes of an adjutant and sergeant major by the battalion commander.—[*Decision Sec. War, Jan. 28, 1902—406414 A. G. O.*]

c

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 8. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1902.

I.--The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

OFFICERS' SCHOOLS AT POSTS.—The "officers' schools at posts," prescribed in paragraph 5, General Orders, No. 155, November 27, 1901, from this office, replace and supersede the lyceums referred to in paragraph 257 of the Regulations, which are discontinued as separate institutions. The requirement in said order that "all captains of the line of less than ten years' service," with certain exceptions, shall participate in the work of the schools applies to captains having less than ten years' service as commissioned officers in the Regular Army.

The books required for use in the officers' schools other than those published by the Government and distributed by the War Department must be provided by the individual officers concerned.—[*Decision Sec. War, March 4, 1902—423597 A. G. O.*]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, February 25, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia, has increased its security for public deposits to the amount of \$300,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 9. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 14, 1902.

I.--There being an accumulation of surplus subsistence stores at New York City, San Francisco, California, and Vancouver Barracks, Washington, rendered so by the reduction of the forces in the Philippines, authority is hereby granted by the Secretary of War, until the end of the fiscal year, for the purchase and sale at a fair profit, by post exchanges, of such stores, as well as of stores rendered obsolete by Circular, No. 4, Office of the Commissary General, of June 18, 1901.

The provisions of paragraph 11, Post Exchange Regulations (General Orders, No. 5, February 2, 1901, from this office), are modified accordingly. A list of stores thus available for sale will be furnished to post exchanges.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 1, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, a depositary of public moneys, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of your Department. The security furnished by the bank is \$100,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

THOMAS WARD
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 10. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 18, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following received from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 18, 1902.*

By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, especially of those serving in the tropics and away from home, is called to the following facts:

The only really efficient way in which to control the diseases due to immorality is to diminish the vice which is the cause of these diseases. Excessive indulgence in strong drink is absolutely certain to ruin any man, physically and morally; while disease due to licentiousness produces effects which are quite as destructive and even more loathsome.

It is the duty of regimental and particularly of company officers to try by precept and example to point out to the men under their control, and particularly to the younger men, the inevitable misery and disaster which follow upon intemperance and upon moral uncleanness and vicious living. The officers should of course remember always that the effect of what they say must largely depend upon the lives they themselves lead. It is in the highest degree necessary that each officer should be an example to his men in the way of temperate and cleanly living. He should point out, using the utmost tact, discretion, and good sense, to the men that venereal disease is almost sure to follow licentious living; that it is never a trivial affair, and that it is criminal folly to believe that sexual indulgence is necessary to health. Experience shows that in a majority of cases venereal diseases are confined to a comparatively narrow circle of men who are admitted to the army hospitals again and again. These men always seriously impair their own efficiency as soldiers and sometimes utterly destroy it, and they throw upon their self-respecting comrades the burden of performing all of the duties which they have unfitted themselves to perform. The officers should strive to teach their men self control, to show them that morality and efficiency in the life of a soldier, as in civil life, go hand in hand. Idleness during the hours when there are no military duties to perform and the lack of healthful amusement and occupation are provocative of debauchery. Officers should do all in their power to encourage healthy exercises and physical recreation as well as to supply opportunities for cleanly social and interesting mental occupations among the men. The young men in especial, many of whom have been but recently taken away from the restraints and influences of home, should be encouraged to look to their superiors both commissioned and noncommissioned officers, and especially to the company, troop, or

battery officers for leadership and support amid the temptations around them. Every effort should be made to promote throughout the Army a cleanly and moral tone in word no less than in deed. As a nation we feel keen pride in the valor, discipline, and steadfast endurance of our soldiers, and hand in hand with these qualities must go the virtues of self restraint, self respect, and self control.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 11. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, March 22, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The recoil cylinder oil now furnished by the Ordnance Department contracts in volume when frozen so that bursting of the pipes or cylinders of gun carriages is not likely to happen due to freezing of the oil alone. If water is accidentally mixed with the oil, either from condensation or other causes, it will when placed in recoil cylinders accumulate in the lowest part of the piping, and if not occasionally removed may when frozen burst the pipes. To avoid this during cold weather liquid should occasionally be removed from the emptying plugs of gun carriages, the same volume of oil then being placed in the recoil cylinders to keep them filled.

To keep the oil as free from water as possible care should be exercised that receptacles used in the storage of oil are not left open to the weather.

When necessary to fire a gun in extremely cold weather the first round should be with a reduced or warming charge to decrease the viscosity of the oil resulting from the temperature, thus avoiding high-cylinder pressures that might have resulted had a full charge been used.

II.--In order to insure the early supply of each fortification electric plant with all absolutely necessary tools the commanding officer of each seacoast fortification will have prepared and forwarded through the local district engineer officer a complete list, showing in one column the numbers of all hand and bench tools needed for the efficient service of the electric plants at his post, in another column all such tools now on hand and pertaining to post returns of property rendered to the Chief of Engineers, and in a third column the difference between the two preceding columns, that is, the additional tools that will be needed to complete the outfit.

Only such light hand and bench tools as are needed for emergency repairs should be asked for. Heavy repairs, heavy pipe

cutting, etc., will be provided for in the power tool shops to be established at an early date for the more important seacoast forts.

Where there are a number of separate plants at the same post the lists should be made out for each plant, showing only the tools needed at that special plant, and a separate list should be submitted covering such tools as the electrician sergeant can conveniently carry from one plant to the others in a portable kit.

The district engineer officers will carefully examine the lists, will enter the probable cost of the several items, if supplied from the local market, and will then forward the papers to the Chief of Engineers.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 12. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 28, 1902.

I.—The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

MILEAGE ORDERS IN ARTILLERY DISTRICTS.—The commanding officer of an artillery district has no authority to issue orders carrying mileage to and from posts within the district under his command.—[*Decision Sec. War, March 18, 1902—424204 A. G. O.*]

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 20, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department. The security furnished by the bank is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 4, 1902.

I.--The attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the numerous losses of revolvers and small arms occurring in the service, he directs that officers responsible for this property exercise greater care in preventing such losses; they will be held pecuniarily responsible for the same in all cases in which it can not be shown clearly that every possible precaution was taken.

II.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

STOPPAGE OF PAY OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DEBT DUE THE POST EXCHANGE.—The provisions of paragraph 863 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 90, June 26, 1901, from this office, in regard to stoppage of pay of enlisted men for debts due the post exchange only authorize the settlement of such debts by the paymaster when making payments to enlisted men. Such debts can only be collected from any balance due the soldier after stoppages for debts due the United States and for forfeitures by sentences of courts-martial have been satisfied.—[*Decision Sec. War, March 29, 1902—424950 A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR,

No. 14.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 23, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, showing his construction of Treasury Department Circular, No. 120, of October 30, 1887, describing the method of reimbursing one department, bureau, or office for services rendered or supplies furnished by another department, bureau, or office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, April 7, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo in regard to the modification or abrogation of Treasury Circular, No. 120, of October 30, 1887, governing the payment for services or supplies furnished by one department, bureau, or office to another department, bureau, or office.

On January 27, 1902, I forwarded to you a copy of a letter on this subject addressed by me to the Secretary of War, in which I stated that I would be pleased to consider any statement or suggestion which you might wish to make after answering what was said therein, and you accordingly inclose a letter from the Paymaster General of the Navy, dated the 22d ultimo, in which the subject is thoroughly reviewed, and renew your request made in a former letter—

that either an interpretation of the circular in question consistent with present practice or a simple modification thereof, be made that will permit of the continuance of the method of making payment of supplies received from other departments of the Government, particularly the Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments of the Army, now recognized in practice by both departments.

The circular in question is as follows:

Hereafter vouchers for services or supplies furnished by one department, bureau, or office to another department, bureau, or office must be sent directly to the Treasury Department for settlement, or the amount deposited to the credit of the proper appropriation, taking triplicate certificates of deposit for the same, one of which must accompany the voucher.

The Paymaster General referring to the interpretation of the second clause of the circular made by me in my letter to the Secretary of War, *supra*, says:

The Comptroller is of opinion that the deposit to the credit of the appropriation should be made by the officer who makes the payment for the supplies transferred. The circular itself, however, does not so state; and it is not unreasonable to assume that had such been the intention when the circular was prepared clear expression would have been given to that

requirement. And it seems to this bureau that the requirements of the circular are fully met by the deposit by the officer who parts with the supplies to the credit of the proper appropriation of the money received in payment.

I can not agree with the Paymaster General that the circular does not state that the deposit to the credit of the appropriation must be made by the officer who makes the payment for the supplies transferred, but on the contrary I think that this is done, if not in exact words, at least by necessary implication. Nor can I agree with him that the requirements of the circular will be fully met if the officer who parts with the supplies receives the money and thereupon deposits it to the proper appropriation. An officer of the United States having moneys of the United States in his hands or possession not required for immediate expenditure is required by general law to deposit the same in the Treasury, and no circular was needed to enforce the requirement. It seems obvious that the circular is addressed primarily to the buying officer and is intended to prevent him from making direct payments to the selling officer by requiring him either to send the account direct to the Treasury Department for settlement or to, himself, make the deposit to the proper appropriation.

It has been a long-continued and well-recognized practice for one department, bureau, or office to furnish supplies to another and to charge for the same as though furnished by private parties. Such transactions are in effect sales so far as concerns the adjustment of the appropriations and accounts involved, although not sales within the meaning of section 3618 of the Revised Statutes requiring the proceeds of sales to be covered into the general treasury, the title to the property still remaining in the United States and the proceeds still belonging to the appropriation from which it was bought. The former general practice was for the buying officer to pay directly to the selling officer the value of the property bought, taking his receipt therefor, which made a voucher to his cash account. The money received by the selling officer was thereupon, if properly disposed of, to be deposited by the selling officer to the credit of the appropriation from which the supplies were originally bought. It frequently happens, however, that the accounts of the buying officer were settled by one auditor while those of the selling officer were settled by another, so that the auditor who credited the buying officer with the payment made by him could not readily know whether the money received by the selling officer was in fact deposited by him. With some of the auditors, and perhaps with all, it was the practice not to credit the buying officer with the payment until a warrant had issued showing that the selling officer had deposited the money to the proper appropriation, although the former had a proper receipt for the payment made by him.

To obviate these difficulties and delays Circular, No. 120, was issued.

The first clause prescribes that no payment shall be made, but that the account shall be sent to the Treasury Department for settlement. If this is done a transfer between the appropriations is made and the cash accounts of neither officer are involved. The other alternative, which is the one objected to, provides a means by which the cash accounts of only the buying officer are affected when he deposits, from an appropriation which has been advanced and charged to him, the price of the articles bought to the credit of the appropriation from which they were originally bought. This obviates any direct payment to another officer of any public

money, and eliminates the cash accounts of the selling officer from the transaction, and it would appear at first glance to be a distinct gain in simplicity and accuracy of accounting over the former practice.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that to adopt the construction of the circular contended for by the Paymaster General, or to modify it by permitting payment to be made to the selling officer, which in effect amounts to the same thing, would be to abrogate the circular and to return to the practice which it was intended to supersede.

The Paymaster General states:

Such (meaning thereby a practical continuance of the former practice) has been the practice in matters under the cognizance of this bureau, and it has many advantages over any other. For instance: (a) Payment may be made with facility even though the officers buying and selling respectively are serving under such conditions as to preclude meeting for the purpose, either in person or by deputy. (b) The deposit will be made by the officer familiar with the subject, and under the proper appropriation to be credited. (c) This method complies with the wish already expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury and quoted in previous correspondence in bureau's endorsement of January 10th relating to this phase of the question then under consideration.

It appears to me that it was the very facility with which the money was passed from hand to hand and the difficulty of tracing it beyond the first payment which led to the issuance of the circular, and it would seem that the correspondence in regard to the transaction between officers serving under such conditions as to preclude meeting would readily furnish all information necessary to lead to the deposit of the amount to the proper appropriation. Furthermore, without questioning the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in apparently waiving the requirements of the circular in the particular case referred to, I am unable to see in his action any intention to abrogate it entirely, if indeed his action may not have been based upon a similar misconstruction of or a failure to consider the circular.

The Paymaster General further states:

It will be noted from the correspondence between the Auditor for the War Department and Surgeon General of the Army, as quoted in the Comptroller's letter of January 25, that the Auditor distinctly recognizes the method of the Navy in making payment to the Ordnance Department of the Army as perfectly legitimate under the requirements of the circular, and compliance with the same rule was all he insisted upon in the case then under consideration. The Auditor for the Navy has long recognized the same practice, and no objection has ever before been raised to similar payments to the Ordnance Department of the Army involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. Possibly the Secretary of the Treasury in the correspondence previously quoted and referred to above meant to indicate that this method now practiced by both departments is the correct interpretation of the meaning of the circular under consideration. If not, then it would seem the very fact that the Treasury Department finds this method more convenient than that indicated by the Comptroller's interpretation of the circular is the strongest possible argument for the modification of the circular.

The whole trouble in the case appears to be that Circular, No. 120, has not been lived up to in all cases, owing doubtless in most cases to a misconstruction of what I must hold to be its plain provisions, and perhaps in some cases to want of knowledge of the circular. It was issued in what was believed to be the best interest of public accounting, but if it has failed to demonstrate its usefulness, or if its operation is found to be burdensome and unnecessary, it should be abrogated. I do not think that

any general construction which would not amount to a practical abrogation can possibly be made, since its primary object is to prevent the very thing contended for by the Paymaster General, namely, payments by one officer of the Government directly to another for services or supplies furnished by one department, bureau, or office to another. I must therefore decline, as at present advised, to modify or to construe differently the circular in question.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

CIRCULAR, }
No. 15. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 3, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C., April 23, 1902.

The Auditor for the War Department, by letter dated April 14, 1902, has reported under the provisions of section 8 of the act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat., 208), the following decision for approval, disapproval, or modification:

In the examination of the claim (File No. 55138; Claim No. 139263) of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of \$93.85 as compensation for the transportation of two clerks from Washington, D. C., and York, Pa., to Ogden, Utah, *en route* to San Francisco, Cal., and Manila, P. I., the question arises as to whether said claim is payable from the appropriation "Ordnance Service, 1901" (31 Stat., 216), or from the appropriation "Transportation of the Army and its supplies, 1901" (31 Stat., 213).

The claim is based on two transportation requests issued by the depot quartermaster in this city in December, 1900, on the authority of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, dated December 3, 1900, in order that the aforesaid clerks might proceed to Manila, P. I., and report to the chief ordnance officer, Division of the Philippines, for duty.

The act of May 26, 1900, in making an appropriation for the transportation of the Army and its supplies during the fiscal year 1901 provides for the transportation of the Army, including the transportation "of the necessary agents and employees." This provision did not in express terms limit the necessary agents and employees to those of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. As the appropriation was available for the transportation of the Army, including the necessary agents and employees, it seems obvious that it was available for the necessary agents and employees in all branches of the military service and not limited to those in one branch of said service.

The Chief of Ordnance states that it is believed that the words quoted refer only to the civilians in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. He also states that the authority under which the Ordnance Department of the Army pays the traveling expenses of its civilian employees at arsenals and armories is paragraph 819 of the Army Regulations of 1901. He therefore holds that the cost of transportation furnished the aforesaid ordnance employees should be paid from the appropriation "Ordnance Service, 1901."

The act of May 26, 1900, in making an appropriation for the current and incidental expenses of the ordnance service during the fiscal year 1901 does not make provision in express terms for the cost of the transportation of the employees of the Ordnance Department of the Army at arsenals and armories.

Section 1133 of the Revised Statutes provides in part as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War * * * to furnish means of transportation of the Army." * * *

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury uniformly held that the civilian employees of the Army were a part of the "troops" of the United States within the meaning of the land-grant and Army appropriation acts. (See sections 356, 1029, 1399, and 1507 of Volume 3 of the Digests of Decisions of the Second Comptroller.)

In section 1399 of said volume he held that the word "troops" as used in a statute providing that certain railways should be public highways for the use of the Government, freed from all toll or other charge upon the transportation of the troops of the United States, should be construed to mean the Army, and all persons connected therewith, who are paid out of the Army appropriation act, and usually called "civilian employees."

In view of the foregoing facts and considerations, I am of the opinion that the cost of the transportation of the aforesaid clerks is properly payable from the appropriation "Transportation of the Army and its Supplies, 1901," and not from the appropriation "Ordnance Service, 1901."

The appropriation for "Transportation of the Army and its Supplies, 1901," act of May 23, 1900 (31 Stat., 213), makes provision for the transportation "of the necessary agents and employees" of the Army broad enough in terms to include the transportation of all the necessary agents and employees of the Army.

The appropriation for "Ordnance Service, 1901," made by the same act (31 Stat., 216), provides for the incidental expenses of the Ordnance Department. This appropriation is specific enough in terms to include the traveling expenses of the employees of the Ordnance Department necessarily incurred in carrying out the objects of the appropriation.

The Army Regulations of 1901, by paragraph 819, provide that actual traveling expenses of employees at arsenals and armories (cost of transportation included) are to be paid from the appropriations for the service of the Ordnance Department.

If there is any doubt whether the appropriation for the Ordnance Department shall be charged with this expenditure that doubt is resolved by the regulation of the War Department charged with the disbursement of both the appropriations involved.

I am therefore of opinion and so decide that the necessary traveling expenses of the civilian employees of the Ordnance Department for the fiscal year 1901 should be paid from the appropriation for the "Ordnance Service."

The decision of the Auditor is therefore disapproved. Settlement of the account above referred to should be made in accordance with this decision.

The papers in the case transmitted by the Auditor are herewith returned.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 16. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 5, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the exemption from duty of articles sent by mail as gifts or souvenirs to members of their families in the United States by soldiers and other persons in the service of the United States in the Philippine Islands, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned in connection with paragraph I, Circular, No. 53, November 11, 1899, and General Orders, No. 195, November 15, 1899, from this office:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, April 11, 1902.

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to state that articles sent by mail as gifts or souvenirs to members of their families in the United States by soldiers and other persons in the service of the United States in the Philippine Islands may be delivered to the addresses by postmasters without the intervention of customs officers under the order of the President, dated November 4, 1899, and published in Treasury Decision 21830 of December 11, 1899, notwithstanding section 2 of the act of March 8, 1902.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

II.--Attention having been called to the fact that many officers fail to make prompt replies to letters from the Commissary General calling attention to and requesting explanation of errors and irregularities found in their returns and accounts, thus frequently necessitating the writing of several letters on the same subject before suitable reply is made, the Secretary of War directs that officers make prompt reply to such official communications and take all other measures necessary to facilitate the early adjustment of their accountability for stores, property, and funds.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 17. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An enlisted man on the retired list of the Army is not entitled to increase of pay by reason of continuous service subsequent to date of retirement.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 11, 1902.

Lieut. Col. G. W. BAIRD, chief disbursing officer, Pay Department, through Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference of the Assistant Secretary of War, of your communication of the 24th ultimo, as follows:

I have the honor to state that I am charged with the payment of a large number of retired enlisted men. Written and oral inquiry has been made by some of them and on behalf of others as to whether they are entitled to increase of service pay subsequent to date of retirement.

In section 1284 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that an enlisted man should be entitled "to receive * * * for each successive period of five years of service, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army, a further sum of \$1 per month."

Retired enlisted men are not discharged from the Army, as shown by the fact that at date of retirement they do not receive the travel-pay of discharged soldiers. A further proof of their being considered as still in the service is furnished by the fact that 12½ cents per month is deducted from the pay of each of them on account of the Soldiers' Home.

I have, therefore, to request that a decision be furnished of the question hereby submitted, as to the right of retired soldiers to increase of service pay subsequent to date of retirement.

The act of February 14, 1885 (23 Stat., 305), which created the retired list for enlisted men of the Army, provides:

That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the United States Army or Marine Corps, either as a private or as a noncommissioned officer, or both, he shall, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired.

Section 1284, Revised Statutes, which provides for continuous service pay, is as follows:

Every soldier who, having been honorably discharged, reenlists within one month thereafter, shall be further entitled, after five years' service, including his first enlistment, to receive, for the period of five years next thereafter, two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade; and for each successive period of five years of service, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army, a further sum of one dollar per month. The past continuous service of soldiers now in the Army, shall

be taken into account and shall entitle such soldier to additional pay according to this rule; but services rendered prior to August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall in no case be accounted as more than one enlistment.

The time within which a soldier might reenlist was extended to three months by section 3 of the act of August 1, 1894 (28 Stat., 216).

The right of a soldier to additional pay for length of service does not depend merely upon length of service but upon two other conditions: First, an honorable discharge, and second, a voluntary reenlistment.

The increase can be allowed only for service rendered after reenlistment, and the same thing is true of all subsequent reenlistments. The primary object of the law is to induce the prompt reenlistment of an honorably discharged soldier. (1 Comp. Dec., 459; Digest Second Comp. Dec. Vol. 3, par. 967; *Webb vs. U. S.*, 23 Ct. Cls., 58; MS. Dec. Vol. 15, page 141.)

It is perfectly manifest that an enlisted man on the retired list can not comply with section 1284, Revised Statutes, *supra*, so as to become entitled to a greater increase of pay for continuous service than that which he has earned and is receiving at the date of his retirement.

The Judge Advocate General, U. S. Army, held in 1888 as follows:

2218. An enlisted man on the retired list is subject to trial by court-martial, and to dishonorable discharge by sentence if such be adjudged. But the existing law, in entitling him to be retired if he complies with its conditions, evidently contemplates that he shall remain a pensioner on the bounty of the Government during the remainder of his life, if not forfeiting his claim by serious misconduct. So, *held*, that retired enlisted men could not legally be discharged by executive order under the 4th Article of War, which contemplates soldiers on the active list only. LV. 305. *January, 1888.*

In view of what is said above, it is deemed unnecessary to discuss further the provision of the act of February 14, 1885, *supra*, that "he shall receive thereafter seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired."

I am of the opinion that enlisted men on the retired list are not entitled to any increase of pay by reason of continuous service subsequent to date of retirement.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

Mounted pay. Officer detailed to field battery. Due only from date officer actually joined his new command or personally reported for duty. Date of order does not govern payment. Comptroller thus confirms decision of Secretary of War, announced in Circular, No. 1, series of 1884, from this office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 22, 1902.

Maj. W. VINSON, acting chief disbursing officer, Pay Department, through Office of the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of November 22, 1901, requesting to be informed from what date the mounted pay begins in the

case of an officer *detailed* or *transferred* to the field artillery, whether from the date of the order making the detail for duty to the field artillery or only from the date of reporting for duty with the field artillery under the order.

The specific case you have is that of Capt. Adelbert Cronkhite, who was assigned to the field artillery by the orders of the Secretary of War, dated September 3, 1901, but who appears not to have actually joined the field artillery for duty until on or about October 2, 1901, the War Department reporting that he was on leave and *en route* to join his new command from July 23 to October 2, 1901. General Orders, No. 116, of September 3, 1901, provides:

1. Under the provisions of section 9 of the act of Congress approved February 2, 1901, nine batteries of field artillery, in addition to those now in service, will be organized with the commissioned officers and at the stations hereinafter designated:

Fort Douglas, Utah, one battery, the 22d—
Captain Adelbert Cronkhite.

* * * *

The officers herein assigned to batteries will proceed to join their proper stations. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Section 4 of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 749) provides:

That the Artillery Corps shall comprise two branches—the coast artillery and the field artillery. The coast artillery is defined as that portion charged with the care and use of the fixed and movable elements of land and coast fortifications, including the submarine mine and torpedo defenses, and the field artillery as that portion accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery, and also machine gun batteries.

Section 5 of the same act provides:

That all officers of artillery shall be placed in one list, in respect to promotion, according to seniority in their several grades, and shall be assigned to coast or to field artillery according to their special aptitude for the respective services.

Section 1270, Revised Statutes, provides:

That officers of the Army and of volunteers assigned to duty which requires them to be mounted shall, during the time they are employed on such duty receive the pay, emoluments, and allowances of cavalry officers of the same grade respectively.

The War Department held, January 14, 1884 (published in Circular 1, A. G. O., 1884), in the case of officers transferred to or from light batteries that—

Under the paragraph 2385 of the Regulations, officers transferred to light batteries, in order to become entitled to mounted pay, must join the batteries to which transferred, and they are entitled to mounted pay from the dates they actually join. Officers transferred from light batteries are entitled to mounted pay up to the dates they are actually relieved from duty with their respective light batteries.

This was a decision construing paragraph 2385 of the Army Regulations of 1881, which provided that officers of one light battery for each regiment of artillery and the officers of such other light batteries of artillery as might be designated by the President and equipped as such, each having the organization of a light battery, should be entitled to pay as mounted officers.

Paragraph 1450, Army Regulations, 1901, which is similar, provides that the officers of a field or siege battery duly organized and equipped are entitled to pay as mounted officers.

It appears that Captain Cronkhite was in command of Battery G. 4th Artillery, from February 1 to 13, 1901, and that on latter date orders were issued designating said organization as the 41st Company of Coast Artillery, which organization he commanded until July 23, 1901. He was assigned to the 22d Battery, Field Artillery, as stated above, and is reported in command of said battery from October 2 to 21, 1901.

General Orders, No. 116, *supra*, provided also that the additional batteries therein authorized should be organized by transfers from existing organizations. The men of old battery No. 12 stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, were transferred to the new battery No. 22 to be organized at the same place.

The order further directed that the organization of the new batteries should be commenced without delay by transfers and recruitment to the maximum strength of one hundred and sixty men.

It is not shown on what date the 22d Battery, Field Artillery, became duly organized and equipped or whether the same was duly organized and equipped on or before October 2, 1901, but inasmuch as the old organization with all its guns, horses, etc., formed the nucleus of the new organization, the presumption is that it was organized and equipped at least from October 2, 1901, within the meaning of the Regulations and in the sense that it required a commanding officer.

Under the law and Regulations stated above, I am of the opinion that the rule as established by the War Department in 1884 is the correct one and that Captain Cronkhite is entitled to mounted pay only from the date he actually joined his new command or personally reported for duty.

The decision of July 25, 1901 (8 Comp. Dec., 50), has not been overlooked. That decision has reference only to details under the act of November 3, 1893.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

An officer granted leave of absence while in receipt of commutation of quarters is entitled to commutation of quarters while away from regular station under the orders granting him leave of absence.

NOTE.--This decision is given in answer to question whether during period officer was on Government transport *en route* to the United States he should recover such allowance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 23, 1902.

Col. C. C. SNIFFEN, Acting Paymaster General, U. S. Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo, as follows:

I have the honor to forward the inclosed letter of Captain F. H. Lawton, with indorsement thereon by the chief paymaster, Department of the East, with request for decision.

Captain F. H. Lawton, C. S., was on duty in Manila, P. I., and in receipt

of commutation of quarters, he being "on duty without troops at a place where there were no public quarters." By par. 3, S. O., 250, headquarters, Division of the Philippines, he was "granted leave of absence for one month with permission to visit the United States," which leave, under the provision of the act of March 2, 1901, G. O., 26, A. G. O., 1901 (Stat.) took effect on reaching the United States. The officer, as stated in his letter herewith, came to the United States on a Government transport leaving Manila October 18, 1901, and arriving in the United States December 23, following. By par. 14, S. O., 13, A. G. O., dated January 16, 1902, he was ordered, on the expiration of his leave, to take station in New York City. The question submitted is, Whether during the period he was on the Government transport *en route* to the United States, he should receive the allowance of commutation of quarters. During the period of his leave he was entitled to full pay, and under existing laws, to commutation of quarters during the period of such leave."

The act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902), provides:

That leaves of absence which may be granted officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army serving in the Territory of Alaska or without the limits of the United States for the purpose of returning thereto, or which may have been granted such officers for such purpose since the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall be regarded as taking effect on the dates such officers reached or may have reached the United States, respectively, and as terminating, or as having terminated, on the respective dates of their departure from the United States in returning to their commands, as authorized by an order of the Secretary of War dated October thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Paragraphs 1491 and 1492, Army Regulations, 1901, provide:

1491. An officer on duty at a station where he is properly in receipt of commutation of quarters is entitled to the allowance during ordinary leave on full pay, but not during sick leave. If he is relieved from duty at the station and then granted a leave his commutation ceases.

1492. An officer does not lose his right to quarters or commutation at his permanent station by a temporary absence on duty. While he continues to hold that right and exercises it by constructive occupation or use of any kind, he can not legally demand quarters nor commutation at any other building. Exceptions to this rule can only be made by the Secretary of War.

The papers submitted show that the officer was granted a leave of absence for one month with permission to visit the United States by Special Orders, No. 250, dated headquarters, Division of the Philippines, September 23, 1901. He left Manila October 16, 1901. This leave, under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*, took effect on reaching the United States, which was December 23, 1901. By Special Orders, No. 13, dated Adjutant General's Office, January 16, 1902, he was ordered on the expiration of his leave to take station in New York City.

His regular station until the expiration of his leave of absence was Manila.

The only question to be decided is, Whether the period he was on a Government transport *en route* to the United States, on which he was furnished stateroom accommodations, he was entitled to draw commutation of quarters, the same as if he had been at his regular station at Manila.

I take it for granted that Captain Lawton was properly in receipt of commutation of quarters at his station at Manila, and this being so, under the Army Regulations, *supra*, he was clearly entitled to commutation of quarters the period of his ordinary leave in the United States.

The officer's status between the date that he left Manila and the date of his arrival in the United States is not entirely clear, but it would seem to be the same as if it was after his arrival in the United States, namely that

of an officer on an ordinary leave of absence, which under the act of March 2, *supra*, was not to be counted against him in making up his leave record. Such absence was by the same authority as that which the officer had after his arrival in the United States.

It was held in a decision of this office dated January 16, 1902 (8 Comp. Dec., 450), that—

Quarters, in the sense of the laws and Regulations providing therefor for the officers of the Government entitled thereto, are something more than a room at a hotel. They are his home. The officer having them is in their occupancy when temporarily absent therefrom just as when he is personally and physically present in them. His belongings are in them. They are his roof tree and castle. Their need is of the same kind during his temporary absence from them, of a lesser degree only than when he is in the personal occupation of them, in the sense of his body being present in them. I occupy my home and need its use while at my office preparing this decision in no different sense than when I am under its roof. Its need under these different circumstances is one of degree and not of kind. The commutation of quarters must be treated the same as if quarters in kind were assigned and in use by the officer. The commutation represents the thing commuted.

The mere fact that an officer was furnished stateroom on a boat while on ordinary leave of absence or proceeding to a place where a leave of absence proper is to begin, the officer's station not having been changed, will not, in my opinion, operate to deprive him of his commutation allowance at his regular station, for if such were the case it reasonably follows. I think, that in any case where an officer is ordered to a certain place for temporary duty, and is entitled to mileage for the journey to such place (mileage being in the nature of a reimbursement for railroad fare, sleeping-car fare, cost of meals, etc., while traveling), his right to commutation of quarters at his station for the time he occupies the car in traveling would likewise be defeated. Such a construction is certainly not in harmony with the theory of the law and Regulations on this matter.

I am of the opinion that for all the time Captain Lawton was away from his regular station under the orders granting him a leave of absence he is entitled to the regulation allowance for commutation of quarters.

You are authorized to so pay him.

Captain Lawton's letter with Lieutenant Colonel Dodge's indorsement thereon is herewith returned to you.

R. J. TRACEWELL.

Comptroller.

Indian scouts employed under act of August 12, 1876. So long as scout is employed and horse and horse equipments furnished his allowance of forty cents per day continues during his temporary absence from duty under proper authority.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, April 29, 1902.

The Auditor for the War Department has reported for approval, disapproval, or modification a decision making an original construction of a statute, as follows:

In the examination of the disbursing accounts of Major Charles New-

bold, paymaster, U. S. Army, the question arises as to whether or not an Indian scout who furnished his own horse and horse equipments during service is entitled for the period he is on furlough to 40 cents per day for use and risk of such horse and horse equipments under the provisions of the act of August 12, 1876 (19 Stat., 131), being an act entitled "An act concerning the employment of Indian scouts," and providing as follows:

"That so much of the Army appropriation act of twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as limits the number of Indian scouts to three hundred is hereby repealed; and sections ten hundred and ninety-four and eleven hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the employment of one thousand Indian scouts, are hereby continued in force: *Provided*, That a proportionate number of noncommissioned officers may be appointed. And the scouts, when they furnish their own horse and horse equipments, shall be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed."

The construction and application of this statute by the Pay Department of the Army has not been uniform, and I have not found an authoritative decision of the accounting officers on the subject.

By the act of August 12, 1876, *supra*, provision is made for the "employment" of Indian scouts, and when they furnish their own horses and horse equipments, for payment of 40 cents per day for their use and risk so long as "thus employed." It is evident the term "thus employed" in the act refers to the employment of the scout and not the horse, and the evident purpose was to add to the allowances of the scout for such period of his employment as he furnished his own horse and horse equipments 40 cents per day, whether on duty or absent with authority. The 40 cents per day appears to be as much an allowance as his clothing allowance, and so long as he furnished his own horse and horse equipments he would appear to be entitled to the allowance of 40 cents per day as much as he is entitled to his clothing allowance for the same period.

I am of the opinion and so decide that under the act of August 12, 1876, an Indian scout who furnishes his own horse and horse equipments is entitled to 40 cents per day for their use and risk so long as the scout is employed and the horse and horse equipments are furnished, and that the allowance continues while the scout is temporarily absent from duty under proper authority.

The decision of the Auditor is approved.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 18. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 19, 1902.

The following decision is published for the information of all concerned:

VETERINARIANS ENTITLED TO SALUTES FROM ENLISTED MEN.—
A veterinarian of cavalry or artillery is allowed by law the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant. He is given rank by General Orders, No. 39, April 24, 1902, from this office, next after a second lieutenant and the character of his duties is such as to require him to give orders to enlisted men. He is, therefore, entitled to receive the customary salute from enlisted men.—[*Decision Sec. War, May 9, 1902—432607 A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 19. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 29, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 18, 1894, and paragraph 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 20. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, June 12, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following order from the Post-Office Department, relative to the present status of the interchangeable postal service existing between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1902.

ORDER No. 528.

ORDERED: That. the Postal Administration of the Republic of Cuba having concurred therein, as announced in the cablegram of T. Estrada Palma, president of said Republic, to the President of the United States, under even date herewith, pending the conclusion of a postal convention between the United States and Cuba, the status of the interchangeable postal service existing between said countries as prescribed by Order No. 395, bearing date of March 30, 1901, of Postmaster General of the United States Charles Emory Smith, relative to the exchange of mails between the United States and Cuba, shall be maintained; that is to say, that articles mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in Cuba, and articles mailed in Cuba addressed for delivery in the United States, shall continue to be carried between the two countries, subject to the postage rates, conditions and classification applicable to articles circulating in the domestic mails of the United States; and it is hereby

FURTHER ORDERED: That the arrangement heretofore and now in force regarding the exchange of money orders between the United States and Cuba shall continue and remain in effect until a formal convention shall be signed between the two countries governing the further exchange of money orders between them.

H. C. PAYNE,

Postmaster General.

The foregoing temporary convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba has been negotiated and concluded, with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified, to take effect from this date and continue in force according to its terms.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1902.

} **GREAT SEAL OF** {
} **THE UNITED STATES.** }

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

GEO. ANDREWS,

Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 21. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, June 18, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

BURIAL EXPENSES OF RETIRED NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The provision in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1901, for expenses of the interment of officers, "noncommissioned officers and soldiers" killed in action, or who die while on duty in the field or at military posts or on the frontiers, or while traveling under orders does not apply to noncommissioned officers or soldiers on the retired list.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, April 6, 1901.

The Honorable THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: By your direction I have received a letter dated March 27, 1901, from the Quartermaster General asking whether the provision for burial expenses found under the head of "Incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department," in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1901, applies to cases of retired noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

The provisions making the appropriation is for—

expenses of the interment of officers killed in action or who die when on duty in the field, or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers; and in all cases where such expenses would have been lawful claims against the Government reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including acting assistant surgeons, not to exceed the amount now allowed in the cases of officers, and for the reimbursement in the cases of enlisted men not exceeding the amount now allowed in their cases may be paid out of the proper funds appropriated by this act, and the disbursing officers shall be credited with such reimbursement heretofore made; but hereafter no reimbursement shall be made of such expenses incurred prior to the twenty-first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

While the act is in one respect at least inartistically drawn, I think its meaning is as clear as if it read:

Expenses of the interment of officers, and of noncommissioned officers and soldiers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field or at military posts or on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders, and in all cases, etc.

Without entering into the question as to whether retired noncommissioned officers and soldiers are in the Army after their retirement, I am clearly of the opinion that they are not in such a duty status as to bring

their cases within the plain letter of the law, which requires that they must be either killed in action or die when on duty in the field or at military posts on the frontiers, or when traveling under orders to authorize the payment of their burial expenses out of this appropriation. See 5 Comp. Dec., 342, 444.

I have, therefore, to advise you that the act cited does not apply to cases of noncommissioned officers or soldiers on the retired list.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 22. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 20, 1902.

The following is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. Notwithstanding the fact that paragraph 1529, Army Regulations, 1901, clearly sets forth that continuous-service pay at the rate of \$2 per month shall be paid only "to enlisted men who have served continuously for a longer period than five years," instances have been observed where officers in determining the eligibility of a soldier for discharge, under that portion of paragraph 156, Army Regulations, 1901, which reads, "A soldier serving in a second or any other enlistment, but not receiving continuous service or reenlisted pay, is not debarred from discharge by purchase," have failed to make the distinction between "continuous-service pay" and the "additional pay" authorized in section 1281 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that in addition to the regular pay of an enlisted man \$1 shall be added for the third year of enlistment, \$1 more for the fourth year, and another dollar for the fifth year of continuous service, making in all a \$3 increase during the fifth year.

The Secretary of War, therefore, desires to call attention to the fact that "continuous-service pay" in the sense in which that term is used in paragraph 156, Army Regulations, is the pay defined in paragraph 1529, Army Regulations, and is not to be confounded with the "additional pay" allowed in third, fourth, and fifth years of continuous service under section 1281 of the Revised Statutes. (*432958, A. G. O.*)

A

2. In this connection attention is invited to the following.

A soldier who has been honorably discharged from the Army after serving a full enlistment of three years, or a portion thereof, and again enlists within three months thereafter shall be eligible to apply for the privilege of purchasing his discharge during the second year of such reenlistment and until he shall have completed five years' service when the privilege ceases. The purchase price in the first month of the second year of such reenlistment will be \$120 and \$5 less during each succeeding month of the period of eligibility. (*Decision Sec. War, June 18, 1902—391071, A. G. O.*)

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 14, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Chattanooga National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has this day been designated a depository of public moneys and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of your Department, to take the place of the Third National Bank of Chattanooga, which has been discontinued as such depository.

The Third National Bank has been directed to transfer the balances standing therewith to the official credit of public officers to like credit with the Chattanooga National Bank and the latter has been directed to pay from said balances on presentation all checks which may have been drawn by the officers on the Third National Bank and which may remain unpaid at the time of the transfer.

The security furnished by the Chattanooga National Bank is the same as was furnished by the Third National Bank, viz, \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following action of the Artillery Board, Fort Monroe, Virginia, on the subject of changing the graduation of the subscales of azimuth circles on guns and mortars from minutes to hundredths of a degree is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The records of the Artillery Board show that it approved, February 26, 1901, Captain *Whistler's* recommendations as to the graduation of azimuth circles of guns and mortars, viz, that the same should be in degrees and hundredths instead of degrees and minutes.

The action of the board was recorded thus:

1. The proposed change will as a rule facilitate somewhat the calculations of the battery commander and his immediate assistants in firing under any of the three cases contemplated by the Drill Regulations.

2. As stated by Captain *Whistler* it will necessitate the following changes, involving, however, but small expense:

a. Changing the subscales on guns and mortars.

b. Changing the minute dials on position finders, both on the instrument proper and on the replotting device.

Also the following changes, involving no expense:

c. Renumbering the circles on difference charts.

d. Changing the numbers in deflection columns of the battery commanders' tables to the new system.

3. It is believed that in a great majority of cases these changes will contribute both to accuracy and rapidity and that in no case will they have an opposite effect.

The board therefore concurs in the recommendations of Captain *Whistler*.

It is believed that the objection to the changes recommended has been principally due to two causes: One that the Artillery Corps did not know the extent and limit of the proposed changes, and the other that the order to turn in subscales and

minute dials to the Ordnance Department came shortly before the beginning of its practice season

To the above list of necessary changes should be added the following:

e. Renumbering the *subdivisions* of the circles or scales on plotting boards or the construction of the same anew.

The board, in addition to the statements given in its former action quoted above, submits the following reasons why in its opinion, the change should be made:

The proposed change, if approved, will simplify and render less liable to error the work of the computer in the B. C. station as follows: In passing from the *predicted* to the *corrected* azimuth of a target it is necessary in general to apply two corrections, one for wind and one for drift. The first may be positive or negative, the latter is always negative.

The combination of these compound numbers (degrees and minutes) will always be, even in the hands of the best enlisted men, a much slower operation and one involving a much greater chance of error than the combination of these same angles expressed decimally.

This opinion has been confirmed in a very complete manner by a test of thirteen first-class gunners, taken at random, where with all the time desired at their disposal all but three made errors when working in degrees and minutes and only five made errors while working with the same angles expressed decimally. Only two problems under each head were given to each gunner, one in addition and one in subtraction.

The azimuth calculations having thus been made in the most speedy and accurate manner possible the gun or mortar will be directed in the azimuth with all the ease of the present method.

Difference charts will only require alteration by changing the minutes on the circles to decimals of a degree.

Plotting boards will require a similar change or a reconstruction of the circles and scales.

The battery commander's table will require the two *deflection* columns, wind and drift, to be converted into decimals of a degree, a work of perhaps two hours.

With regard to the azimuths of datum points or of lines which are of record it will be necessary to alter the records in only a single particular, viz, change the minutes and seconds to decimals of a degree.

With regard to future extensions of the triangulation it may be done as heretofore, with the same instruments, and upon its completion the azimuths of such lines as are to be of record converted to the decimal system as before. The proposed change does not in any way render difficult of application our present tables of logarithmic or natural functions or our present range tables.

With the telescopic sight, when horizontal angular measure is under consideration, it is simply necessary to call one point five-hundreths instead of three minutes, the correcting value of a point lineally remaining as at present.

It is not proposed to change our present system of indicating elevations for two reasons: First, because the same necessity does not exist; second, because the failure to do so, thereby saving considerable expense, can not possibly result in any confusion. With regard to the first reason, all corrections to a predicted *range*, viz, those for wind, tide, atmosphere, abnormal muzzle velocity and all indeterminate errors are made in yards. Compound numbers do not enter. It is simply a question of addition or subtraction of simple numbers, where is always to be had a maximum of speed and minimum chance of error. With the corrected range thus computed the necessary elevation is taken by the eye from the G. C. R. S. and set off on an arc or quadrant which reads degrees and minutes. It is thus seen that in the case of elevations, as distinguished from azimuths, no necessity exists for avoiding calculations in compound numbers. With regard to the second reason the case most favorable to confusion is where a single individual calculates the corrections for both range and azimuth, and where also a single individual gives the gun both its elevation and azimuth.

In the calculations there is obviously less chance for confusion where the ranges are corrected in whole numbers and the azimuths in whole numbers and decimals than with ranges in simple and the azimuths in compound numbers as at present.

At the gun with an elevation arc or quadrant graduated to minutes it would be practically impossible for any confusion to arise since it would be impossible to give an elevation in hundredths or with an azimuth subscale in hundredths to give a direction in minutes.

The Artillery Board, therefore, on account of the great de-

sirability of both speed and accuracy in target practice, as well as the vital necessity for the same in action, adheres to its original recommendation.

II.--Any further action looking to the regraduation of the subcales and azimuth circles will accordingly be deferred until after the end of the coming artillery practice season.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 25. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 30, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

A question having arisen as to the meaning and scope of the words "constant labor for not less than 10 days," employed in paragraph 183, Army Regulations, the matter was referred to the Auditor for the War Department, who decided as follows (435418—A. G. O.):

An enlisted man employed on extra duty appears to be entitled to extra-duty pay if he is continuously employed for not less than 10 days. Whether or not the entire 10 days is in the same month is not material. When a man is mustered and paid for less than 10 days' service, however, it is essential that that voucher should show prior or subsequent service sufficient to make 10 days' continuous extra duty.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The amount due the post exchange by a deceased soldier is a debt and constitutes a proper claim against his estate, and may be legally deducted from the pay and allowances due the same.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, June 14, 1902.

The Secretary of War appealed June 7, 1902, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 378979, dated March 25, 1902, of the claim of O. F. Snyder, 2d Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Infantry, post exchange officer, Fort Duchesne, Utah, for amount due the post exchange at said place by Reuben S. Dunn, late a private of Company H, 5th U. S. Cavalry, and Walter L. Farrar, late a private of Company I, 18th U. S. Infantry, both deceased.

The Auditor disallowed the claim as follows:

Under existing laws, a soldier's indebtedness to a post exchange is not a lien against his pay, hence, unless such indebtedness be collected from the soldier during his lifetime, the post exchange has no legal claim against the United States for the amount thereof, and the accounting officers are not authorized to allow such indebtedness from the amount due the soldier's estate.

According to the final statements issued in the case of Dunn he was indebted to the post exchange at the time of his death in the sum of \$4 and in the case of Farrar \$3. Dunn's father has received by settlement of the Auditor the balance of pay due the soldier at the date of his death, no deduction being made by the Auditor on account of the soldier's indebtedness to the post exchange. In the case of Farrar no settlement of the balance due at the date of his death has been made to anyone.

In a decision of this office dated June 14, 1901 (MSS. Dec., vol. 17, p. 1378), it was held that stoppage against pay of an enlisted man justly indebted to the post exchange not to exceed the amount of credit authorized by the Exchange Regulations might be legally made and the amount collected by the paymaster, and by him turned over to the proper exchange officer.

This office in said decision quoted with approval the decision of the Court of Claims (34 Ct. Cls., 458), and the Judge Advocate General of the Army (par. 1384 *et al.*, opinion J. A. G., 1901), to the effect that inasmuch as the post exchange is established, maintained, and managed under special regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War it became an agency or instrumentality of the Government, and this being so, the Government had a right to protect it, even to the extent of stopping the pay due enlisted men to reimburse the funds of the exchange for indebtedness contracted by them. On the basis of my decision the Secretary of War amended paragraph 363, Army Regulations, 1901, to read as follows:

Post exchanges are established and maintained under special regulations prepared by the War Department. These special regulations will be issued from time to time as necessity may demand.

The amount of indebtedness of a soldier to a post exchange contracted in accordance with such regulations will be noted on the muster roll for the next succeeding month and be deducted, if practicable, from his pay by the paymaster making the payment and turned over to the post exchange officer who will duly receipt to the paymaster and the soldier for the amount so received. In case of discharge of a soldier the amount of any such indebtedness will be noted on the final statements and in like manner be deducted from payment made thereon.

On March 17, 1902, the assistant adjutant general, U. S. Army, addressed a communication to the commanding officer of Troop H, 5th U. S. Cavalry, at Denver, Colorado, as follows:

Referring to your letter of the 19th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as to whether an account of a deceased soldier owed to the post exchange, is a proper claim against the estate of the soldier, I have the honor to inform you that upon reference to the Judge Advocate General, he has remarked as follows:

"The post exchange has been held to be a Government instrumentality for the purposes of providing for the subsistence and welfare, good order, and discipline of the Army (Dig. Opins., J. A. G., sec. 2013, and decision of Ct. Cls. in the Dugan Case, cited in note thereto). In accordance with this view it has been held that the Government having the right to protect its instrumentalities, stoppages may legally be made to reimburse the post exchange fund on account of losses for which officers and enlisted men are responsible (*idem*, sec. 2012). I am clearly of the opinion that the amount due by a deceased soldier to a post exchange is a debt, and constitutes a proper claim against the estate. Moreover, I am opinion that it should be held that the amount due the post exchange may legally be deducted from the pay and allowances due the estate. It is thought that this would follow from the right of the Government to protect its instrumentality, and for this purpose the debt should be treated as though it were due the United States."

It is, therefore, suggested that, basing action upon the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as above cited, you file claim with the Auditor for the War Department in the case you have in hand.

I concur in the above opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

In the case of Dunn, the Auditor having paid the balance due to his heirs it is now too late for the post exchange to seek payment of its claim through the accounting officers, and the post exchange must look to the heirs of soldier for settlement of its claim.

Upon a revision of the above account I find and certify a difference of \$3 due to the post exchange at Fort Duchesne, Utah, from the amount owing by the United States to the estate of Walter L. Farrar, deceased, which will be withheld from the amount otherwise due the estate of said soldier, and paid to the proper officer of said post exchange, and hereafter where stoppage in favor of the post exchange is noted on the rolls or final statements and no adjustment of it has been made by a paymaster, the Auditor will ascertain whether it is a proper charge, and if he finds that it is the proper deduction will be made from the balance of pay and allowances due the estate of the deceased soldier and the amount paid to the proper officer of the post exchange.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

III--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following de-

cision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

An assistant surgeon who had completed five years' service was thereafter retired as first lieutenant on account of disability. He was not examined for promotion as prescribed by act of July 27, 1892, and therefore never attained the rank of captain. He should only receive pay on retired list of first lieutenant of cavalry

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, June 20, 1902.

The PAYMASTER GENERAL, U. S. Army, through Adjutant General, U. S. Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt by your reference of the 10th ultimo of a communication from Major John P. Baker, paymaster, U. S. Army, as follows:

I have the honor to submit herewith letter of Assistant Surgeon M. M. Cloud, U. S. Army, under date of April 26, 1902, inclosing for payment his April, 1902, pay account.

This officer having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement as a first lieutenant from active service March 25, 1902, under the provisions of section 1251, R. S., was announced in paragraph 15, S. O., 71, A. G. O., March 25, 1902.

He has been paid as a captain, mounted, of over five years' service, from November 14, 1901, to March 25, 1902, at the rate of \$2,200 per annum and three-fourths of the pay of a captain, mounted, of over five years' service, from March 26 to 31, 1902, at the rate of \$1,650 per annum. Under the act approved June 30, 1834, assistant surgeons who have served five years are entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain.

The act of June 23, 1874, authorizes the pay and emoluments of a captain of cavalry after five years' service.

The act of July 27, 1892, prescribes: "That before receiving the rank of captain of cavalry assistant surgeons shall be examined under the provisions of an act approved October 1, 1890."

The act approved March 2, 1901, provides: "That the period during which any assistant surgeon shall have served as a surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the war with Spain or since, shall be counted as a portion of the five years' service required to entitle him to rank of captain."

The act of October 1, 1890, provides for the examination of every officer below the grade of brigadier (major) general, prior to promotion, and that if the officer fails in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted.

As Assistant Surgeon Cloud had completed his five years' service November 14, 1901, and was retired for disability incident to service, a decision is respectfully requested as to whether he is not under the laws relating to the pay of assistant surgeons entitled to three-fourths of the pay of a captain of cavalry after five years' service as claimed in the inclosed letter and pay account for April, 1902.

Paragraph 15, of Special Orders, No. 71, dated March 25, 1902, retiring Assistant Surgeon Cloud from active service, reads as follows:

15. First Lieutenant Marshall M. Cloud, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service by the President, March 25, 1902, under the provisions of section 1251, Revised Statutes, is announced by the Secretary of War. Lieutenant Cloud will proceed to his home. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Section 4 of the act of June 23, 1874 (18 Stat., 244), provides in part as follows:

That the Medical Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of * * * one hundred and fifty assistant surgeons with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of cavalry for the first five years' service, and with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captains of cavalry after five years' service; * * *

Section 3 of the act of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 562), provides in part as follows:

That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major, to determine their fitness for promotion, such examination to be conducted at such times anterior to the accruing of the right to promotion as may be best for the interests of the service: * * * And provided, That should the officer fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he should be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted. * * *

Section 2 of the act of July 27, 1892 (27 Stat., 376), provides:

That before receiving the rank of captain of cavalry, assistant surgeons shall be examined under the provisions of an act approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army, and to regulate promotions therein."

It is a settled principle that in construing a statute the intention of the law makers must govern. To ascertain this intention we must look to the letter of the statute, to other statutes upon the same subject, to their spirit and purpose, and harmonize what may appear to be conflicting, so as to bring them into concord with a general and uniform system.

Reading the acts of June 23, 1874; October 1, 1890, and June 27, 1892, *supra*, together, an assistant surgeon shall have the "rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenants of cavalry for the first five years' service," but after five years' service he shall be promoted and have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry, provided that before he shall receive the rank of captain of cavalry he shall be examined under the provisions of the above act of October 1, 1890, to determine his fitness for promotion. It appears that the officer was not examined for promotion, as prescribed by the act of July 27, 1892, *supra*, but a few months after the expiration of his five years' service he was retired upon the finding of an army retiring board that he was incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto. He never attained the rank of captain, but his rank during his whole term of service was that of a first lieutenant of cavalry, and he was retired upon that rank.

The Revised Statutes provide:

Section 1251. When a retiring board finds that an officer is incapacitated for active service, and that his incapacity is the result of an incident of service, and such decision is approved by the President, said officer shall be retired from active service and placed on the list of retired officers.

Section 1254. Officers hereafter retired from active service shall be retired upon the actual rank held by them at the date of retirement.

Section 1274. Officers retired from active service shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired.

By the last section quoted the pay of an officer retired from active service is fixed at 75 per centum of the pay of the *rank* upon which he is retired. The language used by Congress in this section is clear and unambiguous, and it is my duty to give effect to it. Assistant Surgeon Cloud was retired from active service with the *rank* of a first lieutenant of cavalry, and I am of opinion and so decide that he should receive pay on the retired list as a first lieutenant of cavalry on the retired list.

Papers herewith returned.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army

CIRCULAR, }
No. 26. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, July 3, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letters from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, June 20, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the bond and contract of the International Banking Corporation given pursuant to its designation as fiscal agent of the United States in the Philippine Islands and China, dated June 18, 1902, and executed in the penal sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), was this day approved and accepted by me on behalf of the United States.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, June 21, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the bond and contract of the Guaranty Trust Company as given pursuant to its designation as fiscal agent of the United States in the Philippine Islands and China, dated June 17, 1902, and executed in the penal sum of two million dollars (\$2,000,000), was this day approved and accepted by me on behalf of the United States.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 27. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1902.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Where the sentence of a court-martial directs the amount paid for the apprehension and transportation of a soldier convicted of absence without leave to be charged against his pay in conformity to the requirements of paragraph 138 of the Army Regulations, its sentence should direct such charge to take the form of a stoppage, not of a forfeiture, thus allowing the amount so deducted to be credited on the books of the Treasury as a reimbursement.—[*Decision Sec. War, July 2, 1902—441595 A. G. O.*]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, June 27, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the City National Bank of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been designated a depository of public moneys and specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of your Department, and that the security furnished by the bank is \$50,000 U. S. bonds.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 28. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 13, 1894, and paragraph 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

List showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2. Act of August 13, 1884, and Army Regulation, 656, to date.

NAME OF COMPANY.	ALA.		ALAS.	ARK.		CAL.		COLO.	CONN.	DEL.	D. C.	FLA.	GA.	HAWAII.	IDAHO.	ILL.	IND.	IND. T.	IOWA.	KANS.	KY.	LA.	ME.	MD.	MASS.	MICH.	MINN.	MISS.
	Np.	Mid.	Sp.	Ed.	Wp.	Np.	Sp.					Np.	Np.	Np.	Np.	Np.	Np.	(en.	Np.	Np.	Ed.	Wp.	Ed.	Wp.	Ed.	Wp.	Np.	Sp.
American Surety Company of New York, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, corner Charles and Lexington sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The American Bonding and Trust Company of Baltimore City, Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, 927 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, 89 to 103 Cedar st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, 32, 34, and 36 Liberty st., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Company, S.W. cor. Calvert and German sts., Baltimore, Md.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Mercantile Trust Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National Surety Company, New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Equitable Guaratee and Trust Company, N.W. cor. 8th and Market sts., Wilmington, Del.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Aetna Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Portland, Me.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pacific Surety Company, San Francisco, Cal.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia Trust Company, Richmond, Va.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Union Surety and Guaranty Co., Phila., Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Ptsbg., Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States Guaratee Co., New York, N. Y.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
International Trust Company, Denver, Colo.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Citizens' Trust and Guaranty Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Bankers Surety Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
American Central Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
The Continental Title and Trust Co., Phila., Pa.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

CIRCULAR, }
No. 29. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, July 15, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Actual expenses—Act of May 26, General Orders, No. 76, 1900.

For sea travel "between" islands of the same group, an officer during intermediate part of the journey, entitled to reasonable actual expenses on shore while awaiting sailing of vessel.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
*Washington, July 3, 1901.***

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 7th ult. as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, together with other papers, a letter from the Chief Paymaster, Department of South Philippines, Cebu, P. I., dated April 5, last, submitting a mileage and expense account presented by Lieut. Col. *J. N. Morrison*, Judge Advocate, Department of South Philippines, stated at \$19.82.

It appears from these papers that payment of the said account was declined under circular issued by the Paymaster's Department dated November 22, 1901, and attention is invited to the statements contained in Col. *Morrison's* letter addressed to you under date of March 7th last, in which he takes exception to the action of the Pay Department.

The matter is submitted to you with request for decision as to whether or not Col. *Morrison* can be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the sum above named? The return of the accompanying papers with your reply is also requested.

The letter of Major *J. A. Watrous*, Chief Paymaster, is as follows:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a Mileage and Expense account presented by Lieut. Col. *J. N. Morrison*, Judge Advocate, Department of South Philippines, and to request a decision on the same. I also enclose an exhaustive statement made by Col. *Morrison* on the same subject.

Unless the decision is made and the papers returned by the first of July of this year, I would suggest that they be sent to my address at San Francisco.

The ruling of the Paymaster General, U. S. A., under date of Nov. 22, 1901, referred to in your communication, reads:

Respectfully returned to Lieut. Col. *Chas. H. Whipple*, Paymaster, Manila, P. I.

The law prescribes (page 11, G. O., 26, A. G. O., 1901), mileage for land travel and actual expenses for sea travel to, from or between our island possessions. Therefore, if an officer journeys by land to the port of departure, and is delayed at the port, or at intermediate points, on land, he could receive only the mileage allowance for the actual distance traveled by land. If traveling by sea, and changing steamers at some port he is compelled to delay on shore, he is not then traveling either by sea or land and there can be no allowance while so delayed.

There is a demand of Lieut. Col. *Jasper N. Morrison* for the balance of actual expenses alleged to be due him for a journey performed under proper military authority during the period from Dec. 20, 1901, to Jan. 8, 1902 from Zamboanga, P. I., to Cebu, P. I. Lieut. Col. *Morrison* alleges that he went from Zamboanga to Manila on the U. S. transport "Relief," and from Manila to Cebu on the U. S. transport "Sumner"; that on arriving at Manila on or about Dec. 25, 1901, he went ashore to await the sailing of the "Sumner," which took place on or about Jan. 4, 1902; and that while thus waiting on shore he incurred necessary living expenses amounting to \$19.82, for which he asks reimbursement, provided that it is held by the accounting officers that actual expenses, and not mileage, are legally payable for a journey of this character.

The mileage law in force at the time the journey was performed was the act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 210), which provides:

For mileage to officers and contract surgeons, when authorized by law, five hundred thousand dollars: * * * *And provided further, That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling, as herein provided for, to, from, or between our island possessions: * * **

Under this law, I am of opinion that this was a journey for which actual expenses only are payable, and that Lieut. Col. *Morrison's* stay on land at Manila was an incident of his journey from Zamboanga to Cebu, for which he was in no way responsible, and that he is entitled to his reasonable actual expenses while ashore awaiting the sailing of the transport, the same as while actually on the transport, and moving, until he arrived at his destination. Paymaster *Watrous* is authorized to pay Lieut. Col. *Morrison* his actual expenses as claimed. All papers herewith returned.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 30. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 29, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

1. The breechblock of 12-inch breech-loading rifles, model 1888, mounted on the nondisappearing barbette carriage should not be swung open when the gun has an elevation of more than one degree, since with a greater elevation the crank of the translating roller is liable to become bent by striking against the right cheek of the top carriage.

2. The duties of the "breech detail" prescribed on page 84, "Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U. S. Army," are modified as follows, viz: During firing, when necessary, the gun should be washed out and the mechanism cleaned with oil. After firing the gun should be washed out and the mechanism cleaned with oil and the bore and mechanism lubricated with petrolatum or other standard lubricant. At no time should the mechanism be washed off with water as it rusts the surfaces about the gas-check pad, split rings, etc. This regulation will apply also to the 12-inch mortars and all rapid-fire guns.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 81. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

First and second class gunners, Artillery Corps, when retired, entitled only to 75 per cent of pay and allowances of the rank held at retirement. Additional pay for classification as gunner ceases with date of retirement and is to be excluded from computation of retired pay.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, July 30, 1902.

The PAYMASTER GENERAL, U. S. Army, through the Adjutant General of the Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, as follows:

Referring to the act of February 14, 1885, establishing a retired list for enlisted men of the Army, and providing that on retirement they shall receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank on which they were retired: and to the act of February 2, 1901, which provides that enlisted men of the artillery service who shall qualify as first and second class gunners, shall be entitled to an increase of \$2 and \$1 per month, respectively: and to the decision of the Comptroller dated September 11, 1901, that a gunner who has thus qualified is entitled to pay as such for three years, provided that during that period he has not been out of the artillery service more than three months, decision is requested as to the pay status of an enlisted man of the artillery service who, while a qualified gunner, is placed on the retired list. Will he, after retirement, or for the three months next following his retirement, be entitled to receive seventy-five per centum of the one or two dollars per month he was receiving as a qualified gunner.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

Section 7 of the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 749), providing additional compensation to gunners is as follows:

That each company of coast artillery shall be organized as is now described by law for a battery of artillery: * * * and provided, That first-class gunners shall receive \$2 per month, and second-class gunners \$1 per month in addition to their pay.

This act authorizes additional compensation to gunners, but it does not undertake to determine what enlisted men of the Artillery Corps shall be classified as gunners, or when so classified how long their classification shall continue. The Army Regulations providing that artillery competition shall be prescribed in orders and instructions issued from the Headquarters of the Army (Par. 411, A. R., 1901). General Orders, No. 36, of

1901, relating to the methods of conducting examinations in the coast artillery, and issued by command of the Lieutenant General of the Army, provide:

That enlisted men who obtain an average of 85 per cent of the total maximum mark in the examination will be classified as first-class gunners, and those who obtain an average of 65 per cent will be classed as second-class gunners.

also that—

A qualified gunner will be rated as such for a period of three years, and for such additional time as may be required to provide for a reexamination, unless he had, during that time, been out of the artillery service for more than three months.

An enlisted man belonging to the coast artillery obtains the classification of gunner because of some excellence possessed by him as shown in an examination. If he successfully passes the prescribed examination, and is duly classified, or qualified, as a gunner, the act of February 2, 1901, *supra*, grants him one or two dollars a month additional compensation, according to his classification. This additional compensation does not constitute a part of the pay of the rank, but is granted because of the special merit which the enlisted man is shown to possess. It is given without regard to rank, or length of service, and is to be paid for a period of three years from the time of the classification, unless during that time the enlisted man is out of the artillery service for more than three months.

The act of February 14, 1885 (23 Stat., 305), which created the retired list for enlisted men of the Army, provides that an enlisted man placed on the retired list shall thereafter receive seventy-five per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank upon which he was retired. By the act of February 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 748), enlisted men of the Army on the retired list constitute a part of the Army of the United States. An enlisted man of the Artillery Corps, who is retired, remains a part of the Army and necessarily in the military service, but he ceases to be a part of the artillery arm of the military service.

I am of the opinion, therefore, that under the General Orders, *supra*, such enlisted man is not entitled to be rated as a gunner beyond the date of his retirement, and consequently not entitled to additional compensation as such beyond such date. In view of what is said above, I am also of the opinion that the additional compensation provided by the act of February 2, 1901, *supra*, is not a part of the pay of the rank upon which an enlisted man is retired, and therefore any enlisted man who is retired while classified as a gunner is not entitled, upon the retired list, to receive any part of the one or two dollars per month granted to enlisted men holding the classification of gunners.

The papers forwarded by you are herewith returned.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 82. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, August 7, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Travel by boat between Seattle, Washington, and Skagway, Alaska, must be regarded as "sea travel" within the meaning of the act of March 2, 1901, and discharged enlisted men so traveling between those points are entitled only to transportation and subsistence in kind.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,**

July 29, 1902.

Edward S. Andrews appealed July 14, 1902, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 381193, dated April 18, 1902.

He claimed travel-pay from San Francisco, California, to Circle City, Alaska, as sergeant of the 25th Company, Coast Artillery.

The Auditor disallowed the claim as follows:

Having failed to avail himself of transportation and subsistence tendered by the United States no travel-pay can be allowed.

He received pay and clothing in full.

It is shown by the records that the claimant reenlisted November 10, 1898, at Yukon River, Alaska, was continued as sergeant, and was discharged November 9, 1901, at Manila, Philippine Islands, by reason of expiration of term of service, a sergeant. On his discharge he received the balance of pay and clothing due him.

The claimant alleges that he again reenlisted November 10, 1901, in the same organization and that he is still in the service.

The travel-pay law in force at the time of claimant's discharge of November 9, 1901, was the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902), which provides:

That hereafter * * * an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into service: * * * Provided further, That for sea travel on discharge * * * transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

The claimant contends that he is entitled to travel-pay from San Francisco to Circle City, Alaska (place of enlistment as shown by final statements), basing his contention upon the opinion of the Paymaster General of the Army, to the effect that travel from San Francisco, California, to Circle City, Alaska, is *via* inland route from Seattle, Washington, to Skagway, Alaska, which is not regarded as sea travel.

The Paymaster General reported July 23, 1902, that—
the distance from San Francisco, California, to Circle City, Alaska, in

November, 1901, was the same as stated in current official table of distances, 2,914 miles, no part of which is regarded as "sea travel."

The distance from San Francisco to Seattle is 958 miles (all rail); from Seattle to Skagway, 1,116 miles, and from Skagway to Circle City *via* rail and Yukon River, 840 miles. Total, 2,914 miles.

On verbal inquiry at the office of the Paymaster General it is ascertained that the reason why travel from Seattle to Skagway is regarded as *inland travel* and not *sea travel* is because the boats running between said places, for almost the entire distance, go between the coast and a chain of islands along the coast, varying distances out, thus making it inland travel in the same sense that travel on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Louis is inland travel.

I do not understand that the body of water contained between the islands and the coast is any other than a part of the ocean—the sea. Such body of water, or parts of it, may be known under the name of a bay or gulf, or something of that kind, but it seems to me that such designation would not change its character so as to make it other than a part of the great body of water lying between the western shores of North America and the eastern shores of Asia, which is the sea. I am of the opinion that travel by boat between Seattle and Skagway must be regarded as *sea travel* within the meaning of the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*, and that the claimant is only entitled to receive transportation and subsistence in kind between such places.

The claimant is, however, entitled to receive travel-pay from San Francisco to Seattle, 958 miles, and from Skagway to Circle City, 840 miles; total 1,798 miles at 4 cents per mile, amounting to \$71.92.

Upon a revision of above-described account, I find and certify a difference of \$71.92 due to the claimant from the United States, being for travel-pay as stated above.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR,

No. 38.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Travel pay under General Orders, Nos. 16 and 26, Headquarters of the Army, 1901—Officers and men who were discharged in the Philippines prior to March 2, 1901, and there reentered the service shall when next discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive travel allowances from place of discharge to place in the United States of last preceding place of appointment or enlistment or to their homes, at the rate of 4 cents per mile for land travel and for all sea travel actual expenses to officers and transportation and subsistence to enlisted men. This class of enlisted men are entitled to above travel pay whether they reentered the service in the Philippines within or after more than three months.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

Washington, August 1, 1902.

The PAYMASTER GENERAL, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 28th ultimo requesting my decision as follows:

Your decision is requested in the following matter: In the mileage clause of the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902), it is provided—

"That hereafter when an officer shall be discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall receive for travel allowances from the place of his discharge to the place of his residence at the time of his appointment, or to the place of his original muster into the service, four cents per mile; and an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense shall receive four cents per mile from the place of discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment or original muster into the service: *Provided further*, That any officer or enlisted man in the service of the United States, who was discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reentered the service through commission or enlistment, shall when discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense receive for travel allowances from the place of discharge to the place in the United States of his last preceding appointment or enlistment, or to his home if he was appointed or enlisted at a place other than his home, four cents per mile: *Provided further*, That for sea travel or discharge, actual expenses only shall be paid to officers, and transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men."

Under the provision first above cited that "hereafter when an officer

shall be discharged," etc., will the next proviso, "that any officer or enlisted man in the service of the United States who *was* discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reentered the service through commission or enlistment shall when discharged, except by way of punishment for an offense, receive for travel allowances from the place of discharge to the place in the United States of his last preceding appointment or enlistment, or to his home if he was appointed or enlisted at a place other than his home, four cents per mile," be held to apply to all discharges and reentries into the service theretofore or thereafter occurring, or will it be held to apply only to those who had prior to the passage of the act been discharged and had reentered the Army by appointment or enlistment?

2. Will said act exclude from its benefits enlisted men who after discharge in the Philippines had failed to reenter the service there within the three months allowed by law for reenlistment?

By authority of the Secretary of War.

That portion of the act of March 2, 1901, quoted by you, which refers to the date of discharge and reentry into service in the Philippine Islands of officers and enlisted men is entirely retrospective and applies only to the officers and enlisted men who *were* discharged and reentered the service through commission or enlistment *before the passage of the act*. As respects the time of discharge after reenlistment, the act is prospective and retrospective. (8 Comp. Dec., 366.)

The decision of April 4, 1901 (MS. Dec., vol. 17, p. 99), in the case of Charles Streiff, Company G, 18th U. S. Infantry, in so far as it held that the provision of the act of March 2, as respects the time of discharge, was prospective only is overruled.

In reply to your second question, you are informed that there is no time fixed in the act within which a soldier discharged in the Philippine Islands must there reenlist, hence the act does not exclude from its benefits the enlisted men who reenlisted in the Philippine Islands more than three months after their discharge therein.

The time of three months fixed by law (sec. 1284 R. S. and act of August 1, 1894, 28 Stat., 216) for reenlistments is applicable only in determining a soldier's right to continuous-service pay.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 34. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In firing cast-iron shell at target practice from 5 and 6 inch R. F. guns and 12-inch mortars no bursting charge of powder will be used, but the shell will be ballasted to the proper weight. If no brass fuze-hole plugs are on hand, base percussion fuzes will be used for plugging the fuze holes of these blind shell, and requisition should be made at once for such number of brass fuze-hole plugs as may be necessary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 85. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned, in connection with General Orders, No. 65, July 2, 1902, from this office:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, August 2, 1902.

The **TREASURER** of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by section 85 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes, approved July 1, 1902," the treasury of the Philippine Islands is hereby designated a depository of public money of the United States, and, under the provisions of section 3620 Revised Statutes of the United States, is hereby specially authorized to receive on deposit public funds advanced to any and all disbursing officers of the United States.

In accordance with the provisions of the act first named the Secretary of War has, by General Orders, No. 65, dated July 2, 1902, directed that said treasury of the Philippine Islands act as depository of the public money without giving any specific security for the safe-keeping of public money until the further direction of the Secretary of War.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,

Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF **LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:**

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant General,

Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 86. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Court-martial forfeitures are debts to the United States, and the full amount of each sentence must be deducted unless remitted. When the monthly aggregate of forfeitures exceeds the rate of the soldier's monthly pay deduction will be made at the rate of such monthly pay, less dues to the Soldiers' Home, until the full amount of all forfeitures has been deducted, unless a portion shall have been remitted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 14, 1902.

The PAYMASTER GENERAL, through the Adjutant General of the Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt, on the 21st ultimo, of your communication of the 11th ultimo, requesting my decision as follows:

There being a diversity of opinion and practice in the matter of deduction of forfeiture by sentence of court-martial, your construction in the following cases is desired and requested for the information and guidance of officers of the Pay Department:

1. Where two or more sentences, covering forfeitures operating at the same time, aggregate in any month or months more than the rate of the soldier's current monthly pay (less dues to the Soldiers' Home) what should be the aggregate deduction on account of such sentences? For instance, a soldier is sentenced June 6 to forfeit \$10 per month of his pay for four months and again on June 26 is sentenced to forfeit \$10 per month of his pay for eight months. From June 26 to October 5, inclusive, the two sentences are running together, aggregating \$20 per month, while the soldier's current monthly pay (less Soldiers' Home dues) is but \$12.88 per month. Should the sentence continue to be borne upon the roll until forfeiture of the \$10 per month for twelve months is collected, i. e., \$120, or would the following be the correct deduction?

June 6 to 25 inclusive, twenty days at \$10	\$6.67
June 26 to October 5 inclusive, three months, ten days at \$12.88	42.93
October 6 to February 25 inclusive, four months, twenty days at \$10..	46.67
Total deduction	96.27

2. If the sentence of June 26 were to "forfeit \$10 of his pay" or to "forfeit one month's pay," and that of June 6, as before, to forfeit \$10 per month for four months should the full amount of both sentences be deducted, or should deduction be made as in example above given?

Requesting the favor of an early decision.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

The sentence of the court-martial begins to run with the date of its promulgation in orders unless the language of the sentence clearly indicates

that such was not the intention of the court. (General Orders, No. 53 of 1878; Digest Second Comp. Dec., vol. 2, sec. 375; par. 1052, A. R., 1901.)

By General Orders, No. 53 of 1878, rules for the execution of sentences of courts-martial adjudging forfeiture of pay were promulgated by the Secretary of War in part as follows:

2. An order remitting forfeiture of pay operates only as to time subsequent to its date. The forfeiture continues operative for the time between date of promulgation of sentence and date of order of remission, and at the rate fixed in the sentence if the forfeiture be one of a certain amount per month; or, if it be a specified sum, at the rate of the soldier's current pay, less deduction for Soldiers' Home. To this extent a remitted forfeiture must stand as a charge against the soldier's pay until satisfied.

3. Where the same time is covered by two or more forfeitures, they must, as to such time, apply together, each under the foregoing rules, until all are satisfied. The rate of forfeiture for a given time will then be the aggregate of the rates of the several forfeitures applicable thereto, whether the actual rate of pay for the time be greater or less.

Paragraph 1052, Army Regulations, 1901, provides in part as follows:

When a sentence imposes forfeiture of pay, or of stated portions thereof for a certain number of months, it stops for each of those months the amount stated: thus, "\$10 of monthly pay for one year would be a stoppage of \$120."

Paragraph 1053 of the Regulations provides:

An order remitting a forfeiture of pay operates only on the pay to become due subsequent to the date of the order.

Paragraph 1049 of the Regulations provides that when soldiers who are undergoing sentence by a court-martial commit other offenses for which they are tried and sentenced, the second sentence will be executed upon the expiration of the first.

I can find no authoritative decision of the accounting officers defining or establishing a practice in the class of cases to which you refer. It appears that prior to the reorganization of the accounting offices in 1894 verbal instructions were given from time to time by the Second Comptroller in individual cases as they came up for settlement. For instance, in 1878 instructions appear to have been given to the effect that in cases of two or more sentences covering forfeitures operating at the same time and for specific periods and aggregating more than the pay of the soldier the excess of the forfeitures over the current monthly pay could not be charged against the future or prior earnings of the soldier. As against this, however, in the case of a sentence to forfeit a specified sum, the practice appears to have been to consider the sentence as running until a sufficient amount of pay had accrued to satisfy the forfeiture, or until the unsatisfied portion thereof had been remitted. (Digest Second Comp. Dec., vol. 2, sec. 377.)

I have given careful consideration to such verbal memorandum decisions as have been found and called to my attention; also to the various regulations which have been made by the War Department from time to time, as well as to the decisions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

The weight of the Regulations and the decisions of the Judge Advocate General appears to be to the effect that the sentence or sentences of a court-martial adjudging a forfeiture of pay, whether of a specified sum, as for instance, \$10 of a soldier's pay, or a certain amount per month of a soldier's pay for a specified time, as \$10 per month of a soldier's pay for six months, continue operative until enough pay has accrued to satisfy

them, or until the unsatisfied portion thereof has been remitted, the total forfeiture being the aggregate amount of the sentence or sentences.

I am of the opinion that this view is correct and it will be followed by me.

If while one sentence is running a soldier undergoes another sentence adjudging a forfeiture of pay of a specified sum or a certain amount per month for a specified time, there can only be collected each month under the second sentence, as long as the sentences run together, the difference between the amount of the forfeiture under the first sentence and the soldier's current pay, less the authorized stoppages in favor of the Soldier's Home, but the second sentence will continue operative until enough pay has accrued to satisfy it, retaining each month the amount specified by the court-martial, if the sentence be for a specified time, or at the rate of the soldier's current pay if the sentence be simply of a specified sum. Where a sentence adjudges a forfeiture of the monthly pay or a part of the monthly pay of a soldier for a specified time, the sum forfeited is the amount per month multiplied by the number of months. (Par. 1052, A. R., 1901; General Orders, No. 121 of 1874; par. 1385, Dig. of Opin. of Judge Advocate General, 1901.)

The forfeiture, upon the promulgation of the sentence, becomes a debt due to the United States, which is collectible in the manner indicated above. (Par. 1387, Dig. of Opin. of Judge Advocate General, 1901.)

In the case you cite under your first question, I am of the opinion that the correct deduction is \$120, being the full amount of both sentences, and that under your second question the correct deduction is the full amount of both sentences. Any practice heretofore obtaining in the class of cases described, which is contrary to the views herein announced, is overruled and hereafter stoppages against a soldier's pay under sentence of court-martial will be enforced in accordance with this opinion.

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 87. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1902.

The attention of the Acting Secretary of War having been called to the fact that the provisions of the act of March 2, 1901, published in General Orders, No. 26, March 8, 1901, from this office, have been overlooked in the payment of travel-pay to enlisted men who have been discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reentered the service of the United States and who have since returned to the United States and been discharged, the following instructions on the subject, prepared by the Paymaster General of the Army, are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. So much of the act of March 2, 1901, as provides for payment of travel-pay to officers and enlisted men of the Army who were discharged in the Philippine Islands and there reentered the service applies *only* to those who had been so discharged and had reentered the service *prior* to the date of the approval of the act and will *not* apply to those discharged and reentering the service there *after* that date.

2. It will be observed that men so discharged and reentering the service will when again discharged, if discharged *in the Philippines*, be entitled to transportation and subsistence in kind for sea travel and to travel-pay at 4 cents per mile for the land travel from place of discharge to place of last preceding appointment or enlistment in the United States.

3. If since discharge and reenlistment in the Philippines they have returned to the United States and *there* been discharged they will be entitled to travel-pay at 4 cents per mile only from place of discharge in the United States to place of last preceding enlistment in the United States.

4. It is not necessary that reenlistment in the Philippines after discharge there should have been within three months. Discharge and a reentry into the service complies with the provisions of the act.

5. One whose *original* enlistment or entry into the service was in the Philippines does not come under the provisions of the act, and such a one discharged in the United States would be entitled to travel-pay at 4 cents a mile for the land travel and transportation and subsistence in kind for the sea travel

involved in the journey back to place of enlistment in the Philippines.

6. One discharged in the Philippines after the date of the act and there reentered the service would not be subject to the provisions of the act and would receive the usual travel allowances for land and sea travel from place of discharge to place of enlistment.

7. The following examples, under 1, 2, and 3 hereof, are submitted as a guide to settlement of similar cases: (a) A soldier enlisted at Cincinnati, Ohio, was discharged in the Philippines and there reentered the service prior to March 2, 1901. When next discharged he was at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and was entitled to travel-pay only from Columbus Barracks to Cincinnati. (b) A soldier enlisted at Fort Bliss, Texas, was discharged in the Philippines and there reentered the service prior to March 2, 1901. He was next discharged at Fort Bliss, place of last preceding enlistment in the United States, and was not entitled to travel-pay, he being at that time at place of such enlistment.

8. It is found that in the cases above cited travel-pay has been paid from place of discharge in the United States to San Francisco, the same as though the men were entitled to travel allowances for land and sea travel back to Manila.

9. General Orders, No. 57, Adjutant General's Office, 1901, enjoins upon officers issuing final statements that they shall note thereon the place of last enlistment in the United States preceding their discharge in the Philippines. If this be omitted and by reason of such omission an overpayment in travel-pay is caused, the officer issuing the erroneous final statements will be held responsible under A. R. 786 for the amount overpaid; but this would not relieve the paymaster if the final statements showed the soldier to have enlisted in the Philippines, as such a statement should put the paymaster upon inquiry. Nor does it follow that because a man *enlisted* in the Philippines he was previously *discharged* there, and care should be taken to ascertain the facts in order to avoid injustice and short payment to the soldier.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
No. 38. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, August 18, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with the request contained in your indorsement of the 14th instant, the National Bank of Commerce, at Kansas City, Missouri, a depository of public moneys, has this day been specially designated for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of your Department, and that the amount of security furnished by the bank is \$773,000. United States bonds.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 89. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Enlisted men discharged by order of the Secretary of War for "disability caused by their own misconduct" are not thereby deprived of travel-pay, section 1290, Revised Statutes, and its amendment of March 16, 1896, having been abrogated by the act of May 26, 1900, which in turn was abrogated by the act of March 2, 1901.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 19, 1902.

The PAYMASTER GENERAL, United States Army, War Department.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th instant requesting my decision as follows:

As a matter affecting the disbursement of public money to discharged enlisted men of the Army, decision is requested whether the final clause of the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 910), repealing "all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act" does not repeal so much of the act of March 16, 1896 (29 Stat., 63), as provides "That no enlisted man discharged by order of the Secretary of War for disability caused by his own misconduct shall be entitled to the travel allowances provided for in section 1290 of the Revised Statutes," and therefore, from date of said act of March 2, 1901, entitles enlisted men discharged as above, by order of the Secretary of War, to all the travel allowances provided for by the said act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902), that is to say, to 4 cents per mile for the land travel and transportation and subsistence only for the sea travel, from place of discharge to place of enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service.

By authority of the Secretary of War.

Section 1290, Revised Statutes, provides:

When a soldier is discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, he shall be allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service. The Government may furnish the same in kind, but in case it shall not do so, he shall be allowed travel-pay and commutation of subsistence for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, computed at the rate of one day for every twenty miles.

The act of March 16, 1896 (29 Stat., 63), provides:

For allowance for travel, retained and detained pay, clothing not drawn, and for interest on deposits, payable to enlisted men on discharge, seven hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no enlisted man discharged by order of the Secretary of War for disability caused by his own misconduct shall be entitled to the travel allowances provided for in section twelve hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes.

The act of May 26, 1900 (31 Stat., 210), provides:

That hereafter * * * an enlisted man when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, shall receive four cents per mile from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service.

* * * * *

Provided further, That for sea travel on discharge, to, from, or between our island possessions, * * * transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

The act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 902), is identical with the act of May 26, 1900, except as to the proviso, which in the act of March 2 reads as follows:

That for sea travel on discharge * * * transportation and subsistence only shall be furnished to enlisted men.

Also at the end of the act of March 2, which is "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two," there is the provision that "All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Section 1290, Revised Statutes, was superseded by the act of May 26, 1900, *supra*, which was in turn superseded by the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*, which is the travel-pay law in force at the present time.

The acts of May 26 and March 2 were in no sense *amendments* of the old travel-pay law, but were new and distinct enactments.

The act of March 16, 1896, *supra*, was in effect at least an amendment to section 1290, inasmuch as it created a distinct exception to the payment of travel allowances under that law. It applied to that law alone, and in my opinion can have no reference to or bearing upon the later laws of May 26 and March 2. The moment that section 1290 was no longer in force that moment also the act of March 16 ceased to have any force. The restrictions contained in the latter act were not incorporated in either the act of May 26 or the act of March 2 *supra*, and hence can not be a bar to the payment of travel-pay under said acts. I am of the opinion that section 1290, Revised Statutes, and its amendment of March 16 were abrogated by the act of May 26, 1900, *supra*, which was in turn abrogated by the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*. The repealing clause of the act of March 2, 1901, was unnecessary to accomplish the abrogation as by the very terms of the acts themselves it is clear that the several laws could not stand together.

But if the two acts are positively repugnant, and to such an extent that they can not be reconciled and made to stand together by any fair and reasonable construction, then the one last passed will control and will repeal the earlier law. (Black on Interpretation of Laws, p. 113.)

A repeal follows—

When the latter act revises, amends, and sums up the whole law in the particular subject to which it relates, covering all the ground treated of in the earlier statute, and adding new or different provisions, and thus plainly shows that it was intended to supersede any and all prior enactments on that subject-matter, and to furnish for the future, for itself alone, the whole and only system of statute law applicable to that subject. (*Id.*, p. 116.)

It seems clear to me that the acts of May 26 and March 2 were designed as a complete scheme for the payment of travel-pay and that they repealed all prior laws inconsistent therewith.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, and so decide, that the restrictions contained in the act of March 16, 1896, *supra*, are no bar to the payment of travel-pay under the act of March 2, 1901, *supra*.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 40. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1902.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The uniform of an officer on the retired list shall be governed by his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department are not to be worn. In other respects the style of uniform worn by a retired officer may be either that prescribed in Regulations at the date of his retirement or that prescribed by General Orders, No. 81, of 1902, from this office, this being left to the discretion of the officer. A combination of uniforms of different dates is not permissible.—
[*Decision Sec. War, Aug. 26, 1902—448279 A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 41. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 8, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Contract surgeons being civil employees their employment and compensation are dependent upon contract. Their right of demand to salary is a "claim upon the United States" within the meaning of section 3477, Revised Statutes, and they are prohibited by said section from transferring or assigning their current pay accounts. Any such assignment would be null and void and any Executive order authorizing such transfers or assignments would be in contravention of the law and without effect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 18, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th ultimo, requesting my decision as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army under date of 14th ultimo, recommending, for reasons stated, that the contract surgeons serving in his department, when it is found impracticable for them to submit their vouchers to a paymaster, be authorized to transfer same to the Northern Commercial Company.

Attention is invited to the opinion of the Paymaster General, as contained in the third indorsement on letter referred to, in which it is stated that there seems to be no good reason why contract surgeons should not be permitted to assign their accounts as suggested. In accordance with the recommendation of the above-named officer, the matter is submitted to you with request for a modification of your decision of December 27, 1894, if practicable, so as to permit contract surgeons to assign their accounts the same as commissioned officers of the Army.

The return of the accompanying letter is also requested.

The communication of Brigadier General *George M. Randall*, commanding the Department of the Columbia, addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army under date of June 14, 1902, is as follows:

I have the honor to recommend that the contract surgeons serving in this department, when it is impracticable for them to submit their vouchers to a paymaster, be authorized to transfer them to the Northern Commercial Company, and that commanding officers be required to certify that the fact of the transfer with date of payment has been noted on the contract. This is the only method by which contract surgeons can be paid in northern Alaska. For nearly two years it has been the custom to make payments to acting assistant surgeons and contract surgeons in northern Alaska in the manner recommended on the approval of the de-

partment commander. Contract surgeons are stationed at points in northern Alaska where it would be impracticable to pay them in any other way than by a transfer of their vouchers.

The indorsement of the Paymaster General of the Army thereon, referred to by you, is as follows:

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army, inviting attention to Circular 13, Adjutant General's Office, 1895, and the decision of the Comptroller of December 27, 1894, therein referred to, which heretofore has been held as applying to all classes of accounts except officers' pay accounts and soldiers' final statements. As contract surgeons are *quasi* officers, and frequently charged with the performance of duties usually performed by officers, there seems no good reason why they should not be permitted to assign their accounts, especially under such circumstances as within cited. It is recommended that the Comptroller be requested to so far modify his decision as to permit contract surgeons to assign their accounts, the same as commissioned officers of the Army.

Section 3477, Revised Statutes, provides:

All transfers and assignments made of any claim upon the United States, or of any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor, and all powers of attorney, orders or other authorities for receiving payment of any such claim, or of any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless they are freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof.

Section 1291, Revised Statutes, provides that—

No assignment of pay by a noncommissioned officer or private previous to his discharge shall be valid

This has been regarded as permitting the transfer or assignment, by an enlisted man, of a claim for pay due on his final statements when made after his discharge from the service in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the Army Regulations. I know of no statutory provision, however, which authorizes commissioned officers of the Army to transfer or assign their pay accounts after the same become due, but under Army Regulations, sanctioned by a long-continued and unbroken practice in the accounting offices, such transfers or assignments have been and are recognized. (Par. 1349, A. R., 1863; par. 238, *id.*, 1881; par. 1440, *id.*, 1889; par. 1300, *id.*, 1895, and par. 1447, *id.*, 1901. See also G. O., No. 112 of 1884.)

Transfers or assignments made in accordance with the Army Regulations have been recognized by the paymasters of the Army, and when payments have been made under them the paymaster has been held to be entitled to credit for the disbursement in his accounts. Such assignments also furnish a good acquittance to the United States as against the officers making the assignments. (*McKnight v. U. S.*, 98 U. S., 179; *Bailey v. U. S.*, 109 U. S., 432.)

Such assignments appear to have been recognized by the accounting officers upon the theory that the right of an officer of the Army to his current pay was not a "claim upon the United States" within the meaning of section 3477, Revised Statutes, and hence not within the prohibition of the statute. (Digest Second Comp. Dec., vol. 3, secs. 154, 161, and 162.) Such recognition having prevailed for a long period of time the practice should not now be disturbed, but I do not think it properly can or should be extended to other classes of officers or employees of the Government.

Contract or acting assistant surgeons are civilian employees. (Digest Second Comp. Dec., vol. 3, secs. 929 and 932.) Their employment and compensation are dependent upon contract. Their right of demand to salary is a "claim upon the United States" within the meaning of section 3477, *supra*, and therefore I am of the opinion that they are prohibited by said section from transferring or assigning their current pay accounts. Any such transfer or assignment would be within the prohibition of the statute, and hence "absolutely null and void." Any Executive order authorizing such transfers or assignments would be in contravention of the law and without effect.

I appreciate the difficulties as set forth by Brigadier General *Randall* in his communication above and notwithstanding the fact that contract surgeons are *quasi* officers, performing many of the duties of the regularly commissioned officers, I think that the Executive arm of the Government is powerless to afford any relief. If any exception is to be made in their favor it must be by a Congressional enactment.

The original papers are returned as requested.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR. }
No. 42. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 9, 1902.

The Acting Secretary of War having concurred in an opinion by the Judge Advocate General of the Army that under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, rendered for the Navy Department April 8, 1902, the remains of soldiers dying at posts or stations *within* the United States when buried thereat can not be disinterred, reincased, and shipped home at public expense, there being no specific appropriation covering such expenditures and the appropriation "Incidental Expenses," from which the cost of original interment is made, not being available for subsequent disinterment, commanding officers at all posts or stations *within* the United States will use every effort to ascertain and promptly communicate by telegraph with relatives or friends of soldiers dying thereat in order that such relatives or friends may be given full opportunity to request that remains be sent home before they are buried at the post or station. Reference in this connection is made to paragraph 180, Army Regulations.

The Comptroller's decision herein referred to does not prohibit the disinterment of the remains of soldiers dying in Alaska, as there is a specific appropriation therefor.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 43. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 15, 1902.

I.--The following instructions for the care and preservation of artillery material are published for the use and information of all concerned:

MOUNTING THE 12-INCH MORTAR CARRIAGE.

In mounting the 12-inch mortar carriage, model 1896, the top, bottom, and back of crosshead, the buffer plates, and that part of the saddle behind guides will be painted before assembling; these parts are not accessible after being mounted and if not thus protected would rust badly, the buffer plates soon becoming brittle and losing their elasticity. In assembling guides, or any machined surfaces, put on a thin coat of cosmic; slush all bolts and threads. No cosmic will be applied to the rollers and paths as its use would quickly result in the accumulation of dust and dirt, thus causing the parts to become gummed; simple oiling is all that is required.

PILING PROJECTILES.

Projectiles will always be piled with points to the wall and base out, so they may be easily inspected and fused in case of action.

PAINTING PROJECTILES.

Projectiles will be painted as required by regulations, Office of Chief of Ordnance, dated June 30, 1898, and in case the galleries are wet the projectiles after painting will be slushed. In accordance with these regulations the distinctive color to indicate the character of bursting charges will not be applied until the projectiles shall have been filled, after which the entire base of each projectile will at once be painted the required color.

POSITION OF MORTARS.

Where the sand does not interfere the mortar will be habitually elevated so that it will be parallel to the piston rod, with breech cover left off. The translating roller will be left in place.

POWDER CHARGES FOR MORTARS.

The total number of charges to be provided for mortars, as

well as the number of each different weight, must necessarily be dependent upon local conditions. Each artillery district commander will determine the total number required for each mortar battery in his district and also the proportion in which they shall be provided for each zone of each battery.

Upon application the Chief of Ordnance will furnish the least number of charges of the weights required for covering all ranges from 3,000 to 12,000 yards.

II.--By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, paragraph 1, Circular, No. 30, July 29, 1902, from this office, is amended to read as follows:

1. The breechblocks of 10-inch and 12-inch B. L. rifles, model 1888, mounted on nondisappearing barbette carriages, should not be swung open when the gun has an elevation of more than one degree, since with a greater elevation the crank of the translating roller is liable to become bent by striking against the right cheek of the top carriage.

Neither of these rifles on account of this interference should be elevated or depressed while the breech is open.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 44. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 16, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Extra-duty pay on and after April 26, 1898. Question of credit to a disbursing officer for payments made on and after that date.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Washington, August 29, 1902.

Captain *Edgar S. Walker*, 8th U. S. Infantry, appealed August 12, 1902, from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in settlement No. 26287, dated August 27, 1902, of his subsistence accounts as acting commissary of subsistence. At the time the appeal was filed in this office the Auditor had not *settled* the accounts of the disbursing officer, having merely suspended action on the vouchers in question, but subsequent to the call for the papers by this office the Auditor disallowed three items in the officer's account as follows:

April, 1898. F. Y. 1898.

Abstract of Disbursements.

Vou. 1. Extra-duty Pay Roll, disallowed in part August 27, 1902... \$ 1.75

Payment for extra-duty services on and after April 26, 1898, prohibited by act of Congress of that date. See G. O., A. G. O., No. 29, 1898.

May, 1898. F. Y. 1898.

Abstract of Disbursements.

Vou. 1. Extra-duty Pay Roll, disallowed August 27, 1902, as per remark to Vou. 1, April, 1898..... 10.85

June, 1898. F. Y. 1898.

Abstract of Disbursements.

Vou. 4. Extra-duty Pay Roll, disallowed August 27, 1902, as per remark to Vou. 1, April, 1898..... 10.50

The paper filed by Captain *Walker* on August 12, 1902, will be regarded as an appeal from the action of the Auditor in disallowing said items.

Section 6, of the act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat., 365), provides:

That in time of war the pay proper of enlisted men shall be increased 20 per centum over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law: *Provided*, That in war time no additional increased compensation shall be allowed to soldiers performing what is known as extra or special duty: * * *

Captain *Walker* contends that he had no notice of the passage of said act until after the payments had been made, inasmuch as the first mail to arrive in Alaska after the passage of the act was on or about July 18, 1898, which brought him notice of the passage of the act.

The accounting officers are powerless to give favorable consideration to the officer's contention. The act is mandatory, and they have no discretion in carrying into effect its plain provisions. The act took effect on the

date of its approval by the President, namely, April 26, 1898, and payments of extra-duty pay on and after date were in contravention of law and a disbursing officer making them can not, under the law, have credit for same in the settlement of his accounts. If the soldier who received the extra-duty pay has money due him for increase of his pay proper, or otherwise, an amount sufficient to offset the overpayment to him should be withheld and carried to the credit of Captain *Walker* in his accounts. If there is nothing due such soldier, then there is nothing for Captain *Walker* to do but to reimburse the Government from his private funds for the amount erroneously paid by him, or else seek relief through Congressional enactment.

The action of the Auditor in disallowing the several items is affirmed.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 45. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, September 17, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Duly subpoenaed witnesses who attend courts-martial in the Philippine Islands are entitled to per diem pay and mileage allowed witnesses in attendance upon United States courts, i. e., \$1.50 per day for each day actually in attendance upon the court and 5 cents a mile for going from their place of residence to the place of trial and 5 cents a mile for returning. An employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands who is paid from insular funds of the islands is not held to be in the employ of the United States.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,**
Washington, August 20, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, requesting my decision as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, together with other papers, a letter from the chief paymaster, Division of the Philippines, dated June 11th, last, relative to the vouchers presented by Mr. J. A. Glover, an employee of the civil government of the Philippines, for services as a witness before a general court-martial convened at Catbalogan, Philippine Islands, by paragraph 15, Special Orders, 102, Headquarters of the Army, dated April 30, 1902.

It will be seen from these papers that transportation in kind was furnished this witness on an army transport for the entire travel performed in going to the court and returning therefrom.

Attention is particularly invited to the view of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, as set forth in 6th indorsement on letter above referred to, and in accordance with the recommendation of the military authorities, the papers are submitted to you with request for decision on the following points:

First—Is a civilian witness entitled to receive the 5 cents per mile as provided in paragraph 1067, Army Regulations, when transportation has been furnished by the Government for the travel necessarily performed in appearing before a military court-martial?

Second—Is an employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands who receives payment from the insular funds to be regarded as a civilian in the Government employ within the meaning of paragraph 1066, Army Regulations?

The return of the accompanying papers, with your reply, is also requested.

Section 848, Revised Statutes, provides:

For each day's attendance in court, or before any officer pursuant to law, one dollar and fifty cents, and five cents a mile for going from his place of residence to the place of trial or hearing, and five cents a mile for returning. * * *

The paragraphs of Army Regulations, 1901, cited by you are as follows:

1066. Civilians in the employ of the Government when traveling upon summons as witnesses before military courts are entitled to transportation in kind from their place of residence to the place where the court is in session and return. If no transportation be furnished they are entitled to reimbursement of the cost of travel actually performed by the shortest usually traveled route, including transfers to and from railway stations, at rates not exceeding 50 cents for each transfer, and the cost of a double berth in a sleeping car or steamer when an extra charge is made therefor. They are also entitled to reimbursement of the actual cost of meals and rooms at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day for each day actually and unavoidably consumed in travel or in attendance upon the court under the order or summons. No allowance will be made to them when attendance upon court does not require them to leave their stations.

1067. A civilian not in Government employ duly summoned to appear as a witness before a military court will receive \$1.50 per day for each day actually in attendance upon the court, and 5 cents a mile for going from his place of residence to the place of trial or hearing, and 5 cents a mile for returning; but in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Porto Rico he will be paid 15 cents for each mile necessarily traveled over any stage line or by private conveyance and in Porto Rico 10 cents for each mile over any railway, in such travel.

It appears from the papers submitted that Mr. J. A. Glover, an employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands, stationed at Manila, was on May 10, 1902, summoned to appear on May 12, 1902, before a general court-martial convened at Catbalogan, Philippine Islands. Transportation in kind, without subsistence or other expenses, was furnished him on an army transport for the entire travel performed in going to the court and returning therefrom. He presents an account to the paymaster amounting to \$50.70, being \$40.20 mileage from Manila to Catbalogan and return, 804 miles at 5 cents per mile, and \$10.50, the per diem allowance while in attendance on the court-martial from May 23 to 29, 1902, 7 days at \$1.50 per day. My decision is requested as to whether this account is properly payable under the laws and regulations governing such matters.

There may be a question whether section 1202, Revised Statutes, and the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 950), relating to the right of a judge advocate of a court-martial to compel witnesses to appear and testify before a court-martial are operative in the Philippine Islands, because the fact that there are no United States courts in the islands, and hence no process by which a judge advocate can enforce the provisions of the law; but whether they are or not, I am of the opinion that when a witness who is duly subpoenaed does attend, his attendance must be considered as "pursuant to law" within the meaning of the statute. The term "in court" as used in section 848 of the Revised Statutes has been held by this office to be broad enough to include a court-martial, and that civilian witnesses who appeared before courts-martial on proper summons were entitled to the compensation paid witnesses in attendance upon United States courts. (1 Comp. Dec., 79.) The fees prescribed by the statute are \$1.50 for each day's attendance upon the court, and 5 cents per mile in going from place of residence to place of trial, and 5 cents per mile for returning. It seems clear that this provision for the payment of fees is applicable wherever courts-martial may sit. The 5 cents per mile specified in the statute was evidently intended as a compensation to witness for both the cost of his transportation and living expenses while *en route* to the place of trial. If this be so, the furnishing of transportation alone would not defeat the right of the witness to the full 5 cents per mile fixed by the statute. In order to defeat such right, it would seem that the Government must fur-

nish everything for which the 5 cents per mile is a compensation. (MS. Dec., Vol. 17, p. 285.)

The present mileage laws provide that officers traveling under orders shall receive 7 cents per mile, and no more, but that when transportation in kind is furnished by the Government there should be deducted from the officer's mileage account 8 cents per mile for the distance for which transportation is furnished.

This means that about 42.69 per cent of the 7 cents per mile is for transportation, and about 57.31 per cent is for the subsistence and other traveling expenses of the officer. The payment of mileage to witnesses before courts-martial is analogous to the payment of mileage to officers of the Army, and carrying the analogy to the present case, I am of the opinion that 42.69 per cent of the 5 cents per mile allowed should be charged against the account of the witness because of the transportation which was furnished him on an army transport. For the travel performed and under all the circumstances, this would seem to be the only fair rule for determining the proper deduction. The travel being in the Philippine Islands makes the case exceptional.

As to whether an employee of the civil government of the Philippine Islands, who receives payment from the insular funds, is in the employ of the United States Government within the meaning of paragraph 1066, Army Regulations, *supra*, I am of the opinion that he is not. That regulation was evidently intended to apply to those persons who were employed by and paid from the public funds of the United States. The civil government of the Philippine Islands is, it is true, under the authority of the United States, such authority being exercised under and in conformity to the President's instructions to the Philippine Commission, and subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of War. In pursuance of the act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 895, 910), the President, on June 21, 1901, directed that on and after July 4, 1901, the president of the Philippine Commission should be the civil governor of the islands, and should exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the islands which had heretofore been exercised by the military governor thereof. The employees of the civil government of the islands are appointed by the proper officers thereof, and as they are paid from the insular funds of the islands, it is not believed that such persons are in the employ of the United States within the meaning of paragraph 1066 of the Army Regulations, *supra*.

As explained and modified herein, I am of the opinion that you are authorized to direct payment of the fee account of Mr. Glover.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 46. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
• Washington, September 18, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions for adjusting gas-check pads for all calibers and models of guns are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Experience has shown that as a rule gas-check pads are too tight. It has been customary, because of the simplicity of the method, to adjust the pad with the breech open by tightening the spindle nut until the pad could just be turned by hand. In cold weather when the pad is relatively rigid this adjustment is satisfactory; in warm weather, however, the pad, being more plastic, is forced outward readily till it extends beyond the surface of the split rings. When this occurs, even though the pad can be turned by hand, the pad is not in proper adjustment, since when forced into its seat it will be pressed over the rear ring and injured. As the object of the pad is to form a perfect gas check at the rear of the tube, the best adjustment is made with the pad seated.

TO ADJUST PAD.

Close the breech, having the spindle nut loose, but not so loose as to permit slipping of the pad or split rings; rotate the block until one-half of the rotation has been accomplished. With the mechanism in position screw up the spindle nut as tight as it can be screwed with the wrenches provided.

With the new spindle nut having a locking device it is necessary to insert the end of a screw-driver in the opening of the nut in order to spread it sufficiently to allow its rotation without rotating the spindle.

Lock the spindle nut and rotate the breech block until the breech is completely closed. This last operation presses the pad in its seat, due to the forward motion of the block.

The pad is now in proper adjustment for firing.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 47. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, September 22, 1902.

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the attention of all officers to whom the Luger automatic pistols have been issued for trial and report is invited to instructions for cleaning the pistols given in paragraph 8, page 12, of "Directions for the Use and Manipulation of the Parabellum Automatic Pistol," issued with the pistols.

It is believed that many cases of missfire may have been due to the thick coating of cosmoline used to protect parts of the mechanism during shipment and which, unless removed, would retard the motion of the firing pin. In further trials special attention should be given to this matter.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Directions for pulling obturating friction primers:

These primers are adjusted in manufacture to require a pull of about 25 pounds to start the wire to the rear, and about 40 to 45 pounds to pull the teeth through the compressed friction pellet and explode it.

The lanyard should be pulled from a position as near the rear of the gun as possible, since pulling it from the side will cause a variable part of the pull to be absorbed by friction in the firing leaf. A strong, quick pull—not a jerk—from one man, with as short a lanyard as practicable, should be used. When a long lanyard is used the slack causes the force to be applied to the primer slowly and this increases the chances for a missfire. The quicker the pull the better for firing the primer, but when a man attempts to pull by a jerk he uses his arms only, losing the assistance of his body, and the strength of his pull will be less. If a primer can not be discharged by one man it should be rejected and another used. By using more than one man on the lanyard there would be danger of injuring the firing mechanism.

Both the siege and combination obturating primers are so

constructed that when a primer is pulled and fails to fire, the primer wire is free to move forward without causing the composition to ignite. As an extra precaution, however, to prevent any attempt to use again a primer that has failed, the primer wire, immediately after ejection, should be bent around the primer through an angle of about 180°.

As a general rule the primer should be inserted while the breech is open and during the progress of the other operations of loading.

Constant inspection of the safety pin on the firing leaf of the breech mechanisms in which these combination primers are used should be made, since if the safety pin should be broken by harsh treatment and the pull upon the lanyard be upward by about 10°, the primer would probably be ejected at the instant of firing and might injure the cannoneer firing the piece.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 48. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 2, 1902.

I--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXPENDABLE MATERIAL.—All components or appendages of ordnance stores issued to the Army for the replacement of like parts worn out in service or lost, and all leather or sponge material issued to the Army to make like components for repairs, also paints, oils, lumber, nails, and screws used for repairs and preservation of ordnance stores, and all lighting and cleaning material for use and preservation of ordnance stores are expendable and can be dropped from the property returns when actually used for the above-described purposes.

II--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following letter from the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 25, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the First National Bank of El Paso, Texas, has been designated a depository of public moneys and specially authorized to receive on deposit funds advanced to disbursing officers of your Department.

The security furnished by this bank is \$200,000 United States bonds.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

III--By direction of the Secretary of War, on and after October 1, 1902, the army transports will sail from San Francisco, California, but once a month, *on the first day of each month* unless that date occurs on Sunday, in which event the transport will sail on the day previous.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WILLIAM P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 49. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 9, 1902.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SUBSISTENCE OF RECRUITS AND RECRUITING PARTIES.—The revocation by General Orders, No. 183, October 11, 1901, from this office, of the provisions of all general orders and circulars theretofore issued from this office relating to the subsistence of recruits and recruiting parties which are not embodied in the Army Regulations of 1901, or in General Orders, No. 180, October 8, 1901, was *not* intended to apply to paragraph I, General Orders, No. 41, March 26, 1901, from this office, which provides for the occasional and temporary employment of an enlisted man sent out from a military post for the purposes therein indicated.

While the order last cited does not expressly limit the number of days for which commutation of rations at the rate of \$1.50 per day may be allowed an enlisted man thus employed, such trips are expected to be of short duration and limited to cities and towns adjacent to the post concerned and which are not canvassed from any city station of the general recruiting service.—[*Decision Sec. War, Oct. 2, 1902—449480 A. G. O., 1902.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WILLIAM P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 50. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 14, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the accompanying list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 18, 1894, and paragraph 656 of the Army Regulations, to present date, is published for the information of all concerned.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WILLIAM P. HALL,

Acting Adjutant General.

list showing Surety Companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the U. S. Judicial Districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with Sec. 2. Act of August 18, 1894, and Army Regulation, 886, to date.

[illegible]

CIRCULAR, }
No. 51. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, October 24, 1902

I.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Disbursing officers, whether in the line or staff, when issuing checks, will be governed by the provisions of paragraph I, Circular, No. 6, March 1, 1900, from this office.

2. Officers detailed for duty and to fill vacancies in the several staff departments will, in their official correspondence, affix their signatures as required by paragraph I, Circular, No. 9, March 21, 1901, from this office.

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

At every artillery post before any artillery firing or any ballistic test takes place due notice thereof shall be given by the post commander to the artillery district commander and all correspondence relating thereto shall pass through the latter's office.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

WM. H. CARTER,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 52. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, October 29, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

The books of instruction (government publications) supplied to the Army by the War Department, being readily accessible to all officers, the department can not under the limited appropriation for public printing and binding furnish copies of such publications to officers for their personal use, except only in special cases, nor will duplicate copies be supplied to organizations unless it is clearly shown that those on hand are entirely worn out and irreparable.

Private publications are not purchased by the department for issue to officers of the Army for their personal use, as they are expected to supply themselves with all such books as are necessary for the study of their profession, including the period during which they may be undergoing instruction at the service schools.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 58. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, November 12, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Under date of February 4, 1901, the Comptroller of the Treasury decided as follows:

A soldier who is detained in the service by delay incident to the muster out of troops after the expiration of his term of enlistment for three years is entitled to pay during the period of his detention as an incident to his term of enlistment at the rate to which he was entitled at the expiration thereof, but not to increased pay for the fourth year of his enlistment. The right to an increase of pay for the fourth and fifth years of service can only arise upon reenlistment.

Company and detachment commanders in carrying out the provisions of paragraph 164 of the Regulations will in the case of soldiers detained in service under the circumstances set forth by the Comptroller exercise the utmost care in computing continuous service at date of discharge, so that the soldiers shall receive credit only for the term for which they enlisted.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 58. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular from the Post-Office Department, which affects General Orders, No. 118, page 3, November 18, 1902, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.
1902-03.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE.

Circular.

The following correction should be made in all copies of the schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several executive departments of the Government during the year ending June 30, 1903, which schedules were recently sent out from this office:

In column 3, page 2, under the subcaption "Contractor," opposite item 45, erase "United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.," and substitute therefor the abbreviation "do.," thus showing R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C., as the contractor for items 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the cloth-lined envelopes.

EDWIN C. MADDEN.
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

July 25, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 55. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 1, 1902.

The following opinion and decision of the Secretary of War, are published for the information of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 1, 1902.*

A review of the statutes providing for the examination of enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant has satisfied me that it was not the intent of Congress to include the attendance of a cadet at the United States Military Academy as any part of the two years' service which is necessary to entitle an enlisted man to compete for promotion. I am of the opinion that the act of July 30, 1892, in providing that soldiers who have served honorably not less than two years in the Army may compete for promotion, refers to enlisted services only. It was designed to benefit the rank and file of the Army and not the young men who for any cause have been dropped from their West Point classes before the end of the course. Accordingly, no enlisted man will hereafter be permitted to compete for promotion from the ranks except upon compliance with the statutory requirement of two years' enlisted service.

The decision contained in Circular No. 7, from Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated March 20, 1900, was erroneous and is now revoked.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 56. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 2, 1902.

I.--The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SALUTES BY GUARDS WHILE MARCHING.—Regarding the question how guards should salute while marching, under paragraph 83 of the Manual of Guard Duty and paragraph 1082, Cavalry Drill Regulations, 1896, it is held, that the Manual of Guard Duty, being the latest publication, shall govern.—[*Decision Sec. War, November 12, 1902—457160 A. G. O.*]

II.--By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instructions for the removal of old paint from guns and carriages are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TO REMOVE OLD PAINT FROM GUNS AND CARRIAGES.—When the paint becomes so thick as to scale off in places or give an unsightly appearance, as will happen after a number of coats have been applied to guns and carriages, it will be removed for repainting as follows:

Dissolve one pound of concentrated lye, powdered form, in six pints of hot water, and slake in enough lime to give the solution the consistency of paint. Use the solution freshly mixed and apply to the parts where paint is to be removed with a brush preferably, or with waste tied on the end of a stick. When the solution begins to dry on the surface use a scraper to remove the old paint and complete the cleaning of the surface with a mop and water. If one application is not sufficient to loosen the paint apply a second coat. Before applying the new coat of paint wash the surface with liquid made by dissolving one-half pound of washing soda in eight quarts of water, and wipe dry. Let stand a sufficient length of time to have all parts thoroughly dry before painting.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

CIRCULAR, }
No. 57. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 3, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. *Mileage of officers of the Army where transportation and subsistence were furnished for a portion of the journey. Where an officer of the Army was furnished transportation and subsistence over a portion of a journey which he was directed to perform, although by a route other than the established route, he is only entitled to mileage from the point to which he was transported.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 14, 1903.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The Auditor for the War Department has reported for approval, disapproval, or modification the following decision, making an original construction of a statute:

William L. Alexander, major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army, while stationed at Habana, Cuba, was, on October 16, 1901, by Special Orders. No. 239, Adjutant General's Office, of that date, directed to repair to Washington, D. C., on official business, and upon completion of his duty to return to his proper station. The order stated: "The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service." He was furnished transportation by the Quartermaster's Department from Habana, Cuba, to New York City by commercial steamer, which included stateroom and all other living expenses, and returned *via* Port Tampa, Fla., for which no transportation was furnished. Paymaster *Muhlenberg* paid him 7 cents per mile from New York City to Washington, D. C. (228 miles), and from Washington, D. C., to Port Tampa, Fla., 1,016 miles, and actual expenses for the sea portion of the journey from Port Tampa to Habana, Cuba. He claims the difference between the amount paid him and the amount he should have received by computing his mileage to and from Washington, D. C., by way of Tampa, Fla., the route established by the Paymaster General.

He was entitled to mileage on his order under the provisions made in the Army appropriation act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat., 901), which, so far as material in this case, provides:

"For mileage to officers and contract surgeons when authorized by law, five hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter officers so traveling shall be paid 7 cents per mile and no more, distance to be computed and mileage to be paid over the shortest usually traveled routes with deduction as hereinafter provided, and payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers shall be made according to distances, and deductions computed over routes established and by mileage tables prepared by the Paymaster General of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of War. * * * *Provided further*, That officers who so desire may, on application to the Quartermaster's Department, be furnished with transportation requests, exclusive of sleeping and parlor car accommodations, for the entire journey under their orders, and the transportation so

furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account to be deducted at the rate of 3 cents per mile by the paymaster paying the account. * * * *And provided further*, That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers for sea travel when traveling as herein provided for, to, from, or between our island possessions. * * * All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

This act fixed the measure of allowance for mileage at 7 cents per mile, computed over routes established by mileage tables prepared by the Paymaster General under the direction of the Secretary of War. The law is clear that the mileage must be computed at 7 cents per mile over established routes. It permits the officer to obtain transportation in kind from the Quartermaster's Department, and provides that the transportation furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account to be deducted at the rate of 3 cents per mile.

Under previous appropriation acts, mileage was spoken of as a "subsistence fund," and has very properly been held to be not an emolument but a measure of reimbursement for incidental expenses. It does not appear to be the intent of the provisions of the appropriation act of March 2, 1901, *supra*, to change the character of the allowance but merely to change the mode of computation. It would seem that if transportation and all living or incidental expenses should be furnished or paid for by the Government, the reason for the law would fail and that there could be no legal claim for mileage. If for any reason the Government should, without expense to the officer, transport him by a route other than the established route to a point nearer his destination than the point from which mileage would be computed over the established route under the law, it would seem equally clear that mileage should be allowed from the point to which thus transported only, and that mileage should be computed over the established route between the point to which transported and the point of destination.

In view of the foregoing, I am of the opinion, and so decide, that Major *William L. Alexander* is entitled to mileage for the land portion of his journey from Habana, Cuba, and return, from New York City to Washington, D. C., and from Washington, D. C., to Port Tampa, Fla., and to actual expenses from Port Tampa to Habana, Cuba.

The decision of the Auditor appears to be correct and is approved.

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

2. An enlisted man is not entitled to count time served as a cadet in computing his pay for continuous service.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, November 17, 1902.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I am in receipt, by your direction, of a communication from the Paymaster General of the Army, dated October 31, 1902, requesting my decision as follows:

Respectfully referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, through the Adjutant General of the Army, requesting decision whether the soldier referred to is entitled to count time served as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy in computing his pay for continuous service, he having enlisted in the Army within three months after his discharge from the Military Academy. By authority of the Secretary of War.

The Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army, states that the records of the War Department show that James M. Gould was admitted into the U. S. Military Academy at West Point August 30, 1899, and was discharged therefrom January 16, 1902, to take effect January 25, 1902, and that he

was enlisted March 4, 1902, and assigned to Company M, 9th U. S. Infantry.

The question to be decided is whether the time served as a cadet at the Military Academy can be counted in computing the soldier's pay for continuous service as an enlisted man in the 9th U. S. Infantry.

Section 1284, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of August 1, 1894 (28 Stat., 215), provides:

Every soldier who, having been honorably discharged, reenlists within three months thereafter, shall be further entitled, after five years' service, including his first enlistment, to receive for the period of five years next thereafter, two dollars per month in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade; and for each successive period of five years of service so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army, a further sum of one dollar per month. The past continuous service of soldiers now in the Army shall be taken into account, and shall entitle such soldier to additional pay according to this rule; but services rendered prior to August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, shall in no case be accounted as more than one enlistment.

This statute contemplates continuous service rendered as a soldier. The term "soldier" in this connection is used in the same sense as in section 1342, Revised Statutes, namely, to designate an *enlisted man* as distinguished from a *commissioned officer*.

It has been held by the accounting officers, in construing section 7 of the act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat., 150), that a cadet of the Military Academy at West Point is not an enlisted man. (Digest 2d Comp. Dec., vol. 2, sec. 799; 16 Op. Att. Gen., 611; 16 Ct. Cl., 202.)

Service as a cadet is service in the Army (*United States v. Morton*, 112 U. S., 1); but it is not service in the Army as an enlisted man, as construed by the accounting officers * * *.

I am of the opinion, and so decide, in the case you present, that the soldier is not entitled to count time served as a cadet in computing his pay for continuous service in the 9th U. S. Infantry.

Respectfully,

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 58. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular from the Post-Office Department, which affects General Orders, No. 118, page 8, November 18, 1902, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.
1902-03.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE.

(Circular.)

The following correction should be made in all copies of the schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several executive departments of the Government during the year ending June 30, 1903, which schedules were recently sent out from this office:

In column 3, page 2, under the subcaption "Contractor," opposite item 45, erase "United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.," and substitute therefor the abbreviation "do.," thus showing R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C., as the contractor for items 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the cloth-lined envelopes.

EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

July 25, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 59. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1902.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following instructions for adjusting the new safety attachment to 4.7-inch and 6-inch Armstrong rapid-fire guns are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. With this attachment it is intended to have the firing pin come in contact with the primer when the operating handle is nearly closed; that is, when the stud of the locking crank is about to enter its groove on the handle.

2. To adjust in accordance with the above idea, with the spanner wrench provided with the mechanism, loosen the locking nut on the operating plunger.

3. By screwing the inner end of the operating plunger in or out, adjust the length of the plunger so that the point of the firing pin comes flush with the face of the block when the operating handle is in the position mentioned above. Having adjusted the length of the plunger, tighten the locking nut.

4. As the plunger will from time to time be dismounted for cleaning and may be assembled with an incorrect length, it is desirable to test this adjustment from time to time.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 60. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Circular, No. 52, October 29, 1902, from this office, is modified to read as follows:

Books of instruction (Government publications) such as Drill Regulations of the Army, Guard Manuals, Manuals of Courts-martial and the manuals of the various staff departments will be furnished gratuitously to all officers of the Army for their personal use to the extent of one copy of each, upon application to the officer in charge of the distribution of War Department documents. Duplicate copies will not be supplied to individual officers or organizations unless it is clearly shown that those on hand are entirely worn out and irreparable.

Private publications are not purchased by the Department for issue to officers of the Army for their personal use, as they are expected to supply themselves with all such books as are necessary for the study of their profession, including the period during which they may be undergoing instruction at the service schools.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 61. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, December 18, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

ALLOWANCES OF FORAGE OF CONTRACT AND CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.—There is no authority of law or regulation for the sale or issue of forage by the Quartermaster's Department for feeding the private horses of a contract surgeon or a contract dental surgeon.—[*Decision Sec. War, Dec. 12, 1902—462486 A. G. O.*]

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

W. P. HALL,
Acting Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 62. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 24, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following memorandum, prepared by the Surgeon General of the Army, upon the subject of typhoid fever contagion and the means of preventing it is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PERSONAL HYGIENE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TYPHOID FEVER IN CAMPS.—Typhoid fever is a very common disease in the United States and is particularly liable to spread among soldiers in camp and garrison because of the intimate association of men gathered together in barracks and tents. It is conveyed by the fecal and urinary discharges of persons suffering from the disease.

It often happens that a soldier suffering from typhoid fever remains on duty for several days before he seeks relief at the hospital. Furthermore, very mild cases occur which are never treated as such.

The disease is not contagious in the sense that the mere presence of a case determines contagion, as in smallpox or measles, but particles of human excrement containing the germ of the disease may in many ways be transferred from the sick to the well and cause typhoid fever. In this sense it is contagious.

That an infected water supply is a common cause of the disease is well known but it is likely that in camp life a greater number of cases occur from direct contagion, man to man, than from infected drinking water. It is not probable that several hundred men can be assembled in a camp without at least one case of typhoid fever being introduced from outside and this case may not be recognized until infection of others has taken place. Therefore, the immediate destruction or disinfection of the discharges of *all* persons in camps without sewers is an imperative necessity.

The fever may be spread by flies from infected excrement settling on articles of food in company kitchens and in other ways; also, by dust containing dried particles of infected matter.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 58. }

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1902.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following circular from the Post-Office Department, which affects General Orders, No. 118, page 3, November 18, 1902, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.
1902-03.

ENVELOPE SCHEDULE.

(Circular.

The following correction should be made in all copies of the schedule of envelopes to be furnished the several executive departments of the Government during the year ending June 30, 1903, which schedules were recently sent out from this office:

In column 3, page 2, under the subcaption "Contractor," opposite item 45, erase "United States Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass.," and substitute therefor the abbreviation "do.," thus showing R. Carter Ballantyne, Washington, D. C., as the contractor for items 44, 45, 46, and 47 of the cloth-lined envelopes.

EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

July 25, 1902.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

ally reenlisted he had committed an offense, I do not think he would have been subject to trial by military court-martial, for the simple reason that he was not in the military service. If he was not in fact in the military service until August 14, I do not think he can be regarded in the military service prior to that date by antedating his reenlistment. The fact that the soldier was prevented from reenlisting within three months from date of his discharge because of circumstances which he could not control and which it would seem the Government might have controlled does not change the facts nor the law which must govern. I am of opinion that he must be regarded as having reenlisted August 14, 1899, and that he is not entitled to receive pay and allowances prior to that date or pay for continuous service under the above statute. (See 6 Comp. Dec., 754; MS. Dec., vol. 21, p. 1261.)

The action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing the claim is affirmed, and I find and certify no difference.

L. P. MITCHELL,
Assistant Comptroller.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.

CIRCULAR, }
No. 64. }

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,**

Washington, December 30, 1902.

The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

DESCRIPTIVE LISTS AND DESCRIPTIVE AND ASSIGNMENT CARDS.—After the descriptive list or the descriptive and assignment card of a soldier has been duly prepared and signed by the officer responsible therefor subsequent changes in the soldier's pay and accounts will be noted on the descriptive list or the descriptive and assignment card by indorsement in due form over the signature of the officer making the change. Under no circumstances will slips of paper be pasted or attached to a descriptive list or descriptive and assignment card.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES:

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant General,
Major General, U. S. Army.*

Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 119 601 941